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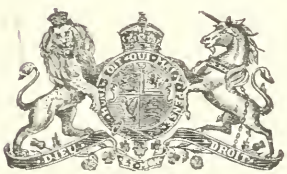

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CONTENTS OF VOLUME 1.

(This volume is bound in three parts.)

1. Report of the Auditor General for the year ended March 31, 1913. VolumeI, Parts A to J, and Volume II, Parts K to U. Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, January 28, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

1. Report of the Auditor General for the year ended March 31, 1913, Volume III, Parts V to Y. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, January 19, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

2. The Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, January 19, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

3. Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, January 29, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

3a. Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending March 31, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, March 20, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

4. Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, May 28, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

5. Further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending March 31, 1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, June 9, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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6. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada as on December 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, January 19, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 4.

7. Report on dividends remaining unpaid, unclaimed balances and unpaid drafts and bills of exchange in Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, for five years and upwards prior to December 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, March 16, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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(This volume is bound in two parts.)

8. Report of Superintendent of Insurance for year ended 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, June 2, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

9. Abstract of Statement of Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ended December 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, June 2, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 6.

10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, Part I.—Canadian Trade. Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, April 15, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

10*a*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the year ended March 31, 1913: Part II.—Canadian Trade with (1) France, (2) Germany, (3) United Kingdom, and (4) United States. Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, January 22, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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10*b*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913: Part III.—Canadian Trade with Foreign Countries (except France, Germany, the United Kingdom and United States). Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, April 15, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

10*c*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913: Part IV.—Miscellaneous Information. Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, April 27, 1914 .....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10*d*. Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, June 4, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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10*e*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913: Part VI.—Subsidized Steamship Services, with Statistics showing Steamship Traffic to December 31, 1913, and Estimates for fiscal year 1914-1915. Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, March 25, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10*f*. Report of Trade and Commerce for fiscal year ended March 31, 1913: Part VII.—Trade of Foreign Countries, Treaties and Conventions. Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9.

11. Report of the Department of Customs for the year ended March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, January 22, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10.

12. Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended March 31, 1913. Part I.—Excise. Presented by Hon. Mr. Nantel, January 19, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

13. Part II.—Inspection of Weights and Measures, Gas and Electricity. Presented by Hon. Mr. Nantel, January 19, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

14. Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues for the Dominion of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1913. Part III.—Adulteration of Food. Presented by Hon. Mr. Nantel, February 11, 1914..... .....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

15. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, January 22, 1914 .
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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15*a*. Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913. (Dairying, Fruit, Extension of Markets and Cold Storage.) Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, May 5, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

15*b*. Report of the Veterinary Director General for the year ending March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, February 2, 1914.. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

16. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms for the years ending March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, April 7, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 12.

17. Criminal Statistics for the year ended September 30, 1912. (Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, for the year 1912.) Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, February 20, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

18. Résumé of General Elections of 1896, 1900, 1904, 1908 and 1911, and of By-Elections held between July 11, 1896 and January 1, 1914. Presented by Hon. r. Coderre, January 27, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

18*a*. Return of By-elections for the House of Commons of Canada, held during the year 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, January 27, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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19. Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rogers, January 19, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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20. Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal period from April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, March 20, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20*a*. Canal Statistics for the season of Navigation, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, March 12, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

20*b*. Railway Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, January 29, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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20*c*. Eighth Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, for the year ending March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, January 22, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20*d*. Telephone Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, February 10, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20*e*. Express Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, February 20, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20*f*. Telegraph Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, February 10, 1914.
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21. Forty-sixth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year 1912-1913.—Marine. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, February 2, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

21*b*. List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a list of vessels on the Registry Books of the Dominion of Canada, on December 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, May 1, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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22. Forty-sixth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1912-13.—Fisheries. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, January 19, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

23. Supplement to the Forty-sixth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year 1912-13.—Steamboat Inspection Report. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, March 27, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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24. Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Pelletier, March 12, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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(This volume is bound in two parts.)

25. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913. —Volume I. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche., February 23, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional-papers.

25. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913. —Volume II. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, March 9, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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25*c*. Report of Progress of Stream Measurements, for the calendar year 1913, prepared under the direction of F. H. Peters, C.E., Commissioner of Irrigation. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, March 26, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

25*d*. Twelfth Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, for the year ending June 30, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, February 2, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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25*e*. Manitoba Water-powers,

25*f*. Railway Belt Hydrographic Survey for 1911-1912. Presented, 1914.

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26. Summary Report of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, for the calendar year 1912. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

26*a*. Summary Report of the Mines Branch for the calendar year 1912. Presented 1914.
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27. Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 27, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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28. Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, January 19, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

28*a*. Statement of Magisterial cases entered, and convictions obtained by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the Yukon Territory and a portion of Manitoba, during the years 1909 to 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, February 16, 1914.....*Not printed.*

29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, February 9, 1914....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

29*a*. Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, January 19, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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29*c*. Documents *re* Constitutional History of Canada.—(Senate).
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

29*c*. Public Archives.—Documents relating to the Constitutional History of Canada, 1791-1818, selected and edited with notes by Arthur G. Doughty and Duncan A. McArthur. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, March 27, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 26.

30. The Civil Service List of Canada, 1913. Presented, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

31. Fifth Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada for the year ended August 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, March 18, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

32. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, March 11, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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33. The Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament. Presented by the Hon. The Speaker, January 15, 1914.....*Not printed.*

34. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.....*Printed for distribution and sessioanl papers.*

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35. Report of the Militia Council for the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hughes, March 9, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

36. Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, January 19, 1914....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

36*a*. Sixth Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation of the proceedings under "The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907," for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, January 19, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

36*b*. Report on Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, from 1901 to 1912. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, January 19, 1914 .....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

37. Ninth Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for the year ended March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, January 22, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

37*a*. Interim Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for the nine months ended December 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, February 18, 1914.
Not printed.

38. Report of the Department of the Naval Service, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, January 22, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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39. A detailed statement of all bonds or securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, since last return (4th December, 1912) submitted to the Parliament of Canada under Section 32 of Chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, January 22, 1914.....*Not printed.*

40. Return to an Order of the House of April 7, 1913, for a copy of all accounts, vouchers and charges incurred by and relating to the Lobster Hatchery and Patrol Boat *Davis* during the season of 1912, to December 31, 1912, with the names of the officers and crews, and the wages paid to each. Presented January 19, 1914.—*Mr. Kyte*.....*Not printed.*

41. Return to an Order of the House April 21, 1913, for a Return showing the names and the respective ranks and positions of the officers now on duty on the *Niobe* at Halifax, under the Department of Naval Affairs; the number of men now on duty as seamen or other like positions on the *Niobe*; the number of men dropped from the service on the *Niobe* since July 1, 1912; and if any efforts have been made to recruit men for the *Niobe* since July 1, 1912. Presented January 19, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald*...*Not printed.*

42. Return to an Order of the House of May 12, 1913.—1. For a Return showing the respective names, duties and salaries of Officials of the Immigration Department of both Inside and Outside Service on March 31, 1911.

2. The respective names, duties and salaries of Officials of the Immigration Department of both Inside and Outside Service on March 31, 1913. Presented January 19, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver* ..... *Not printed.*

43. Return to an Order of the House of February 24, 1913, for a copy of all regulations relating to the disposition of Dominion Lands made by the Minister of the Interior from October 12, 1911, to January 1, 1912, and of the regulations for the placing of half-breed scrip on homestead or other lands, made by the Minister of the Interior from October 12, 1911, to January 1, 1912. Presented January 19, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver.*
Not printed.

44. Return to an Order of the House of January 15, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams nd other documents relative to the dismissal of Horace Rindress, Quarantine Medical Officer at North Sydney, in the Riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, and of the evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin, in regard to same, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented January 19, 1914.—*Mr. McKenzie*.....*Not printed.*

44*a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of December 11, 1912, for a copy of all papers, documents and correspondence relating to the dismissal of A. T. Doucet, Postmaster and Collector of Customs at Salmon River, Digby County, N.S. Presented January 19, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

44*b*. Return to an Order of the House of April 21, 1913, for a copy of the charges made against Alexis Bourque, Storm Signal Agent at Bonaventure, on which he was dismissed by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and a copy of all letters and other documents bearing on the appointment of his successor. Presented January 23, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*..... ..... *Not printed.*

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44*c*. Return to an Order of the House of January 29, 1913, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, or any Department of the Government, relating to the dismissal of Patrick Conway, Lightkeeper at White Head Island, N.S., and if there was an investigation the names of the witnesses, a copy of the evidence, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented January 21, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*..... *Not printed.*

44*d*. Return to an Order of the House of May 7, 1913, for a copy of all papers, documents, telegrams and correspondence in connection with the dismissal of Captain Wm. Smith, Coxswain, of the lifeboat at Blanche, Shelburne County, N.S. Presented January 21, 1914.—*Mr. Law*..... *Not printed.*

44*e*. Return to an Order of the House of March 3, 1913, for a Return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices and positions of employment by the present Government since the 11th day of October, 1911, to this date, in the County of King's, Province of Nova Scotia, in connection with any of the Departments of the public service, not including cases in which orders have already passed; together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, the reason for their respective dismissals, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of all minutes of evidence of investigations, where any such were held, and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the Departments of the Government, also the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all amounts and expenses paid, or to be paid, by any Department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations or removals from office. Presented January 21, 1914.—*Mr. McKenzie*.....*Not printed.*

44*f*. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1913, for a copy of the charges made by Messrs. J. A. Mousseau, A. Godbout and J. Blondin, against Jos. E. A. Landry, keeper of the lighthouse at St. Omer, Quebec, on which he was dismissed for alleged political partisanship. Presented January 21, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*. *Not printed.*

44*g*. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Colin McIsaac, preventive officer at Port Hood, Inverness County, N.S. Presented January 21, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*

44*h*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1913, for a copy of all petitions and correspondence relating to the dismissal of Mr. Pesha, postmaster at Kent Bridge, Ontario. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Sir W. Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

44*i*. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Post Office Department or any department of the Government, relating to the dismissal of John F. Reeves, postmaster at Mulgrave, N.S., and if there was an investigation, the names of all witnesses examined, a copy of the evidence, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*..... *Not printed.*

44*j*. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Havelock McLeod, postmaster at Big Intervale, North East Margaree, Inverness County, Nova Scotia. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*

44*k*. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st April, 1913, for a copy of all documents, petitions, correspondence, messages, inquiries, reports, &c., relating to the dismissal of S. Lapointe, postmaster of St. Eloi, County of Temiscouata, and to the appointment of his successor. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Gauvreau*.....*Not printed.*

44*l*. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of William Bow, postmaster at Winchester Village, County of Dundas, and of all recommendations for the appointment of his successor. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. MacNutt*. *Not printed.*

44*m*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th March, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams, petitions and other documents relating to the dismissal of Mrs. Ellen O'Neil, postmistress at O'Neil's post office, Parish of Moncton, County of Westmorland, New Brunswick, and of all evidence, if any, taken in regard to the same, and of all reports concerning same; and also a copy of all recommendations, correspondence, letters, telegrams, petitions and other documents relating to the appointment of a successor, or of Robert C. Kelly as postmaster of or at the said O'Neil post office, and of all reports, if any, as to the proper location of the office. Presented January 22, 1914.—Mr. Emmerson .....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

44*n*. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st April, 1913, for a copy of the charges made against Alex. Labillois, postmaster of Miguasha, on which his dismissal took place, and of all letters and documents regarding the appointment of John Caissy in his place. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil* (*Bonaventure*).....*Not printed.*

44*o*. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st April, 1913, for a copy of all letters and other documents containing evidence or charges against Madame Z. Marcotte, postmistress of Nouvelle West, Bonaventure County, on which the Postmaster General acted in removing her from office, and also of letters and other documents regarding the appointment of Mr. Lazare Fallu in her stead. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil* (*Bonaventure*).....*Not printed.*

44*p*. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a copy of all complaints, accusations, correspondence, petitions, and telegrams respecting the dismissal of Joseph Verault, postmaster at Guay, County of Lévis, of the evidence and report made following the inquiries held by the inquiring Commissioner Smith and the inquiring Commissioner Jolicœur in this matter; also the names of the witnesses summoned and heard, with a copy of the evidence heard at each inquiry, the names of those who represented the Government at these inquiries, and a detailed statement of the expenses caused by these inquiries, with a copy of all documents respecting the appointment of his successor, such as petitions, letters of recommendation, &c. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Bourassa*.....*Not printed.*

44*q*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd June, 1913, for a copy of all telegrams, papers and correspondence in the possession of the Post Office Department, or with any of the officials thereof, regarding the removal from office of the postmaster of Osage, Saskatchewan, and of the appointment of a successor thereto; and of all correspondence bearing upon the said removal or appointment with the post office inspector for that portion of the province of Saskatchewan, and of all other letters and documents with respect thereto. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Carvell*.....*Not printed.*

44*r*. Retu n to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Post Office Department, or any department of the Government, relating to the dismissal of George Taylor, postmaster at Bickerton, N.S., and if there was an investigation, the names of all witnesses examined, a copy of the evidence and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

44*s*. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st April, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, complaints, affidavits, reports, recommendations, requests, certificates and other documents, relating to the dismissal of Mademoiselle Paul Hus, as postmistress of the Parish Ste. Victoire, County of Richelieu, and the appointment of Mr. Paul Bardier, of the same place, as postmaster. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Cardin.*
Not printed.

44*t*. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Parker S. Hart, postmaster at South Manchester, Guysborough County, N.S., and of all evidence taken and report of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin in regard to the same, and also a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

44*u*. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th February, 1913, for a copy of all complaints and charges made against Charles L. Gass, late postmaster at Bayfield, Antigonish County, of the evidence taken, if any, before Commissioner Duchemin, and of his report thereon, and of all letters, telegrams and documents of every kind relating to his dismissal and the appointment of his successor. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm* (*Antigonish*).....*Not printed.*

44*v*. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of all documents, correspondence, letters, reports, &c., relating to the dismissal of Madame Belzil, postmistress at St. Octave, County of Rimouski, and the appointment of her successor. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Lapointe* (*Kamouraska*).....*Not printed.*

44*w*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of John McDonnell, postmaster at Essex, Inverness County, Nova Scotia. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm* (*Inverness*).....*Not printed.*

44*x*. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and documents in connection with the dismissal of James Bain, from the postmastership of Ninga post office, Ninga, Manitoba. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Turriff*.....*Not printed.*

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44*y*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1913, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Post Office Department, relating to the dismissal of William McKinnon, postmaster at Erinville, Guysborough County, N.S., and the appointment of Daniel Kenny as successor; and if there was an investigation in connection with the dismissal of the said William McKinnon, the names of all witnesses examined, a copy of the evidence and report of the commissioner, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

44*z*. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th May, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, evidence and reports in connection with the dismissal of J. N. Cloutier, postmaster at St. Benoit Labre, County of Beauce, Quebec. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Béland.* *Not printed.*

44 (2*a*). Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, papers and documents relative to the dismissal of Mrs. Weave, postmistress at Coal Creek, Queens County, N.B., and of the appointment of Michael L. Knox. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. McLean (Sunbury)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (2*b*). Return to an Order of the House of the 26th May, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence and documents of any kind whatsoever relating to the dismissal of postmasters in Bonaventure County, by the present administration, not already ordered and brought down. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (2*c*). Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a copy of all petitions, complaints, and correspondence containing any charges against Alexander Fraser, postmaster at Fraser's Grant, Antigonish County, N.S., and of all other documents and correspondence on the file in relation thereto. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)* .....*Not printed.*

44 (2*d*). Partial return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a return showing all public officers removed by the present Government in the District of Portneuf, together with the name and duties of each person, the reasons for their dismissal, the nature of the complaints brought against them, also a copy of all correspondence relating thereto and reports of inquiries in cases where such were held. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Delisle* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (2*e*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a return showing a list of the postmasters dismissed or removed by the present Government in the County of Two Mountains, the names of such persons, the reason for their dismissal, the nature of the complaints brought aginst them, and a copy of all correspondence and petitions relating thereto, and reports of inquiry in the cases where such have been held; also the names of their successors. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Ethier*....*Not printed.*

44 (2*f*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of Thomas Chalmer McLean, postmaster at Ivera, Middle River, Riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, N.S., and of the evidence taken and reports of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin in regard to the same, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. McKenzie*.....*Not printed.*

44 (2*g*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports and other documents relative to the dismissal of C. P. Blanchard, postmaster at Truro, Nova Scotia, and the appointment of his successor. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* .....*Not printed.*

44 (2*h*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, documents, evidence, reports, letters, correspondence, &c., relating to the dismissal of Samuel Atwood, Atwood's Brook, Shelburne County, N.S. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Law* .....*Not printed.*

44 (2*i*). Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1913, for a return showing the names of the postmasters in the County of Berthier dismissed since the 21st September, 1911; their respective parishes, the date of their dismissals and the reason alleged; if an inquiry was held in each case; on whose recommendation were these dismissals made; the names of those appointed as their successors and on whose recommendation were they appointed. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Béland*.....*Not printed.*

44 (2*j*). Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a copy of all complaints, accusations, correspondence, petitions and telegrams, respecting the dismissal of Wilfrid Pellemarre, postmaster at Hervey Junction, County of Portneuf, and of all documents respecting the appointment of his successor, such as petitions, letters of recommendation, &c., and also of the evidence and reports made after the inquiry held by the inquiring commissioner; together with a detailed statement of the expenses caused by this inquiry. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Delisle*.....*Not printed.*

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44 (2*k*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1913, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Post Office Department, or any department of the Government, relating to the dismissal of Rufus D. Carrigan, postmaster at Sand Point, Guysborough County, N.S., and if there was an investigation, the names of all witnesses examined, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (2*l*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the dismissal of Daniel Dunlop, postmaster at New Campbellton, Riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria, N.S., and of the evidence taken and reports of the investigation held by H .P. Duchemin in regard to the same, and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. McKenzie*..... *Not printed.*

44 (2*m*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Duncan Cameron, postmaster at Craigmore, Inverness County, Nova Scotia. Presented January 22, 1914. —*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*..... *Not printed.*

44 (2*n*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, charges and other documents relating to the dismissal of Angus Cameron, late postmaster at Fairlight, Sask., and of the evidence taken at the investigation held by Mr. Dorsett. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Turriff*.... *Not printed.*

44 (2*o*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all documents, correspondence, petitions and telegrams respecting the dismissal of M. Sauriol, postmaster of St. Janvier, County of Terrebonne, and the appointment of his successor. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Ethier*..... *Not printed.*

44 (2*p*.) Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd June, 1913, for a copy of all petitions, letters, telegrams and resolutions in connection with the changes made in the names of the post offices at Letches Creek Crossing and Letches Creek, North Cape Breton, N.S., the dismissal of Donald Johnston, the former postmaster at Letches Creek, and the appointment of his successor. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. McKenzie.* *Not printed.*

44 (2*q*). Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of James McLees, postmaster at Bishop Mills, County of Grenville, Province of Ontario, and the appointment of his successor. Presented January 22, 1914. —*Mr. Proulx* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (2*r*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Mrs. Sarah C. Rankin, postmistress at S. W. Ridge Mabou, Inverness County, Nova Scotia. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*..... *Not printed.*

44 (2*s*).Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1913, for a Return showing in detail the number of dismissals from the public service during the period from June 23, 1896, to September 21, 1911, in the County of Cumberland, Nova Scotia, in connection with any department of the public service; together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, their ages at the time of entering the public service, the length of their period of service with dates, the amount of their remuneration, the reason for their respective dismissals, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communication with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of all minutes of evidence on investigation, where any such were held, and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the government; also the names of all persons appointed to fill vacancies caused by such dismissals, their ages at the date of appointment, the amount of their remuneration, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all amounts and expenses paid by any department in connection with said dismissals and investigations or removal from office. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Rhodes*..... *Not printed.*

44 (2*t*). Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 29th April, 1913, for a Return showing all employees of the Dominion dismissed in the County of Three Rivers and St. Maurice since October 15, 1911, to date, the date of dismissal, the employment of each man, the salary he was receiving at the time of his dismissal, the reason for dismissal, whether there has been an investigation or not, with the names and places of residence of the men appointed to replace them. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Bureau.* *Not printed.*

44 (2*u*). Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a return showing the number of dismissals from public offices by the present Government to this date in the constituency of Regina, together with the names of the dismissed officials, the reasons for their dismissals, the complaints against such officials, and a copy of all correspondence relating thereto and reports of inquiries in cases where such have been held in respect of the same. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Martin (Regina).* *Not printed.*

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44 (2*v*). Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a return showing all the public officers dismissed by the present Government in the electoral district of Kamouraska, with the names and duties of such persons respectively, the reason for their dismissal, the nature of the complaints brought against them, also of all correspondence relating thereto and reports of inquiries in cases where such have been held. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (2*w*). Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 10th February, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices by the present Government to this date in the County of Prince, Prince Edward Island, giving the names of the dismissed officials, the reasons for their dismissal, the complaints against such officials and a copy of all the correspondence with respect to the same and of all notes of evidence and reports of investigations where such were held; also the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals and the names of the persons by whom the same have been recommended for appointment. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Richards*.....*Not printed.*

44 (2*x*). Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a return showing the detail and number of dismissals from public offices by the present Government to this date in the riding of Strathcona, together with the names of the dismissed occupants, the reasons for their dismissal, the complaints against such officials, and a copy of all correspondence with respect to the same, and of all reports of investigations, where such were held. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Douglas*.....*Not printed.*

44 (2*y*). Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a return showing the detail and number of dismissals from public offices by the present Government to this date in the riding of Saltcoats, Sask., together with the names of the dismissed occupants, the reasons for their dismissal, the complaints against such officials, and a copy of all correspondence with respect to the same, and all reports of investigations, in cases where such were held. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. MacNutt.* *Not printed.*

44 (2*z*). Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a return showing all employees dismissed in the County of Champlain since October 15, 1911, to date, the employment of each man, the salary each was receiving at the time of his dismissal, the reasons for dismissals, whether there has been any investigation or not, with the names and places of residence of the men appointed to replace them. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Bureau*.....*Not printed.*

44 (3*a*). Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices and position of employment, by the present Government since the 11th day of October, 1911, to this date, in the County of Cumberland, Nova Scotia, not including those for which returns have already been ordered, in connection with any of the departments of the public service; together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, the reason for their respective dismissals, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of all minutes of evidence of investigations, where any such were held, and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the government; also the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all amounts and expenses paid by any department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations or removal from office. Presented January 22, 1914. —*Mr. Kyte*.....*Not printed.*

44 (3*b*). Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices and positions of employment, by the present Government since the first day of October, 1911, to this date, in the County of Westmorland, New Brunswick, in connection with any of the departments of the public service; together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, the reason for their respective dismissals, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made, save and except the case of George H. Cochrane, Collector of Customs at Moncton (the papers for which have been already moved for); together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of all minutes of evidence of investigations, where any such were held, and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of government, or of the Government Railways Managing Board, or of the officials of the Intercolonial and the Prince Edward Island Railway; also the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all amounts and expenses paid by any department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations or removals from office. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson*.....*Not printed.*

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44 (3*c*). Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices and positions of employment by the present Government since the 11th day of October, 1911, to this date, in the County of Annapolis, Nova Scotia, in connection with any of the departments of the public service, but not including cases in which orders have already passed together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, the reason for their respective dismissals, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of all minutes of evidence of investigations, where any such were held, and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the Government; also the names of all parties appointed to fill vacancies caused by such dismissals ,and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all amounts and expenses paid by any department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations or removals from office. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (3*d*). Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a return showing all employees dismissed in the County of Nicolet since October 15, 1911, to date, the date of dismissal, the employment of each man, the salary he was receiving at the time of his dismissal, the reasons for dismissal, whether there has been an investigation or not, with the names and places of residence of the men appointed to replace them. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Bureau* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (3*e*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices by the present Government to this date in the constituency of Victoria, Alberta, together with the names of the dismissed officials, the reason of their dismissal, the complaints against such officials, and a copy of all correspondence with respect to the same and of all notes of evidence and of the reports of investigations where such were held; also the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals and the names of the persons by whom the same have been recommended for appointment. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. White (Alberta)* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (3*f*). Officials dismissed in the constituency of Shelburne and Queens, N.S.—(Senate). *Not printed.*

44 (3*g*). Postmasters dismissed in the County of Antigonish, N.S.—*(Senate)* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (3*h*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents relating to the dismissal of Dr. Freeman O'Neil, from the office of port physician at Louisburg, Cape Breton South, Nova Scotia, and of the evidence taken and reports of investigation held by H. P. Duchemin in regard to the same. Presented January 26, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair.* *Not printed.*

44 (3*i*). Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices and positions of employment by the present Government since the 11th day of October, 1911,. to this date, in the County of Digby, Nova Scotia, in connection with any of the departments of the public service, but not including cases in which orders have already passed; together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, the reasons for their respective dismissals, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of all minutes of evidence of investigations, where any such were held, and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the Government; also the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all accounts and expenses paid by any department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations or removals from office. And also—Supplementary return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices and positions of employment by the present Government since the 11th day of October, 1911, to this date, in the County of Digby, Nova Scotia, in connection with any of the departments of the public service, but not including cases in which orders have already passed; together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, the reasons for their respective dismissals the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of all minutes of evidence of investigations, where any such were held, and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the Government; also the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all accounts and expenses paid by any department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations or removals from office. Presented Janaury 22, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair* ..... *Not printed.*

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44 (3*j*). Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices and positions of employment by the present Government since the 11th day of October, 1911, to this date, in the constituency of Queen's, Shelburne, Nova Scotia, in connection with any of the departments of the public service, not including cases in which orders have already been passed; together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, the reason for their respective dismissals, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of all minutes of evidence of investigations, where any such were held and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the Government, also the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all amounts and expenses paid by any department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations of removals from office. Presented January 27, 1914.—*Mr. Law*.....*Not printed.*

44 (3*k*). Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1913, for a list of public officers employed in the city of Quebec, in the Departments of Inland Revenue, Railways and Canals, the Transcontinental Railway, Customs, Immigration, Marine and Fisheries, Public Works and Militia, the names and duties of such persons, the reason for their dismissal, the nature of the complaints brought against them, also a copy of all correspondence relating thereto, and of reports of inquiry in the cases where such inquiries were held. Presented January 26, 1914.—*Mr. Lachance*.....*Not printed.*

44 (3*l*). Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a return showing all the public officers removed by the present Government in the District of L'Assomption, together with the names and duties of such persons, the reasons for their dismissal, the nature of the complaints brought against them; also a copy of all correspondence relating thereto and reports of inquiries in cases where such were held, with the names of the successors of the dismissed officers. Presented January 26, 1914.—*Mr. Seguin.* *Not printed.*

44 (3*m*). Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1912, for a return showing for each department of the Government the names, post office addresses, offices, employment, and salaries of all persons employed either in the inside or outside service thereof, and of such persons not in the Civil Service, employed by the Government in any department, on the tenth day of October, 1911, who have been removed from office or employment by dismissal; specifying in each case the manner of and grounds of such dismissals and the length of notice given to the persons removed, and also indicating in each case whether an inquiry was or was not held prior to such dismissal. Presented January 26, 1914.—*Mr. Kyte*.....*Not printed.*

44 (3*n*). Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices and positions of employment by the present Government since the 11th day of October, 1911, to this date, in the County of Digby, Nova Scotia, in connection with any of the departments of the public service, but not including cases in which orders have already passed; together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, the reasons for their respective dismissals, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of all minutes of evidence of investigations, where any such were held, and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the Government; also the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all accounts and expenses paid by any department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations or removals from office. Presented January 28, 1914. —*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

44 (3*o*). Return to an Order of the House of the 26th May, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, inquiries and reports respecting the dismissal of Philias Hable, lightkeeper at St. Louis de Lotbinière, County of Lotbinière, Quebec. Presented February 4, 1914.—*Mr. Forticr*.....*Not printed.*

44 (3*p*). Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, complaints, petitions and reports connected with the dismissal of Fishery Overseer Mignéault at Seven Islands, and the appointment in his place of Elzear Levesque. Presented February 10, 1914.—*Mr. Béland*.....*Not printed.*

44 (3*q*). Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a return showing all employees dismissed in the County of Maskinonge, since October 15, 1911, to date, the date of dismissal, the employment of each man, the salary he was receiving at the time of his dismissal, the reasons for dismissal, whether there has been investigation or not, and the names and places of residence of the men appointed to replace them. Presented February 10, 1914.—*Mr. Bureau*.....*Not printed.*

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44 (3*r*). Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices and positions of employment by the present Government since the 11th day of October, 1911, to this date, in the County of King's, Province of Nova Scotia, in connection with any of the departments of the public service, not including cases in which orders have already passed; together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, the reason for their respective dismissals, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of all minutes of evidence of investigations, where any such were held, and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the Government, also the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all amounts and expenses paid, or to be paid, by any department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations or removals from office. Presented February 10, 1914.—*Mr. McKenzie*.....*Not printed.*

44 (3*s*). Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public office and positions of employment by the present Government since the 11th day of October, 1911, to this date, in the County of Colchester, Nova Scotia, in connection with any of the departments of the public service; together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, the reasons for their respective dismissals, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of minutes of evidence of investigations, where any such were held, and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the Government; also the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all amounts and expenses paid by any department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations or removals from office. Presented February 10, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

44 (3*t*). Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices and positions of employment by the present Government since the 11th day of October, 1911, to this date, in the County of Hants, Nova Scotia, in connection with any of the departments of the public service, not including cases in which orders have already passed; together with the name of the dismissed officials or employees, the reason for their respective dismissals, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of all minutes of evidence of investigations, where any such were held, and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the Government; also of the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all amounts and expenses paid by any department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations or removals from office. Presented February 10, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* .....*Not printed.*

44 (3*u*). Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, documents, recommendations, and reports concerning the dismissal of Miss Eugenie Dorion, an employee in the office of the post office inspector at Quebec; the reasons for her dismissal, the nature of the complaints brought against her, if any, the names of the persons who brought these complaints, also a copy of all correspnodence relating thereto, and the report of inquriy, if there was one held. Presented February 20, 1914.—*Mr. Wilson (Laval)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (3*v*). Return to Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents in the possession of the Post Office Department, relating to the dismissal of James R. Laing, postmaster at Liscombe, N.S., and of the facts taken, and report of investigation in regard to the same, if any, a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation, together with a copy of all recommendations, letters, telegrams, and other papers relating to the appointment of his successor. Presented February 23, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

44 (3*w*). Return to an Order of the House of the 5th June, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, papers, &c., in connection with the dismissal of Mr. A. L. Desève, officer in charge of the fishery hatchery at Magog, Quebec, and the appointment of Mr. L. A. Audet to the said position. Presented February 23, 1914.—*Sir W. Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

44 (3*x*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents relating to the removal of Jas. T. Richardson as sub-Collector of Customs at Humboldt, Saskatchewan, and the appointment of a successor. Presented February 23, 1914.—*Mr. Neely*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

44 (3*y*). Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a return showing the number of dismissals from public offices by the present Government to this date in the constituency of Regina, together with the names of the dismissed officials, the reasons for their dismissals, the complaints against such officials, and a copy of all correspondence with respect to the same, and of all reports of any investigations held in respect of the same. Presented February 24, 1914.—*Mr. Martin (Regina)* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (3*z*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, documents, correspondence, &c., in connection with the dismissal of Mr. Hicks, of Bridgetown, N.S., from the customs service in 1913. Presented February 24, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (4*a*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Customs Department, relating to the dismissal of Ralph Harris, sub-collector of customs at Pelee Island, Ont., and if there was an investigation, the names of all the witnesses, and a copy of the evidence; and also of all the papers connected with the appointment of his successor. Presented February 26, 1914.—*Mr. Clarke (Essex)* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (4*b*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Customs Department, relating to the dismissal of Aylmer Orton, customs officer at Windsor, Ont., and if there was an investigation, the names of all the witnesses, and a copy of the evidence; and also of all the papers connected with the appointment of his successor. Presented February 26, 1914.—*Mr. Clarke (Essex).* *Not printed.*

44 (4*c*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Customs Department, relating to the dismissal of Frederick Forster, sub-collector of customs at Kingsville, Ont., and if there was an investigation, the names of all the witnesses, and a copy of the evidence; and also of all the papers connected with the appointment of his successor. Presented February 26, 1914.—*Mr. Clarke (Essex)* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (4*d*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Interior Department, relating to the dismissal of Andrew Darragh, immigration officer at Windsor, Ont., and if there was an investigation, the names of all the witnesses, and a copy of the evidence; and also of all the papers connected with the appointment of his successor. Presented March 2, 1914.—*Mr. Clarke (Essex).* *Not printed.*

44 (4*e*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Interior Department, relating to the dismissal of John Halstead, immigration officer at Windsor, Ont., and if there was an investigation, the names of all the witnesses, and a copy of the evidence; and also of all the papers connected with the appointment of his successor. Presented March 2, 1914.—*Mr. Clarke (Essex).* *Not printed.*

44 (4*f*). Return to an Order of the House of the 26th May, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, inquiries, and reports, respecting the dismissal of Napoleon Daigle, lighthouse keeper at Barre à Boulard, Parish of St. Louis de Lotbinière, Quebec. Presented March 2, 1914.—*Mr. Fortier* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (4*g*). Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from the public service during the period from June 23, 1896, to September 21, 1911, in the County of Cumberland, Nova Scotia, in connection with any department of the public service; together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, their ages at the time of entering the public service, the length of their period of service with dates, the amount of their remuneration, the reason for their respective dismissals, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissals, and of all minutes of evidence on investigation, where any such were held, and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the government; also the names of all persons appointed to fill vacancies caused by such dismissals, their ages at the date of appointment, the amount of their remuneration, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all amounts and expenses paid by any department in connection with said dismissals and investigations or removal from office. Presented March 2, 1914.—*Mr. Rhodes* ..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

44 (4*h*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Department of the Postmaster General, relating to the dismissal of James H. Smart, postmaster at Kingsville, Ont., and if there was an investigation, the names of all the witnesses and a copy of the evidence; and also of all the papers connected with the appointment of his successor. Presented March 2, 1914.—*Mr. Clarke* (*Essex*) ..... *Not printed.*

44 (4*i*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, letters and documents of every kind relating to the dismissal of John A. Roy from the position of postmaster at Maitland, County of Hants. Presented March 2, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (4*j*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, letters and documents of every kind relating to the dismissal of Thomas Nelson, from the position of postmaster at Scotch Village, County of Hants. Presented March 2, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (4*k*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, letters and documents of every kind relating to the dismissal of Albert McHeffey from the position of postmaster at Shubenacadie, County of Hants. Presented March 2, 1914. —*Mr. Macdonald* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (4*l*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, letters and documents of every kind relating to the dismissal of C. Stewart McPhee from the position of postmaster at Enfield, County of Hants. Presented March 2, 1914.— *Mr. Macdonald* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (4*m*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices and positions of employment by the present Government since the first day of February, 1913, to date, in the County of Westmorland, New Brunswick, in connection with any of the departments of the public service, except the Post Office Department; together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, the reasons for their respective dismissal, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of all minutes of evidence of investigations, where any such were held, and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the government, or of the Government Railway Managing Board, or of the officials of the Intercolonial and the Prince Edward Island Railways; also the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all amounts and expenses paid by any department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations or removals from office. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (4*n*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of D. Dishaw, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Turriff* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (4*o*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, letters and documents of every kind relative to the dismissal of A. Michael Russell from the position of caretaker of the drill hall at Windsor, County of Hants. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean* (*Halifax*) ..... *Not printed.*

44 (4*p*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Mr. A. Goyette, postmaster at St. Valerien de Milton, Shefford County, Quebec, and of the evidence taken, and of the reports of investigation held by Dr. W. L. Shurtleff in regard to the same. Presented March 5, 1914.—*Mr. Boivin* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (4*q*). Return to an Order of the House of the 21st April, 1913, for a copy of the evidence and report in the investigation held by Mr. W. A. E. Flynn, in the case of P. D. Bourdages, keeper of the lighthouse at Bonaventure Point, Quebec, of the charges made against the said Bourdages by Ovide Bourdages, Raymond Bourdages, Pierre Henry, J. A. Mousseau and D. Champoux. Presented March 5, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil* (*Bonaventure*) ..... *Not printed.*

44 (4*r*). Return to an Order of the House of the 21st April, 1913, for a copy of the charges made by Messrs. W. S. Montgomery, J. I. Boudreau, N. Bourg, J. A. Mousseau, N. Boudreau, against Louis Bujold, keeper of the lighthouse at Carleton Point, Quebec. Presented March 5, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil* (*Bonaventure*) ..... *Not printed.*

44 (4*s*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a return showing reasons for the dismissal of Mr. Shinbine, caretaker of the Immigration Hall at Edmonton, the date of his appointment and of dismissal, and salary at time of dismissal; also the name of caretaker appointed in his place, with date of appointment, salary and qualifications. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver* ..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

44 (4*t*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a return showing the reasons for the dismissal of Mr. Webster, immigration agent at Edmonton; the date of his appointment and of dismissal, and salary at time of dismissal; also the name of the agent appointed in his place, with date of appointment, salary and qualifications? Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver*.....*Not printed.*

44 (4*u*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a return showing reasons for the dismissal of Jacob Mohr, interpreter for the immigration agency at Edmonton; the date of his appointment and of dismissal, and salary at time of dismissal; also the name of the interpreter appointed in his place with date of appointment, salary and qualifications. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver*.....*Not printed.*

44 (4*v*). Return to an Order of the Houe of the 11th February, 1914, for a return showing reasons for the dismissal of Mr. P. Tomkins, Dominion Lands Agent at Grouard, the date of his appointment and of dismissal, and salary at time of dismissal; also the name of agent appointed in his place, with date of appointment and salary. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver*.....*Not printed.*

44 (4*w*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all documents bearing upon dismissals and appointments of officials of the Inland Revenue Department in Bonaventure County since January 1, 1913, to date; together with a statement showing the salaries, emoluments and amounts paid to the new appointees since appointment, compared with amounts paid officials for corresponding periods in 1911 and 1912. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (4*x*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Mr. Arthur Dupuis, postmaster at Pontbriand, County of Megantic, Quebec, and of the evidence taken and of the reports of investigation held by Dr. W. L. Shurtleff in regard to the same. Presented March 6, 1914...*Mr. Pacaud*.....*Not printed.*

44 (4*y*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, petitions and other documents relating to the dismissal of Jos. Serguis Archambault, as postmaster of the town of Terrebonne, and to the appointment of George Beausoldeil, as his successor. Presented March 6, 1914.
Mr. Seguin.....*Not printed.*

44 (4*z*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, reports and all other papers relating to the dismissal of Martin Lanigan, postmaster at Sexton, County of Kent, New Brunswick, and of the minutes of evidence of any investigation or inquiry held relating to the said dismissal, and of all and any charges and recommendations connected therewith; also a copy of all letters written to the Postmaster General or to any official of the Post Office Department, by F. J. Robidoux, M.P., or by any other person relating to the said dismissal. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*a*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all documents, letters, correspondence and petitions asking for the dismissal of Mr. Felix Raymond, postmaster at Ste. Scholastique Village, County of Two Mountains, together with everything in connection with such dismissal. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Ethier.*
Not printed.

44 (5*b*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers in connection with the sub-lands agency in Gravelburg, Saskatchewan. Presented March 10, 1914.—*Mr. Knowles*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*c*). Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices and positions of employment by the present Government since the 11th of October, 1911, to this date, in the County of King's, Province of Nova Scotia, in connection with any of the departments of the public service, not including cases in which orders have already passed; together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, the reason for their respective dismissals, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of all minutes of evidence of investigations, where any such were held, and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the Government, also the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all amounts and expenses paid, or to be paid, by any department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations or removals from office. Presented March 10, 1914.—*Mr. McKenzie*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*d*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, telegrams, correspondence and petitions in any way referring to the dismissal of the postmaster at Ainslie Glen, Inverness County, and the appointment of Neil McKinnon to said office. Presented March 12, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness).*
Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

44 (5*e*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, documents, correspondence, letters, &c., since October 1, 1911, relating to the appointment of a postmaster at Upper Ohio, Shelburne County, N.S. Presented March 12, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*f*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, documents, correspondence, letters and telegrams, relating to the dismissal of Jos. H. Lefebvre, postmaster at Howick Station, County of Chateauguay, and the appointment of his successor. Presented March 12, 1914.—*Mr. Robb*.....*Not printed*

44 (5*g*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, petitions and other documents in any way connected with the dismissal of the postmaster at Alexander, Inverness County, and the appointment of a successor. Presented March 12, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.
Not printed.

44 (5*h*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and documents of all kinds in possession of the Government or any department thereof, in any way relating to the employment of and dismissal from the Geological Survey of Canada of N. H. McLeod, North East Margaree, Inverness County, N.S. Presented March 12, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.
Not printed.

44 (5*i*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of M. Barry, from the service of the Marine Department at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*j*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of W. Granton, from the service of the Marine Department at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Thomson (Qu'Appelle)*.
Not printed.

44 (5*k*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, and telegrams in connection with the dismissal of the postmaster at Fletwode, Saskatchewan, and the changing of the location of the said post office. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Turriff*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*l*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals or removals from office from 1st February, 1913, of postmasters in the County of Westmorland, New Brunswick; together with the names of the dismissed postmasters, or postmistresses, the reason of their dismissal, and a copy of the charges or complaints against such officials respectively, and of all correspondence with respect to the same; and of all correspondence, recommendations, petitions, protests and other documents, and of all notes of evidence and of the reports of investigations, where such were held, relating thereto, or to the appointment of successors to fill such offices respectively; and also the names of all persons appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and of the persons by whom the same respectively were recommended for appointment. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson*.
Not printed.

44 (5*m*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a return showing the name of the postmaster of the Parish of St. Henri de Lauzon, County of Lévis, who, it is said, was dismissed from office since September, 1911, the reasons for such dismissal, the nature of the complaints made against him, the names of the parties who made those complaints, together with a copy of all correspondence and telegrams relating thereto, the name of the inquiring commissioner, and report of investigation, if any, and of all evidence taken at the investigation, the names of those who recommended the successor, names of the parties by whom the Government was represented at such investigation, with a detailed statement of all the accounts paid or to be paid by any department in connection with the aforesaid dismissal and investigation, the names of the parties who received any money or filed their accounts in connection with said investigation, and the amount awarded to or claimed by each of them. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Bourassa*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*n*). Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, evidence, reports, papers and documents, in the possession of the Post Office Department, or any other department, relating to the dismissal of Geo. Skates, postmaster at Appin, Ontario; and if there was an investigation, the name of the investigator and witnesses, a copy of the evidence and of letters, papers, petitions, recommendations and other documents connected with the appointment of Mr. Skates' successor. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Ross*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*o*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Geo. J. Ryan and Charles Hamlin from the Canadian customs service at Newport, Vermont, and of the appointment of Charles A. Boright and Frank S. Baker to the said positions. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Boivin*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

44 (5*p*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations, in any way relating to the dismissal of J. Shaver, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Law*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*q*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of R. Lunay, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Carroll*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*r*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of J. Slattery, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Béland*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*s*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of J. Walsh, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*t*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of W. Gerts, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Wilson (Laval)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*u*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of D. Boivard, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Kyte*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*v*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of G. Scott, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Nesbitt*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*w*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of J. Offspring, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Warnock*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*x*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of J. Hayes, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Turriff*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*y*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of P. Belanger, from the service of the Marine Department at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Proulx*.....*Not printed.*

44 (5*z*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of L. Place, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Pacaud*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6*a*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of C. Kavanagh, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Carvell*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6*b*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of J. Roche, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6*c*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of J. McInnis, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. McCoig*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6*d*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of E. Scott, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 29, 1914.—*Mr. Demers*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6*e*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of C. Wright, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Clark (Red Deer)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6*f*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of L. Lalonde, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Bureau*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

44 (6*g*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of H. Birks, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Charlton*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6*h*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of W. Jarvis, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Gauvreau* .....*Not printed.*

44 (6*i*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of J. McDermott, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 23, 1914.—*Mr. Devlin*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6*j*). Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of George L. Brown, officer in charge of the Dominion lighthouse, Prescott Depot, Ontario, and the appointment of his successor. Presented March 23, 1914.—*Mr. Proulx*..... *Not printed.*

44 (6*k*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of J. Lane, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 23, 1914.—*Mr. MacNutt*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6*l*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of D. Perrin, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 23, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6*m*). Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, documents, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and recommendations in any way relating to the dismissal of J. A. Mundle, employee of the Marine shipyard at Prescott, Ontario. Presented March 23, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6*n*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a return showing the name of the postmaster of the Parish of St. Lambert, County of Lévis, who, it is stated, was dismissed from office since September, 1911, the reasons for such dismissal, the nature of the complaints made against him, the names of the parties who made those complaints, together with a copy of all correspondence and telegrams relating thereto, the name of the inquiring commissioner, and report of investigation, if any, and of all evidence taken at the investigation, the names of those who recommended the successor, names of the parties by whom the Government was represented at such investigation, with a detailed statement of all the accounts paid or to be paid by any department in connection with the aforesaid dismissal and investigation, the names of the parties who received any money or filed their accounts in connection with said investigation, and the amount awarded to or claimed by each of them. Presented March 23, 1914.—*Mr. Bourassa*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6*o*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the changes in postmasterships in Bonaventure County from January 1, 1913, to date, with a list of dismissals, and reasons therefor, and of new appointments, also a copy of all reports, correspondence, petitions and documents generally bearing on this subject; together with a list of post office contracts cancelled in said constituency, with reasons therefor, if any, and of new contracts awarded, with the old rate and the new, and whether tenders were called for, in each case, and whether contracts were awarded to lowest tenderer or not. Presented March 23, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*. *Not printed.*

44 (6*p*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return of all reports, memorials, correspondence and documents generally, bearing on the dismissal of customs officials in Bonaventure county from January 1, 1913, to date, together with a statement of salaries paid to old and new officials, and a copy of recommendations on which new officials were appointed, if any. Presented March 25, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)* .....*Not printed.*

44 (6*q*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from office since October 1, 1911, not already brought down, of postmasters in the County of Albert, New Brunswick, together with the names of the dismissed postmasters, the reason of their dismissal, and a copy of the charges or complaints against such officials respectively, also a copy of all correspondence recommendations, petitions, protests and other documents, and of all notes of evidence and of the reports of investigations, where such were held with respect to the same or relating thereto, or to the appointment of successors to fill such offices respectively. And also the names of all persons appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same were respectively recommended for appointment. Presented March 25, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson*.....*Not printed.*

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44 (6r). Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices and positions of employment by the present Government since the 11th day of October, 1911, to this date, in the constituency of Queen's, Shelburne, Nova Scotia, in connection with any of the departments of the public service, not including cases in which orders have already been passed; together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, the reason for their respective dismissals, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of all minutes of evidence of investigations, where any such were held and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the Government, also the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same may have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all amounts and expenses paid by any department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations or removals from office. Presented March 26, 1914.—*Mr. Law*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6s). Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a return showing all the public officers dismissed by the present Government in the electoral district of Kamouraska, with the names and duties of such persons respectively, the reason for their dismissal, the nature of the complaints brought against them, also of all correspondence relating thereto and reports of inquiries in cases where such have been held. Presented March 26, 1914.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6t). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a return showing the name of the postmaster of the Parish of Notre Dame de Charny, County of Lévis, who, it is stated, was dismissed from office since September, 1911, the reasons for such dismissal, the nature of the complaints made against him, the names of the parties who made those complaints, together with a copy of all correspondence and telegrams relating thereto, the name of the inquiring commissioner, and report of investigation, if any, and of all evidence taken at the investigation, the names of those who recommended the successor, names of the parties by whom the Government was represented at such investigation, with a detailed statement of all the accounts paid or to be paid by any department in connection with the aforesaid dismissal and investigation, the names of the parties who received any money or filed their accounts in connection with said investigation, and the amount awarded to or claimed by each of them. Presented March 31, 1914.—*Mr. Bourassa*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6u). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all telegrams, letters and correspondence in connection with the dismissal of Charles S. Melanson, postmaster of Corberrie, Digby County, N.S. Presented April 1, 1914.—*Mr. Law*. *Not printed.*

44 (6v). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a return showing reasons for the dismissal of Gordon McDonald, homestead inspector in the Grouard Land Agency, the date of his appointment and of dismissal, and salary at time of dismissal; also the names of inspector appointed in his place, with date of appointment and salary. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6w). Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 17th February, 1913, for a copy of all letters, papers and documents relating to the appointment of W. F. Slack as clerk of works in the Department of Public Works at Ottawa; a copy of the charges against the said W. F. Slack, which were investigated by Honourable F. D. Monk, and of all the letters suspending and re-instating the said W. F. Slack; of the employees memorial, dated May 11, 1912, and addressed to Honourable F. D. Monk; praying for the retention in office of the said W. F. Slack; a copy of the charges investigated by Commissioner R. V. Sinclair, of the evidence taken and the reports made by the said commissioner; and also of all correspondence, requests, recommendations and orders in council relating to the dismissal of the said W. F. Slack. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Murphy*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6x). Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, memoranda, reports, telegrams, and of all documents whatsoever, in connection with and having relation to the dismissal of William Brunelle, lighthouse keeper at Pointe à Citrouille, County of Champlain, Province of Quebec. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Burcau*.....*Not printed.*

44 (6y). Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all documents, correspondence, petitions, recommendations, &c., in connection with the dismissal of Arthur Levesque, light keeper at Grosse Isle, Kamouraska, and with the appointment of his successor? Presented April 7, 1914.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*..*Not printed.*

44 (6z). Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, memoranda, reports, telegrams and all other documents whatsoever having reference to the dismissal of L. Philippe Carignan, lighthouse keeper at Champlain, County of Champlain. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Burcau*.....*Not printed.*

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44 (7*a*). Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all documents, petitions, correspondence, recommendations, investigations, &c., in connection with the dismissal of Dominique Levesque, lightkeeper at Rivière Ouelle wharf, County of Kamouraska, and with the appointment of his successor. Presented April 7, 1914.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (7*b*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices by the present Government in the electoral district of Shefford from the 1st of October, 1911, not already brought down to the present date; together with the names of the dismissed officers, the reasons for their dismissal, the complaints against such officials, names of the complainants in each case, and the names of their successors in office. Presented April 16, 1914.—*Mr. Boivin.* *Not printed.*

44 (7*c*). Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a return showing all public officers removed by the present Government in the District of Portneuf, together with the names and duties of each person, the reasons for their dismissal, the nature of the complaints brought against them, also a copy of all correspondence relating thereto and reports of inquiries in cases where such were held. Presented April 16, 1914.—*Mr. Delisle* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (7*d*). Return to an Order of the House of the 4th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence relative to the dismissal of Alex. W. Finlayson, keeper of light on St. Esprit Island, Richmond County, N.S., and to his resignation and the appointment of a successor. Presented April 17, 1914.—*Mr. Kyte* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (7*e*). Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a copy of all papers, evidence, &c., in connection with the investigation held by the Department of Marine and Fisheries against the light keeper of Cape Cove, County of Gaspé, in 1911. Presented April 17, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (7*f*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all telegrams, correspondence and documents of all kinds in any way relating to the dismissal or suspension from duty of Dan Cormier, an officer in the life-saving station at Eastern Harbour, Inverness County, Nova Scotia. Presented April 21, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (7*g*). Return to Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all documents bearing on the appointment and dismissal of Ben. V. Willett, as light keeper at Point Duthie, Quebec, and of the appointment of James Doddridge as his successor, as well as of those bearing on the contemplated removal of that light to Maria wharf. Presented April 21, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (7*h*). Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1914, for a return showing the names of the postmasters who have been dismissed in the County of Lévis since the month of September, 1911; the number of the dismissed postmasters, since the month of September, 1911, who have been appointed in the place of postmasters dismissed under the late administration; and the names of the postmasters who were dismissed under the late administration. Presented April 22, 1914.—*Mr. Bourassa* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (7*i*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, papers, documents, evidence, reports, telegrams, &c., relating to the dismissal of John A. L. McLellan, late Light keeper at Fish Island, Prince Edward Island. Presented April 28, 1914.—*Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.)* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (7*j*). Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all documents bearing on the dismissal of Thomas Le Blanc, as postmaster of Allard, Bonaventure County, and the appointment of his successor. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (7*k*). Return to an Order of the House of the 21st April, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, complaints, evidence, reports and other documents relating to the dismissal of William E. Ehler, Lightkeeper, Queensport, N.S., also a detailed statement of the expenses connected with the investigation, distinguishing the allowance paid the commissioner from travelling expenses and witness fees; and of all papers connected with the appointment of Mr. Ehler's successor. Presented May 5, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair.* *Not printed.*

44 (7*l*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd March, 1914, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, evidence, reports, papers and documents in the possession of the Post Office Department, or any other Department, relating to the dismissal of Samuel Dickson, postmaster at Seaforth, Ontario, and if there was an investigation, the names of the investigator and witnesses, with a copy of the evidence and of all letters, papers, petitions, recommendations, or other documents connected with the appointment of Mr. Dickson's successor. Presented May 8, 1914.—*Mr. Ross* ..... *Not printed.*

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44 (7*m*). Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all petitions, letters, complaints and other documents relating to the dismissal of Charles McPherson, postmaster at North Riverside, County of Guysborough, N.S., and of all recommendations and correspondence relating to the appointment of his successor; also a copy of all evidence and of the report of the investigation, if any, and a statement of the expenses of said investigation. Presented May 8, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

44 (7*n*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, notes of evidence, charges, if any, and other papers and documents relating to the dismissal of Christian L. Ehler, postmaster at Queensport, N.S., and of all correspondence, petitions and other papers and documents relating to the appointment of his successor, with a detailed statement of the expenses of the said investigation, if any. Presented May 11, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

44 (7*o*). Return to an Order of the House of the 12th March, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. Whether Christian L. Ehler, postmaster at Queensport, N.S., has been dismissed; and if so, when?
2. Whether the charges against this postmaster were in writing, and by whom the said charges were signed?
3. What the charges were?
4. Who conducted the investigation, if any?
5. Whether the investigation took place after the dismissal or before?
6. Whether the commissioner recommended the dismissal of this postmaster?
7. The names of the witnesses examined?
8. The expense of the investigation in detail?
9. If the Postmaster General is of the opinion that the evidence taken at the investigation justified this dismissal? Presented May 11, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair.*

Not printed.

44 (7*p*). Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1913, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, findings, reports and other papers in the possession of the Post Office Department, or any Department of the Government, relating to the dismissal or discharge of James White, postmaster at Sidney, British Columbia, and if there was an investigation, the names of the witnesses examined and a detailed statement of the expenses of such investigation; also of all letters, telegrams, recommendations and other papers connected with the appointment of his successor. Presented May 11, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

44 (7*q*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a copy of the petition, recommendations and other correspondence relating to the change in the location of the post office at Mount St. Patrick in South Renfrew, and the dismissal of the postmaster. Presented May 11, 1914.—*Mr. Graham*.....*Not printed.*

44 (7*r*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all documents bearing on the dismissal of the officer in charge of the Port Daniel West, Quebec, lobster hatchery, Edward Dea, and on the appointment of his successor. Presented May 15, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (7*s*). Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence in connection with the dismissal of A. C. Cameron of Fairlight, Saskatchewan, from his position as mail contractor. Presented May 16, 1914.—*Mr. Turriff.*

Not printed.

44 (7*t*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, letters, petitions, telegrams and other documents relating to the dismissal of Mr. Geo. F. Payne, postmaster at Granby, Shefford County, Quebec, and of the appointment of his successor, Mr. J. L. Dozois, N.P., and also of the transfer of the said office from the one to the other, together with a copy of the evidence taken at all investigations held in connection with the said dismissal, appointment and transfer, and of the reports of said investigations. Presented May 16, 1914.—*Mr. Boivin.*

Not printed.

44 (7*u*). Return to an Order of the House of the 30th March, 1914, for a return showing the names of the postmasters who have been dismissed from the office since 1900, in the County of Portneuf, the number of investigations and the names of those whose cases were investigated. Presented May 16, 1914.—*Mr. Déliste*.....*Not printed.*

44 (7*v*). Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, complaints and protests on file, reefrring to the dismissal of the late postmaster at Havre Boucher, N.S., and to the appointment of a successor. Presented May 16, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (7*w*). Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all documents, investigations, reports and letters, concerning the dismissal of William Campbell, light keeper on the wharf at New Richmond, Quebec, and the appointment of James Robertson as his successor; together with a copy of recommendations and the letters respecting the appointment, if any. Presented May 29, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure).*

Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

44 (7*x*). Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices and positions of employment by the present Government since the first day of February, 1913, to date, in the County of Westmorland, New Brunswick, in connection with any of the Departments of the Public Service, except the Post Office Department, together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, the reasons for their respective dismissal, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal and of all minutes of evidence of investigations where any such were held and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the Government, or of the Government Railway Managing Board, or of the officials of the Intercolonial and the Prince Edward Island Railways; also the names of all parties appointed to fill the vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all amounts and expenses paid by any department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations or removals from office. Presented June 2, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson*.....*Not printed.*

44 (7*y*). Return to an Order of the House of the 14th April, 1913, for a return showing the detail and number of dismissals from public offices in the Department of Marine and Fisheries from December 5, 1912, to this date, in the County of Bonaventure, the names of the dismissed occupants, the reasons for their dismissal, the complaints against such officials, and a copy of all correspondence with respect to the same, and of all reports of investigations, where such were held; as well as a list of the new appointments made by the department, with names, residence, salaries and duties, and a copy of all recommendations of such appointments. Presented June 2, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*. *Not printed.*

44 (7*z*). Return to an Order of the House of the 4th May, 1914, for a copy of all complaints and other documents bearing upon the dismissal of J. R. Denison as postmaster of Richmond, Quebec, and the appointment of his successor. Presented June 2, 1914.—*Mr. Tobin* ..... *Not printed.*

44 (8*a*). Return to an Order of the House of the 4th May, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence exchanged by and with the Department of Inland Revenue and the late J. G. Mousseau and A. M. Coldwell, New Carlisle, Quebec, and David Champoux, Campbellton, N.B., or Restigouche, Quebec, in connection with the dismissal of Arthur B. Caldwell, Assistant Inspector of Weights and Measures, District of Quebec. Presented June 8, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil*.....*Not printed.*

44 (8*b*). Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a return showing in detail the number of dismissals from public offices and positions of employment by the present Government since the 11th day of October, 1911, to this date, in the County of Annapolis, Nova Scotia, in connection with any of the departments of the public service, but not including cases in which orders have already passed together with the names of the dismissed officials or employees, the reason for their respective dismissals, the complaints or charges against them, and by whom made; together with a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications with respect to each such case of dismissal, and of all minutes of evidence of investigations, where any such were held, and of all reports relating to such dismissals now in the possession of any of the departments of the government; also the names of all parties appointed to fill vacancies caused by such dismissals, and the names of the persons by whom the same have been respectively recommended for appointment; together with a detailed statement of all amounts and expenses paid by any department in connection with the said dismissals and investigations or removals from office. Presented June 8, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (8*c*). Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1914, for a copy of all charges, complaints, memorials, correspondence and telegrams, not already produced, relating to officials in any department of the Government since October 10, 1911, the number of officials dismissed, reports of investigations held in respect of such charges, items of expenditure and cost of each investigation, the names of persons appointed to office in the place of dismissed officials, and of all recommendations received in behalf of persons so appointed in the Province of Prince Edward Island. Presented June 12, 1914.—*Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.)*.....*Not printed.*

44 (8*d*). Return to an Order of the House of the 1st June, 1914, for a copy of all charges and complaints, letters, telegrams and correspondence respecting the dismissal of Captain Jeremiah Decoste, mate and craneman, employed on dredge *No. 6* under Captain Dan Gill's during the season of 1912, and of all representations made and correspondence had with the Department of Public Works, or any officer thereof regarding his re-instatement. Presented June 12, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*....*Not printed.*

45. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th May, 1913, for a copy of all communications made by the Canadian Forestry Association to the Government between March 31, 1912, and March 31, 1913, with the replies made thereto. Presented January 19, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver* ..... *Not printed.*

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46. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th January, 1913, for a return showing the number of bushels of grain and sacks or barrels of flour which were shipped from Fort William and Port Arthur by vessel during 1912, and the different kinds of grain respectively; to what points were the same shipped in Canada and the United States giving quantities and kinds respectively, and at what points in Canada was grain or flour received by vessel from the United States, giving the quantities and kinds respectively. Presented January 19, 1914.—*Mr. Bennett (Simcoe)*.....*Not printed.*

47. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th May, 1913, for a copy of the report concerning Indian Titles which was presented to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs under date of August 20, 1909. Presented January 19, 1914.—*Mr. Thompson (Yukon).* *Not printed.*

48. Copy of Order in Council No. P. C. 3002, dated 29th November, 1913, in respect to Pensions or Gratuities to officers of the Royal Canadian Navy, in accordance with section 47 of the Naval Service Act, 1910. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, January 19, 1913. *Not printed.*

49. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th May, 1913, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, &c., from the Department of Customs sent to or received from John C. Bourinot, Port Hawkesbury, customs officer, during the years 1895-6-7. Presented January 19, 1914. —*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*

49*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th May, 1913, for a return showing a complete list of the seizures made by John C. Bourinot, during his incumbency as acting preventive officer from 1884 to 1886; also during his term of office as Collector of Customs for the Port of Hawkesbury from 1886 to 1898, also during his term of office of special officer of customs from 1898 to 1912; with the date of each seizure, number of each seizure, name of party from whom seizure was made, in case of vessels, the names of the vessels; also the names of the owners of such vessels, the amount of each seizure, name of port where seizure was made, and the amount of the seizures made by him from 1884 to May 1, 1912, for the whole Province of Nova Scotia. Presented January 19, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*

50. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last session of parliament on account of 1913-14. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, January 19, 1914.....*Not printed.*

51. Statement in pursuance of Section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ending March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, January 19, 1914.....*Not printed.*

52. Statement of Superannuation and Retiring Allowances in the Civil Service during the year ending December 31, 1913, showing name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether vacancy is filled by promotion or by appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, January 19, 1914.....*Not printed.*

53. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Ottawa Improvement Commission to March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, January 19, 1914.....*Not printed.*

54. Statement of expenditure on account of "Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses," from the 1st April, 1913, to the 14th January, 1914, in accordance with the Appropriation Act of 1912. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, January 19, 1914.....*Not printed.*

55. Statement of the affairs of the Royal Society of Canada, for the year ended April 30, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, January 19, 1914.....*Not printed.*

56. Statement of Temporary Loans since March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, January 19, 1914.....*Not printed.*

57. Statement of Treasury Bills discounted since March 31, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, January 19, 1914.....*Not printed.*

58. Certified List of Shareholders of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, and La Caisse D'Economie de Notre Dame de Quebec, as on the 31st December, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, January 19, 1914.....*Not printed.*

59. Copies of General Orders promulgated to the militia for the period between November 18, 1912, and November 25, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hughes, January 19, 1914. *Not printed.*

60. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th April, 1913, for a copy of the report made by the Inquiring Commissioner, Mr. J. H. Bergeron, in the inquiry lately held by him, at Quebec, *re* Doctor J. D. Page, of Quebec ,and of the reports made by the advocate of the complainant and defendant in the same cause at the request of the Inquiring Commissioner. Presented January 20, 1914.—*Mr. Boulay*.....*Not printed.*

61. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th March, 1913, for a copy of all petitions, reports, recommendations, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications concerning the east half of section 36, in township 6, range 8, west of the fourth meridian. Presented January 20, 1914.—*Mr. Buchanan*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

61*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1913, for a copy of all memoranda, letters, papers, or other documents in the possession of the Department of the Interior relating to the N.W. ¼ of 8-49-23-4, and the S.W. ¼ of 7-49-28-4. Presented January 20, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver*.....*Not printed.*

62. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, &c., exchanged between the Minister of Labour and the Canadian Pacific Railway strikers on their application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Presented January 20, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Not printed.*

63. By-laws of the Moravian Indians of the Thames and Regulations of the Abenakis Indians of St. Francis, approved by His Excellency the Administrator in Council on the 27th March, 1913, and the 21st April, 1913, respectively. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, January 20, 1914.....*Not printed.*

64. General Rules and Orders of the Exchequer Court of Canada made, respectively, on the 24th September, 1913, and the 13th December, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, January 20, 1914.....*Not printed.*

65. Regulations under "The Destructive Insect and Pest Act."—(*Senate*).....*Not printed.*

66. Remission of Duties and refund under Section 92, Audit Act.—(*Senate*).....*Not printed.*

67. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1913, for a return showing a comparative and detailed statement of costs of production, maintenance, operation, and management, and receipts of the Dog Fish Reduction Works at Clark's Harbour, N.S., for the years 1910, 1911 and 1912. Presented January 21, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*. *Not printed.*

68. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st May, 1913, for a copy of all papers, letters, documents, contracts, settlements, records of settlements, and all other papers and documents in any way relating to the claim of the Rainy River Navigation Company against the Government, arising out of a subsidy agreement for the operation of certain boats between Fort Frances and Kenora for the season of 1911, or in connection with the settlement of the said claim, or of the said subsidy. Presented January 21, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (York)*.....*Not printed.*

69. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, reports, recommendations, certificates, and of all other documents relating to the appointment of Mr. J. S. Jackson as superintendent of the Government shipyards at St. Joseph de Sorel. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Cardin*. *Not printed.*

70. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, reports, bonds of indemnity, and all other papers and documents in the possession of the Post Office Department, or any department of the Government, relating to the letting of a contract for carrying the mails between Sherbrooke, County of Guysborough, N.S., and Moser's River, County of Halifax, N.S., during the years 1911 and 1912. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

70*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, and other documents relating to the mail contract between Scotsburn Station and West Branch, River John, County of Pictou, in the year 1912. Presented January 22, 1914. —*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

70*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd April, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, reports and other documents relative to the mail contract between Scotsburn and West Branch, River John, Pictou County, since October 1, 1911. Presented January 22, 1914. —*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

70*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th December, 1912, for a return showing (*a*) each mail contract awarded since the 15th of October, 1911; (*b*) the name of the tenderer in each case; (*c*) the figures of each tender; and (*d*) the name of each party to whom such contract has been awarded. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Not printed.*

70*d*. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a return showing a list of the mail carriers whose contracts have been cancelled or renewed by the present Government in the County of Two Mountains, the names of such persons, the reasons for cancelling or renewing the said contracts, the former price and the present price of the said contracts; also a copy of all correspondence relating to the said mail carriers. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Ethier*.....*Not printed.*

70*e*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a return showing all the mail contracts made between the Post Office Department of Canada and any party or parties, and cancelled before the maturity thereof from October 15, 1911, to the 15th of November, 1912, designating such cancelled mail contracts by giving the name of the contractor, the amount of the contract, the period of the unexpired service, the name of the district or districts, and the county and province wherein the service was performed, together with the reasons for such cancellation. Presented February 12, 1914. —*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

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70*f*. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all papers, and documents of every nature and kind relating to a certain mail contract between Back Shore and Pictou, County of Pictou, since the death of the late contractor D. G. McKay, in 1912. Presented February 20, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

70*g*. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th April, 1913, for a copy of the contract between the Post Office Department and Napoleon Le Blanc, for the carrying of the mails between Carleton Centre and Carleton, Quebec, Railway Station, and of all correspondence, petitions, and other letters bearing on the cancelling of that contract and the awarding of a new one, with a copy of said new contract. Presented February 23, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed.*

70*h*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd April, 1913, for a copy of all papers relating to the mail contract from Noël to Walton, County of Hants, during the present year. Presented February 26, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

70*i*. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th May, 1913, for a copy of all tenders for, and correspondence relating to, the awarding of the contract for the carrying of His Majesty's mail between Warkworth and Colborne, County of Northumberland. Presented February 26, 1914.—*Mr. Graham*.....*Not printed.*

70*j*. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th May, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, papers, &c., in connection with the carrying of the mail between St. François Xavier de Brompton and Windsor Mills, Quebec. Presented February 26, 1914.—*Mr. Tobin.* *Not printed.*

70*k*. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th February, 1913, for a return showing the number of mail contracts cancelled in the Province of Nova Scotia since October 10, 1911, the names of the contractors, the prices paid to them, the reason for the cancellation in each case, and a copy of any investigations and reports had into the causes of such cancellations, the names of the new contractors and the prices paid to them in each case. Presented March 2, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

70*l*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1912, for a return showing the number of mail contracts cancelled in the County of Pictou since the 1st of October, 1911; the names of the contractors, the prices paid to them, the reason for the cancellation in each case; and a copy of any investigations and reports had into the causes of such cancellations, the names of the new contractors and the prices paid to them in each case. Presented March 2, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

70*m*. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1913, for a copy of all tenders received and of all letters, telegrams, papers and other documents relating to the mail contract between Tatamagouche and Brulé Shore, Colchester County, during the present year. Presented March 2, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

70*n*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and correspondence referring to the tenders received and the contracts awarded, if any, for the carrying of the mails between Antigonish and Livingstone Cove. Presented March 5, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.....*Not printed.*

70*o*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1913, for a copy of all telegrams and correspondence on file relating to the mail service between Antigonish and Livingstone Cove, and of the tenders received, and the contract entered into for this service. Presented March 12, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.....*Not printed.*

70*p*. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Administrator of the 28th April, 1913, for a copy of all documents, tenders, contracts, correspondence, orders in council, &c., in reference to the mail service between Bridgetown, Port Lorne and Hampton, Parker's Cove, Annapolis County, N.S., for which service tenders were recently solicited. Presented March 12, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

70*q*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of the advertisement for tenders, and of the tenders received, and of the contract awarded last year, for the carrying of the mails between Antigonish and Livingstone Cove, and of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and documents in any way relating thereto. Presented March 12, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.....*Not printed.*

70*r*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the names of all persons tendering, the amount of tender, and to whom awarded in 1913, for the carriage of mails covering the following mail routes in Shelburne County, Nova Scotia; Shelburne to Jordan Bay and Jordan Ferry and return; Clyde River to Upper Clyde and return; Lower Woods Harbour to Charlesville and return; Port Le Herbert to Sable River. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

70*s*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all tenders, contracts, documents, papers and correspondence in connection with tenders and contracts for the carriage of mails between Bridgetown and Port Lorne, Hampton and Parker's Cove, in 1912. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

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70*t*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of the contract entered into last year for the carrying of the mails between North Lochaber and Collegeville, and of all letters, telegrams, and correspondence referring to said service and the awarding of said contract. Presented March 23, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish).* *Not printed.*

70*u*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of the advertisement for tenders, and of the tenders received last year for the carrying of the mails between Merigomish and Malignant Cove, and of all letters, telegrams and correspondence and documents in any way relating thereto. Presented March 25, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.....*Not printed.*

70*v*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1914, for a return showing how many mail contracts have been cancelled in the County of Inverness from September, 1911, up to date.

2. The route of each contract, the name of the contractor, and the amount of each contract.

3. The reasons for cancelling the several contracts. Presented April 22, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*

70*w*. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th March, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, guarantee bonds, and other documents and security relating to the renewal of the contract with George A. Stewart for carrying mail between North Lochaber and West Lochaber, in or about the month of May, 1913, of the subsequent cancellation of said renewal contract, and of the contract made with Hugh D. Cameron for said service. Presented April 29, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*..*Not printed.*

70*x*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and papers generally concerning the increased railway mail subsidy recently agreed upon by the Postmaster General and the various railway companies. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Not printed.*

70*y*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th May, 1914, for a return showing the names of the 82 tenderers for the carrying of the mails between Baie St. Paul and Murray Bay, County of Charlevoix, and the amount of the tender in each case. Presented May 8, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Not printed.*

70*z*. Retun to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of all letters, papers, contracts, memoranda and other documents relative to the mail contract between Pictou post office and railway station, between the Post Office Department and Peter Foley. Presented May 8, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

70 (2*a*). Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all documents, letters, recommendations, &c., in connection with a contract awarded to Christophe Lavesque, of St. Eleuthère, for the conveyance of the mail between St. Eleuthère and Sully. Presented May 11, 1914.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.....*Not printed.*

70 (2*b*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th May, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. Whether Mr. David Armstrong, mail carrier of the City of Sherbrooke, has been dismissed. If so, for what cause?

2. Whether an investigation was held at which he was given an opportunity of meeting his accusers and being heard in his own defence?

3. How many years Mr. Armstrong has been in the service?

4. What remuneration he was receiving for his services?

5. Whether a successor has been appointed? If so, what his name is, who recommended him and what remuneration he received. Presented May 28, 1914.—*Mr. McCrea*.....*Not printed.*

70 (2*c*). Return to an Order of the House of the 18th May, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, papers, tenders and other documents in any way referring to the transfer from J. A. Campbell to Alexander Macdonnell of the contract for carrying the mail from Port Hood to South West Port Hood. Presented June 2, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*

70 (2*d*). Return to an Order of the House of the 17th February, 1913, for a return in duplicate showing the number of mail contracts cancelled in the Counties of Westmorland, Albert, Kings and Kent, Province of New Brunswick, since October 9, 1911, the names of the contractors, the prices paid to them, the reason for the cancellation in each case, and a copy of any investigations and reports had into the causes of such cancellations, the names of the new contractors, and the prices paid to them in each case; and in cases where tenders were asked and received preliminary to such new contracts, a statement in duplicate showing names of the tenderers, with the offers made by each, the name of the successful tenderer, and the amount or price for which contract was executed in each case; together with a copy in duplicate of all letters, correspondence and other communications relating to each such cancellation and the giving of any new contract. Presented June 2, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson*.....*Not printed.*

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71. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd June, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence and telegrams relating to complaints, political or otherwise, made against Mrs. Marcelline Roy, postmistress at Elm Tree, Gloucester County, N.B., which led the department to issue an order for an investigation, and the said postmistress to tender her resignation, and to the appointment of her successor. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Turgeon* ..... *Not printed.*

72. Return to an Order of the House, of the 26th March, 1913, for a copy of all petitions recommendations, correspondence, letters, telegrams and other communications concerning the change in location of the post office known as Masinasin, Province of Alberta. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Buchanan* ..... *Not printed.*

73. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and petitions concerning the closing of the Moulin Basinet post office, Parish of St. Jean de Matha, County of Joliette. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux.* *Not printed.*

74. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1913, for the production of one sample of a patented lock and key sold by the Ontario Equipment Company of Ottawa to the Post Office Department. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Verville* ..... *Not printed.*

74*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd April, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence between the Post Office Department and Alleyn Taschereau, advocate of Quebec, concerning the purchase of new locks for the mail bags. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Carvell* ..... *Not printed.*

74*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a copy of the application, correspondence and papers generally concerning mail lock patent No. 151043. Presented May 11, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux* ..... *Not printed.*

75. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th February, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other correspondence exchanged between the Post Office Department and Messrs. A. de Macdonald, Elzear Monpetit and all others, relating to the change of the postmasters at Ile Perrot North and Ile Perrot South, Vaudreuil Station, Roquebrune, St. Lazare Village, Mount Oscar and Pte. Fortune, and of the report of the inquiring commissioner in each of the cases in which an inquiry was held; of the correspondence exchanged between the parties above named relative to the new post office building at Rigaud and of correspondence exchanged between the parties above mentioned, relating to the post offices lately named Choisy and Demartigny. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Boyer* ..... *Not printed.*

75*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1913, for a copy of all documents bearing on changes asked for in the postmastership of Port Daniel Centre, Avignon, New Richmond and Black Cape, Bonaventure County; and of all documents bearing on the closing of Black Cape East post office, Bonaventure County. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil* ..... *Not printed.*

75*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, papers, and other documents connected with the removal of the post office from the store of Alexander Robertson at Red Point, P.E.I., to the store of J. E. Robertson of the same place. Presented February 20, 1914.—*Mr. Hughes (P.E.I.)* .. *Not printed.*

75*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of any complaints made against John A. Campbell, postmaster of New Richmond, Quebec, and of all correspondence bearing on any change called for in that office. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)* ..... *Not printed.*

76. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th May, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence and telegrams exchanged between the Post Office Department, the Government or any member thereof, the post office inspector at St. John, N.B., or any official of the Post Office Department at St. John, N.B., on the one hand, and the postmaster at Kouchibouguac, Kent County, N.B., Mr. Cliff Atkinson, or any other person, corporation or firms, relating to the sale or non-purchase of postage stamps, or the mailing of letters, delivery of mail, &c., at the said post office; together with a copy of all correspondence, reports and other papers and documents in any wise relating thereto, on file in the Post Office Department at Ottawa, or in the office of the post office inspector at St. John, N.B.; also a copy of all regulations or orders of the Post Office Department relating to the sale of postage stamps, or the mailing of letters, or the delivery of mails, or generally as to the use of post office by residents and non-residents. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* ..... *Not printed.*

77. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd June, 1913, for a return showing the names, dates of appointment and salary respectively, of the employees of the Moosejaw post office. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Knowles* ..... *Not printed.*

77*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, recommendations, petitions and documents, relating to the appointment of Mr. Pierre Cournoyer as postmaster at St. Pierre de Sorel, County of Richelieu. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Cardin* ..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

77*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th April, 1913, for a return showing what public officers have been appointed in the City of Qubeec, in the Departments of Inland Revenue, Post Office, Railways and the Transcontinental, Customs, Immigration, Marine and Fisheries, Public Works and Militia, since the 1st October, 1911, up to this date; together with the names and duties of these persons, the dates of their appointment, the salary paid in each case and the increases granted since; also the date of these increases, and which ones of these officers have passed the Civil Service examinations required for the positions which they occupy, and on what dates they passed such examinations; and also a copy of all correspondence, requests, recommendations and reports relating to the appointment of these officers. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Lachance.*
Not printed.

77*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams, complaints, evidence, reports and other papers and documents in the possession of the Department of Railways and Canals, or of the Intercolonial Railway, or of the Government Railways Managing Board, relating or in any manner appertaining to the appointment and employment of train or ticket agents on the Intercolonial Railway and Prince Edward Island Railway, together with a copy of all statements showing the amounts received by said agent, in cash and tickets, on the trains of the respective divisions of said railways; and also showing the amounts received during corresponding periods for the past two years, in cash and tickets, on the same trains on the said respective divisions by the conductors of said trains, when no train or ticket agents were employed thereon, either before or since the employment of such agents on the respective trains and also a copy of all statements showing the results of the experiment in employing such ticket agents. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* ..... *Not printed.*

77*d*. Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a return showing when Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron was appointed commissioner to hold investigations, the number of investigations held since his appointment, salary received in each case and the amount paid for travelling expenses in each case. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux* ..... *Not printed.*

77*e*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all orders in council, memoranda or instructions issued to or written to H. P. Duchemin in connection with his appointment as a commissioner to conduct investigations regarding political partisanship in the Province of Nova Scotia; also a copy of all letters received by any department of the Government from the said H. P. Duchemin relating to such investigations since the date of his appointment as such commissioner, and all instructions of whatever nature at any time issued to him relating to such investigations. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux*.... *Not printed.*

77*f*. Appointment of F. Roy, as postmaster of St. Phillipe de Nery, &c., Province of Quebec. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Lapointe* (*Kamouraska*) ..... *Not printed.*

77*g*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a return showing when Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron was appointed commissioner to hold investigations, the number of investigations held since his appointment, salary received in each case and the amount paid for travelling expenses in each case. Presented February 23, 1914. —*Mr. Lemieux* ..... *Not printed.*

77*h*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, and other documents, relating to the removal of T. J. Oliver, as Dominion Lands Agent at Humboldt, Saskatchewan, his appointment to his present position, and the appointment of his successor at Humboldt. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Neely* ..... *Not printed.*

77*i*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, letters of instructions, or other documents relating to the removal of W. S. McKechnie, as Dominion Lands Agent at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, and the appointment of his successor. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Neely*..... *Not printed.*

77*j*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and papers generally in connection with the appointment of Joseph Lemieux as postmaster at Mont Louis, County of Gaspé. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux* ..... *Not printed.*

77*k*. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions, affidavits, complaints, certificates, recommendations, reports and other documents relating to the engagement and appointment for the year 1913, of the captains and first and second engineers for dredging machines Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, under the control of the agency at Sorel, and employed in the deepening of the St. Lawrence below Montreal. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions, affidavits, complaints, certificates, recommendations, reports and other documents, relating to the engagement and appointment of the captains and engineers for the year 1913, for the tugs *Carmelia, Chambly, Contrecoeur ,De Lévis, Emilia, Iberville, James Howden, Jesse Hume, Lac St. Pierre, Lanoraie, Lotbiniere, Portneuf, Varennes and Vercheres,* of the Department of Marine and Fisheries under the control of the agency at Sorel. Presented March 23, 1914.—*Mr. Cardin*..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

77*l*. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a return showing:—
1. How many additional employees have been added to the Customs Department in the City of Halifax, since October 10, 1911.
2. Their names and salaries at the time of their appointment, their respective salaries at present, and also their respective ages at the time of appointment.
3. Whether all of them passed the necessary Civil Service examinations for the Customs service.
4. How many temporary clerks there are upon the said Customs staff, who they are, and the dates of their appointment. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* ..... *Not printed.*

77*m*. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a copy of all letters and telegrams exchanged between the Government and Messrs. Arch. Macdonald, Elz. Monpe it and others, on the subject of the appointment of caretakers of the post office at Rigaud, Messrs. Jean Baptiste Charlebois and Napoleon Vallée. Presented April 2, 1914. —*Mr. Boyer* ..... *Not printed.*

77*n*. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, recommendations, &c., relating to the appointment of Allan Morrison, St. Peter's, N.S., as inspector of dwellings erected on Gregory Island, Richmond County, N.S., in 1912-1913, and of all accounts, charges, vouchers, &c., rendered to the Department of Marine and Fisheries by the said Allan Morrison as such inspector. Presented April 7, 1914.—*Mr. Kyte* ..... *Not printed.*

77*o*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a return showing the names, date of appointment, length of service, remuneration and office held by each of all the employees of the Department of the Interior in the outside service since January 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913, not given in the Civil Service list of 1912 or 1913. Presented April 21, 1914.—*Mr. Neely* ..... *Not printed.*

77*p*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th April, 1914, for a return showing:—
1. How many appointments have been made in the Customs Department at Montreal since the 1st of October, 1911.
2. The names of the persons so appointed, and the dates of their respective appointments.
3. After what recommendations have they been appointed.
4. The salary of each of these new employees.
5. What increases of salaries have been granted in the same department since the same date, and to whom, and why. Presented April 29, 1914.—*Mr. Proulx.* *Not printed.*

77*q*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the number of engineers, assistant engineers, draftsmen, clerks, divers, and students in engineering or surveying, or other parties employed by the Department of Public Works in the constituency of Bonaventure, from October 11, 1911, to date, with their names, residences, salaries, nature of their work, time employed, and on whose recommendation, together with a copy of all correspondence, and reports bearing on such employment, and of reports made to the said Department of Public Works in that constituency from January, 1913, to date. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure).* *Not printed.*

77*r*. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th March, 1914, for a return showing:—
1. Whether Louis Philippe Thibault, Alphonse Poirier, J. A. Morin, C. F. Rioux, Thomas Thibault and Adjutor Demers, of Lévis, have been appointed to positions under the control of the Postmaster General of Canada.
2. If so, to what positions they have been appointed, what their duties are, when they were appointed and their salaries, respectively.
3. The names of the officers who have been dismissed and replaced by the above.
4. The total amount of the annual salaries of said dismissed officers. Presented May 4, 1914.—*Mr. Bourassa* ..... *Not printed.*

77*s*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all recommendations, protests, petitions, and representations received by the Government or any Department or Minister thereof, regarding the appointment of the present collector of customs at Antigonish, and of all the letters, telegrams and correspondence relating thereto. Presented May 15, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* ..... *Not printed.*

77*t*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all recommendations, protests, petitions, and representations received by the Government or any Department or Minister thereof, regarding the appointment of the present collector of customs at Antigonish, and of all the letters, telegrams and correspondence relating thereto. Presented May 16, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)* ..... *Not printed.*

77*u*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers in connection with the employment of Arthur Dubisson as immigration agent at Gravelburg, Sask., and all papers in connection with the said Dubisson, showing the moneys paid to him and the work performed by him. Presented May 30, 1914.—*Mr. Knowles.* *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

78. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1913, for a copy of all documents, recommendations and correspondence relating to the resignation of C. A. R. Desjardins, as postmaster at St. Andre de Kamouraska, and the appointment of his successor. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.....*Not printed.*

78a. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a copy of all complaints or charges against Fred. R. Irish, postmaster at Afton, Antigonish County, N.S., and of all correspondence on file in reference thereto. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.....*Not printed.*

79. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, papers, &c., concerning the application made by the Long Sault Development Company, with a view to dam the St. Lawrence river above the Long Sault rapids from the American to the Canadian side. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux.*
Not printed.

79a. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, papers, &c., concerning the application made by the Long Sault Development Company, with a view to dam the St. Lawrence river above the Long Sault rapids from the American to the Canadian side. Presented February 12, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Not printed.*

80. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st April, 1913, for a return showing all leases of water powers granted on the Winnipeg river, the dates of such leases, to whom granted, and the location of the water powers covered by each; together with a copy of all correspondence passing between the Government, or any member thereof and any person or persons, with respect to such leases. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Martin (Regina)*.....*Not printed.*

80a. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd April, 1913, for a return showing whether the Government cancelled any water lot leases on the Lachine Canal and, if so, the dates of such cancellation; the names of the lessees; length of time the cancelled leases were in force, and the rental paid in each case; the names of the lessees whose water lot leases on the said canal have not been cancelled, and the rental paid by each; the basis on which rental has been calculated and the method to be followed in future; the reasons why some leases were cancelled and others allowed to remain in force; and if tenders are to be invited through the press for such water lot leases in future. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Buchanan*.....*Not printed.*

80b. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1913, for a return showing all leases or permits granted to clubs or individuals to erect or maintain boat houses on the Rideau canal between Laurier avenue bridge and Hartwells Locks, the date of such leases or permits, to whom granted, and the rental in each case; together with a copy of all correspondence between the Government, or any member thereof, and any person or persons with respect to such leases or permits and the cancellation thereof. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Murphy*.....*Not printed.*

80c. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd April, 1913, for a return showing whether the Government cancelled any water lot leases on the Lachine canal and, if so, the date of such cancellation; the names of the lessees; length of time the cancelled leases were in force, and the rental paid in each case; the names of the lessees whose water lot leases on the said canal have not been cancelled, and the rental paid by each; the basis on which rental has been calculated and the method to be followed in future; the reasons why some leases were cancelled and others allowed to remain in force; and if tenders are to be invited through the press for such water lot leases in future. Presented March 13, 1914.—*Mr. Buchanan*.....*Not printed.*

80d. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of the agreement for a lease of water power on the Saskatchewan river at Rocky Rapids, Alberta, made with the Edmonton Power Company, with information in detail as to the operations carried on by the company to date. Presented April 21, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver*.....*Not printed.*

81. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a return showing a list of all the newspapers in Canada in which advertisements have been inserted by the Government, or any minister, officer or department thereof, between October 10, 1911, and the present date, together with a statement of the gross amount paid therefor between the above dates to each of said newspapers or to the proprietors of the same. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

81a. Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 30th April, 1913, for a return showing a list of all newspapers in Canada in which advertisements have been inserted by the Government, or any minister, officer or department thereof, between the 10th day of October, 1906, and 10th October, 1907, and between said dates in each of the years following up to the 10th of October, 1911, together with a statement of the gross amount paid therefor for the years mentioned, to each of the said newspapers or the proprietors of the same. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Thornton*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

81*b*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 30th April, 1913, for a return showing a list of all the newspapers in Canada in which advertisements have been inserted by the Government, or any minister, officer or department thereof, between the 10th day of October, 1906, and 10th October, 1907, and between said dates in each of the years following up to the 10th of October, 1911, together with a statement of the gross amount paid therefor for the years mentioned, to each of the said newspapers or the proprietors of the same. Presented April 1, 1914.—*Mr. Thornton*.....*Not printed.*

81*c*. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a return showing a list of all the newspapers in Canada in which advertisements have been inserted by the Government, or any minister, officer or department thereof, between Octoper 10, 1911, and the present date, together with a statement of the gross amount paid therefor between the above dates to each of said newspapers or to the proprietors of the same. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

81*d*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 30th April, 1913, for a Return showing a list of all the newspapers in Canada in which advertisements have been inserted by the Government, or any minister, officer or department thereof, between the 10th day of October, 1906, and 10th October, 1907, and between said dates in each of the years following up to the 10th of October, 1911; together with a statement of the gross amount paid therefor for the years mentioned, to each of the said newspapers or the proprietors of the same. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Thornton*....*Not printed.*

81*e*. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th April, 1914, for a return showing how much money has been paid by the Government, or any department thereof, since October 10, 1911, to the Herald Publishing Company of Halifax, N.S., for advertising, printing and lithographing. Presented April 27, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

81*f*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th February, 1914, for a return showing the names of all printing and publishing companies, and newspapers in Nova Scotia to whom any sum of money has been paid respectively, by any department of Government, during the calendar years 1912 and 1913 respectively, and the nature of the service rendered therefor. Presented April 29, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*....*Not printed.*

81g. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a return showing a list of all the newspapers in Canada in which advertisements have been inserted by the Government, or any minister, officer or department thereof, between October 10, 1911, and the present date, together with a statement of the gross amount paid therefor between the above dates to each of said newspapers or to the proprietors of the same. Presented May 11, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

82. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1913, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, reports and other documents in the possession of the Department of Railways and Canals relating to an application by the Central Railway Company of Canada to the Honourable Minister of Railways and Canals for the approval of their proposed route between Hawkesbury and South Indian. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Proulx* .....*Not printed.*

83. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a copy of all documents, papers, memoranda, rulings, findings, appeals and correspondence relating to any appeal asserted from any decision, ruling or finding of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada to the Privy Council of Canada, and the action taken by the Privy Council thereon. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

84. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th May, 1913, for a return showing the total cost of the Elmira Branch Railway in Prince Edward Island; the total amounts paid the contractors, Whitehead Brothers; the total amount paid by the Government after taking the work off the contractor's hands, and showing the amount paid in wages each month, the names of the men to whom it was paid, the positions they held, and the wages per day to each; also showing what materials were used, each kind and class, with the cost of each, from whom purchased, and when, and the quantities left over, if any. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Hughes (P.E.I.)*.....*Not printed.*

85. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and documents referring in any way to the claim of the municipalities of Pictou, Antigonish, Guysboro and St. Mary's for payment or refund to them of the monies paid by said municipalities for the right of way of that part of the Intercolonial Railway running through the Counties of Pictou, Antigonish and Guysboro. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.....*Not printed.*

85*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th May, 1913, for a copy of all claims made by H. F. McDougall, of Grand Narrows, N.S., against the Intercolonial Railway, and of all letters, telegrams and other documents in connection with the said claim or claims; together with the particulars of said claims; the amount or amounts paid upon said claim or claims; the particular items of the claim or claims upon which payments, if any, were made; the date of the filing of the claims and of the payment or payments made thereon; and the total amount paid on said claims or upon any other claims made by the said H. F. McDougall against the said Intercolonial Railway or the Government of Canada. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

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85*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all documents, letters, petitions, telegrams and evidence heard, reports, &c., in connection with the claims of Eugene Demers and Joseph Olivier, of the parish of St. Nicholas, County of Lévis, for damages arising out of fires caused by the Intercolonial Railway's locomotives; and, if investigations have been held, a copy of all evidence and documents relating thereto. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Bourassa*.....*Not printed.*

85*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th April, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, correspondence and documents relative to the claims made for damages from a fire in the village of Hopewell, County of Pictou, which was occasioned by sparks from a locomotive on the Intercolnial Railway. Presented May 13, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* ....*Not printed.*

86. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th May, 1913, for a copy of all reports, correspondence and other documents on file in the Department of Raiwlays and Canals, relating in any way to a suggested survey and construction of a line of railways from Country Harbour, Guysborough County, N.S., to Cape George, N.S., or any other point in Antigonish County. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish).* *Not printed.*

86*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1912, for a copy of all letters, written to the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, the Honourable the Minister of Railways and Canals, or any other member of the Government since October 10, 1911, by S. R. Griffin, Goldboro, N.S., John S. Wells, White Head, N.S., and G. A. R. Rowlings, Sydney, N.S., relating to the construction of a branch line of the Intercolonial Railway into the County of Guysboro, N.S., also of the replies to the same. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

87. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1913, for a copy of the contract entered into by C. R. Scoles, New Carlisle, Quebec, with the Department of Railways and Canals for the completion of the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway between Caplin and Paspebiac, and of the report of the engineers on such work, of details of payments, and of all documents bearing on such matter. Presented January 22, 1914. —*Mr. Marcil* .....*Not printed.*

88. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st May, 1913, for a copy of all documents, correspondence, reports and inquiries, relating to an accident which occurred at Trois Pistoles, Intercolonial Railway on 10th September, 1912, respecting the death of Arsène Ouellet, and the wounds inflicted on Joseph Gagnon, at the time that these two men were struck by train No. 150 on the above date. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Boulay* ....*Not printed.*

89. Annual Return respecting Trade Unions under Chapter 125, R.S.C., 1906. Presented by Hon. Mr. Coderre, January 22, 1914.....*Not printed.*

90. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a return showing:—

1. What purchases of land have been made by the Dominion of Canada since Confederation?
2. The amount of money paid for same?
3. The approximate area of land so purchased?
4. In what provinces the said land is now situated?,
5. The approximate area in each province?
6. The acreage of school lands set aside by the Government for the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta?
7. The present approximate value of the said school lands so set aside in each of the said Provinces?
8. The number of acres of the said school lands already sold in each of the said Provinces, and the proceeds of such sales, deducting expenses?
9. The acreage of lands set apart at any time by the Government as an endowment to any university, the name of the university, and the Province in which the lands are situated?
10. The number of acres of swamp lands transferred to the Province of Manitoba under the provisions of Chapter 50 of the Acts if 1885 and amendments thereto?
11. The gross amount of cash allowance made at any time by the Federal Government to each or any Province of Canada, to assist in the construction of necessary public buildings?
12. The approximate value of the railway, public works and other assets of each of the Provinces of Canada, taken over by the Federal Government at the time that each Province entered the union?
13. The annual compensation made to the Province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, by reason of the fact that they are deprived of the public lands as a source of revenue?
14. The debt allowance to any time placed to the credit of each of the Provinces of Canada by the Federal Government. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair.* *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

90*a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1913, for a return showing:—

1. What purchases of land have been made by the Dominion of Canada since Confederation?
2. The amount of money paid for same?
3. The approximate area of land so purchased?
4. In what Provinces the said land is now situated?
5. The approximate area in each Province?
6. The acreage of school lands set aside by the Government for the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta?
7. The present approximate value of the said school lands so set aside in each of the said Provinces?
8. The number of acres of the said school lands already sold in each of the said Provinces, and the vroceeds of such sales, deducting expenses.
9. The acreage of lands set apart at any time by the Government as an endowment to any university, the name of the university, and the Province in which the lands are situated?
10. The number of acres of swamp lands transferred to the Province of Manitoba under the provisions of Chapter 50 of the Acts of 1885 and amendments thereto?
11. The gross amount of cash allowance made at any time by the Federal Government to each or any Province of Canada, to assist in the construction of necessary public buildings?
12. The approximate value of the railway, public works and other assets of each of the Provinces of Canada, taken over by the Federal Government at the time that each Province entered the union?
13. The annual compensation made to the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, by reason of the fact that they are deprived of the public lands as a source of revenue?
14. The debt allowance to any time placed to the crédit of each of the Provinces of Canada by the Federal Government. Presented March 12, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair.*
Not printed.

91. Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 12th May, 1913, for a return showing the names and purposes of the several Commissions created by legislation or Orders in Council since October 12, 1911; the names of the members of the several commissioners, with their respective salaries and remuneration; the names of commissions still in existence; and the names of commissions created since October 12, 1911, which have ceased to exist. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver*.....*Not printed.*

91*a*. Partial Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of each Commission issued by the Government since October 10, 1911, directing an investigation to be held; and also for a copy of the evidence taken and the report made in each case that has been concluded. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Murphy* .....*Not printed.*

91*b*. Further Supplementary Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th December, 1912, for a copy of each Commission issued by the Government since October 10, 1911, directing an investigation to be held; and also for a copy of the evidence taken and the report made in each case that has been concluded. Presented February 9, 1914.—*Mr. Murphy*.....*Not printed.*

91*c* Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a return showing the number of Commissions formed by the Government since September 21, 1912, the names and the occupations of the Commissioners appointed, their duties, the duration of their services, and their remuneration. Presented February 12, 1914.—*Mr. Devlin.*
Not printed.

91*d*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of the Order in Council appointing a Commission for the purpose of beautifying the city of Ottawa and vicinity, of all correspondence with regard to the same, and of all reports made by the commission up to date. Presented March 6 1914.—*Sir W. Laurier* .....*Not printed.*

91*e*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 12th May, 1913, for a return showing the names and purposes of the several Commissions created by legislation or Orders in Council since October 12, 1911; the names of the members of the several commissioners, with their respective salaries and remuneration; the names of commissions still in existence; and the names of commissions created since October 12, 1911, which have ceased to exist. Presented March 9, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver*.....*Not printed.*

91*f*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a return showing the number and particulars of Commissions appointed or issued under the Inquiries Act since October 1, 1911, the purpose or object thereof, the name of the Commissioner or Commissioners, and the cost of each to the present time. Presented May 29, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* .....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

92. Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1913, for a return showing all those who have been holding investigations within the judicial district of Three Rivers, since October 15, 1911, to date, in reference to the conduct of men holding offices from the Dominion Government, the place where each investigation was held, the amount paid to each investigator in each case; the names of the solicitors employed in each case, the post office addresses, and the amount paid in each case to the solicitor. Presented January 22, 1914.—*Mr. Bureau*.....*Not printed.*

93. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th March, 1913, for a return showing whether the Government paid or intends to pay fees and disbursements of the witnesses summoned by the commissioners appointed by it in the County of Lévis, to hold inquiries on the conduct of public officers whose dismissal had been requested; the amounts which have been paid and to whom, and the sum remaining to be paid for the same purpose. Presented January 23, 1914.—*Mr. Bourassa*.....*Not printed.*

93*a*. Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 4th June, 1913, for a return showing the total expenditure to date by the present administration in connection with the investigation of charged partisan conduct against officials. Presented January 23, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair* .....*Not printed.*

93*b*. Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 7th May, 1913, for a return showing in deaail the names of witnesses summoned by Commissioner H. P. Duchemin in connection with all investigations held by him in the counties of North Cape Breton and Victoria, South Cape Breton, Inverness and Antigonish, Nova Scotia, and the amounts paid in each such case. Presented January 23, 1914.—*Mr. Carroll*.....*Not printed.*

93*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1913, for a return showing in detail the expenditure incurred since October 11, 1911, in connection with investigations held in Bonaventure County by commissioners appointed by the Departments of the Post Office, Customs, and Marine and Fisheries into charges made against employees of said departments of offensive political partisanship, together with the names and amounts paid to each of said commissioners in each investigation, as well as details of amounts paid to witnesses and others. Presented January 23, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil*.....*Not printed.*

93*d*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1913, for a copy of all statements of account for salary or remuneration to the commissioner, and his expenses for witness fees, and all other expenses in connectoin with the investigation by Commissioner Duchemin, of the following, persons in the Ciunty of Guysboro, Nova Scotia namely:—

H. L. Tory, fishery officer, Guysboro.
John W. Davis, fishery officer, Guysboro.
Patrick Shea, postmaster, Tompkinsville.
John M. Rogers, postmaster, East Roman Valley.
James Bowles, postmaster, Alder River.
Abner M. Carr, postmaster, St. François Harbour.
Everett Hadley, postmaster, Oyster Ponds.
Parker S. Hart, postmaster, Lower Manchester.
S. M. Ferguson, preventive officer, Oyster Pond.
Robert Hendsbee, postmaster, Half Island Cove.
A. B. Cox, Manager Reduction Works, Canso.
Edward Kelly, engineer, Reduction Works, Canso.
D. S. Hendsbee, weigher, Reduction Works, Canso.
Alex. Roberts, postmaster, Canso.
David Sutherland, caretaker, Canso.
Henry Hanlon, chief engineer, Hatchery, Canso.
Thos. Sullivan, assistant engineer, Canso.
W. G. Matthew, cockswain life-boat, Canso.
Patrick Ryan, assistant cockswain life-boat, Canso.
M. McCutcheon, postmaster, Sonora.
Stanley McCutcheon, preventive officer, Sonora.
Freeman Pride, lightkeeper, Sonora.
David Reid, fishery officer, Port Hilford.
L. M. Pye, customs officer, Liscomb.
Stanley Hemlow, lightkeeper, Liscomb.
W. H. Hemlow, keeper storm drum, Liscomb.
R. Conroy, postmaster, Country Harbour.
John Milward, postmaster, Stormont.
A. W. Salsman, postmaster, Lower Country Harbour.
W. B. Harris, postmaster, Whitehead.
E. L. Munro, customs officer, Whitehead.
W. L. Munro, lightkeeper, Whitehead.
Patrick Conway, lightkeeper, Whitehead.
H. P. Munro, cockswain life-boat, Whitehead.
Levi Munro, harbour master, Whitehead.
William McKinnon, postmaster, Erinville.

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J. H. McMillan, manager hatchery, Isaac's Harbour.
Sanford Langley, postmaster, Isaac's Harbour North.
Fred. E. Cox, engineer lobster hatchery, Isaac's Harbour.
Simon Hodgson, assistant engineer, Isaac's Harbour.
Archibald Brass, postmaster, L. New Harbour.
Parker Sangster, postmaster, New Harbour West.
William Gerrior, customs officer, Larry's River.
James M. Webber, lightkeeper, Torbay Point.
W. A. Hattie, preventive officer, Mulgrave.
J. F. Reeves, postmaster, Mulgrave.
John P. Meagher, foreman deck-hand, Mulgrave.
Philip H. Ryan, Intercolonial Railway employee, Mulgrave.
Alex. Wilkinson, Intercolonial Railway employee, Mulgrave.
Alex. McInnis, car inspector, Mulgrave.
Frank Feugere, postmaster, Port Felix.
Sam. Smith, postmaster, Port Felix, West.
Captain Freeman Myers, postmaster, Cole Harbour.
George Taylor, postmaster, Beckerton.
Stephen C. Richard, lightkeeper, Charlo's Cove. Presented January 26, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair* ..... *Not printed.*

93*e*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 7th May, 1913, for a return showing in detail the names of witnesses summoned by Commissioner H P. Duchemin in connection with all investigations held by him in the Counties of North Cape Breton and Victoria, South Cape Breton, Inverness and Antigonish, Nova Scotia, and the amounts paid in each such case. Presented February 10, 1914.—*Mr. Carroll*.....*Not printed.*

93*f*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a return showing when H. P. Duchemin, of Sydney, Nova Scotia, was appointed commissioner to hold investigations, the number of investigations held since his appointment, names of officials investigated, if evidence and report in each investigation has been forwarded by Mr. Duchemin to the department interested, if not, in what cases has no evidence and report been submitted, salary or remuneration received in each case, and amount paid for travelling expenses in each case. Presented February 10, 1914.—*Mr. Carroll.*
Not printed.

93*g*. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a return showing the expenditures by the Intercolonial Railway in connection with all the inquiries and investigations held by H. P. Duchemin, concerning any and all employees of the Department of Railways and Canals, or of the Intercolonail Railway, for any cause whatever, and relating to any complaints or charges, or to any matter of whatsoever nature, giving in detail the items of all accounts or bills of or payments to the said H. P. Duchemin in connection with same, during the years 1912, 1913, and for the year 1914 to date; together with a statement showing the total amounts paid in each specified investigation and the total paid in each year, for the whole period to the said H. P. Duchemin. Presented March 5, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson*.....*Not printed.*

93*h*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 7th May, 1913, for a return showing indetail the names of witnesses summoned by Commissioner H. P. Duchemin in connection with all investigations held by him in the Counties of North Cape Breton and Victoria, South Cape Breton, Inverness and Antigonish, Nova Scotia, and the amounts paid in each such case. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Carroll*.....*Not printed.*

93*i*. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a return showing in detail the expenses and cost of an inquiry or investigation held by Commissioner Adair, under the authority of the Department of Railways and Canals, into the affairs of the Electrical Branch of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton, and the conduct of John W. Gaskin and others, in relation to their services in said branch or otherwise, held during the year 1912; together with the names of the commissioner, the agents, attorneys, counsel, constables, police officers, detectives, witnesses or other persons in connection with said inquiry; the number of days consumed and paid for in the conduct thereof, and the services rendered by each person in connection therewith; and a detailed statement of the sum or sums of money paid to each party therefor, at what rate and the amounts paid to each witness sworn and in attendance or otherwise, together with a copy of all bills, claims or accounts rendered in connection with said inquiry, and of all vouchers for moneys paid, by whom paid and to whom; with a copy of all letters or other correspondence relating to the appointment of a commissioner, and of counsel to be engaged or other officers employed, and relating to the compensation to be paid for services, and in connection with any of said bills, accounts, payments and vouchers, with a statement or summary of the total cost of said investigation, showing the number of railway employees called as witnesses, the witness fees allowed and paid them, and the cases in which their time respectively was not allowed them while absent to give such evidence and the cases to which such time was allowed and no deduction made from their wages or salaries for the period of their absence in attendance at such inquiry as such witnesses respectively. Presented May 13, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson*....*Not printed.*

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94. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a return showing how many citizens of the United States have been employed by the Government since November 1, 1911, in what department employed, their names and occupations and salary paid to each, and also, the number appointed under section 21 of the Civil Service Act. Presented January 24, 1914.—*Mr. Murphy*.....*Not printed.*

95. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, papers and documents in any way relating to the purchase of property at Long Beach St. Mary's, Digby County, N.S., for a lobster pond. Presented January 23, 1914.—*Mr. Law*. .....*Not printed.*

96. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1913, for a copy of all requests, petitions, &c., made to the Government, or any department thereof, by the residents of Mira, County of Cape Breton, for subsidies for boats, wharf accommodations, or increased facilities on the Mira river. Presented January 23, 1914.—*Mr. Carroll.* *Not printed.*

97. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th May, 1913, for a copy of all reports, correspondence, telegrams and other documents in the custody or control of the Militia Department or the Railway Department, concerning matters brought to the attention of the Militia Department by B. A. Ingraham, of Sydney, N.S., with reference to the transportation of the Sydney militia over the Intercolonial Railway in the year 1912. Presented January 23, 1914.—*Mr. Carroll*.....*Not printed.*

98. Medical inspection of immigrants at port of entry in Canada.—(*Senate*.....*Not printed.*

99. Public health service, several branches of R.S. engaged in.—(*Senate*).....*Not printed.*

100. Proposed harbour at Skinner's Pond—Surveys made for, &c.—(*Senate*).....*Not printed.*

101. Investigation held in 1912 *re* dredging operations in British Columbia.—(*Senate*). *Not printed.*

101*a*. Investigation held by Mr. Wilson, B.C., against Captain Murdock Young.—(*Senate*). *Not printed.*

102. Quantities of wheat by grades received at elevators at Fort William.—(*Senate*). *Not printed.*

103. Projected railway or highway bridge over the Restigouche River, N.B. Presented January 26, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil* .....*Not printed.*

104. Relating to the employees of the different departments at Ottawa, the provinces, and territories, &c. Presented January 26, 1914.—*Mr. Wilson (Laval)*.....*Not printed.*

104*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a return showing for each department of the Civil Service, the names, ages, offices and salaries of such persons employed either in the inside or outside divisions thereof, and of such persons not in the Civil Service employed by the Government in any department since the 10th October, 1911; and in cases where no commission of investigation was appointed, as have been removed from office by dismissal, superannuation or otherwise, specifying in each case the manner of, and grounds for such removal, and the length of notice given to the person removed, and the amount of superannuation or gratuity granted, if any; also showing the name, age, office and salary or remuneration of any and every person appointed to the Civil Service in the place of, or as a consequence of any such removal. Presented January 26, 1914.—*Mr. Murphy*.....*Not printed.*

104*b*. Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a return showing for each department of the Civil Service, the names, ages, offices and salaries of such persons employed either in the inside or outside divisions thereof, and of such persons not in the Civil Service employed by the Government in any department since the 10th October, 1911; and in cases where no commission of investigaiton was appointed, as have been removed from office by dismissal, superannuation or otherwise, specifying in each case the manner of, and grounds for such removal, and the length of notice given to the person removed, and the amount of superannuation or gratuity granted, if any; also showing the name, age, office and salary or remuneration of any and every person appointed to the Civil Service in the place of, or as a consequence of any such removal. Presented February 10, 1914.—*Mr. Murphy*.....*Not printed.*

104*c*. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a return showing for each department of the Civil Service, the names, ages, offices and salaries of such persons employed either in the inside or outside divisions thereof, and of such persons not in the Civil Service employed by the Government in any department since the 10th October, 1911; and in cases where no commission of investigation was appointed, as have been removed from office by dismissal, superannuation or otherwise, specifying in each case the manner of, and grounds for such removal, and the length of notice given to the person removed, and the amount of superannuation or gratuity granted, if any; also showing the name, age, office and salary or remuneration of any and every person appointed to the Civil Service in the place of, or as a consequence of any such removal. Presented March 10, 1914.—*Mr. Murphy*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

104*d*. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a return showing the total number of officials and employees in the Department of Public Printing and Stationery on February 1, 1914; and the increase in wages granted to the several groups of employees during the year 1913. Presented March 18, 1914.—*Mr. Murphy.* *Not printed.*

104*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a return showing how many persons have been appointed to positions in the inside Civil Service since October 10, 1911, who had not passed the public competitive examination held by the Civil Service Commission in May and November of each year.

2. How many of such persons were appointed in each department. Presented March 23, 1914.—*Mr. Murphy*.....*Not printed.*

104*f*. Return to an order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a return showing how many persons have been appointed to the Inside Service of the Post Office Department by the present Government, with the names of the appointees, the grade each of them was appointed to, and the salary in each case; how many of these appointees passed the Civil Service examination, and how many did not do so, with the names in each case. Presented April 1, 1914.—*Mr. Proulx*.....*Not printed.*

104*g*. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of 11th December, 1912, for a return showing for each department of the Civil Service, the names, ages, offices and salaries of such persons employed either in the inside or outside divisions thereof, and of such persons not in the Civil Service employed by the Government in any department since the 10th October, 1911; and in cases where no commission of investigation was appointed, as have been removed from office by dismissal, superannuation or otherwise, specifying in each case the manner of, and grounds for such removal, and the length of notice given to the person removed, and the amount of superannuation or gratuity granted, if any; also showing the name, age, office and salary or remuneration of any and every person appointed to the Civil Service in the place of, or as a consequence of any such removal. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Murphy*.....*Not printed.*

104*h*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd April, 1914, for a return showing how mnay certificates for promotion have been asked from the Civil Service Commissioners since the 31st March, 1913; how many of such certificates have been refused, and to whom, and the reasons given in each case for such refusal. Presented April 16, 1914.—*Mr Carroll* .....*Not printed.*

104*i*. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th March, 1914, for a return showing the salary of each deputy minister; the number of clerks or employees under each of the deputy ministers, or over whose work the deputy is supposed to exercise supervision; the salary of the Customs Commissioner, and length of time employed. Presented April 23, 1914. —*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* .....*Not printed.*

105. Return called for by Section 88, of Chapter 62, Revised Statutes of Canada, requiring that the Minister of the Interior shall lay before Parliament, each year, a return of liquor brought from any place out of Canada into the Territories by special permission in writing of the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 27, 1914 .....*Not printed.*

106. Copy of the Seventh Joint Report of the Commissioners for the Demarcation of the Meridian of the 141st Degree of West Longitude. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 28, 1913.....*Not printed.*

107. Return showing lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the year which ended on the 1st October, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 28, 1914. *Not printed.*

108. Regulations relating to the Parcel Post Service, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Pelletier, January 28, 1914.....*Not printed.*

109. Report of the proceedings of the Commisioners of Internal Economy of the House of Commons for 1912-1913, pursuant to Rule 9. Presented by Mis Honour the Speaker, February 2, 1913 .....*Not printed.*

110. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* between the 1st October, 1912, and 30th November, 1913, in accordance with the provisions of "The Forest Reserves and Park Act," Section 19, of Chapter 10, 1-2 George V. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, February 2, 1914.....*Not printed.*

110*a*. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between the 1st October, 1912, and 30th November, 1913, in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of "The Dominion Lands Survey Act," Chapter 21, 7-8 Edward VII. *Not printed.*

110*b*. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between 1st October, 1912, and 30th November, 1913, in accordance with the provisions of Section 77 of "The Dominion Lands Act," Chapter 20 of the Statutes of Canada, 1908. *Not printed.*

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110*c*. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the British Columbia *Gazette*, between 1st October, 1912, and 30th November, 1913, in accordance with provisions of subsection (*d*) of Section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the Province of British Columbia. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, February 2, 1914.....*Not printed.*

110*d*. Return of copies of all Orders in Council, plans, papers and correspondence which are required to be presented to the House of Commons, under a resolution passed on the 20th February, 1882, since the date of the last return, under such resolution. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, January 28, 1914.....*Not printed.*

110*e*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, papers, homestead inspector's reports, declarations and of all other documents connected in any way with the entry and cancellation proceedings against the homestead entry of James Bruce for the southeast quarter section 36, in townshpi 49, range 27, West second meridian. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Neely*.....*Not printed.*

110*f*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers in connection with the disposition of the S.E. ¼, section 16, township 25, range 5, West fifth meridian. Presented March 10, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver*.....*Not printed.*

110*g*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers in connection with the S.W. ¼, 23-16-12 W, 3 M. Presented March 10, 1914.—*Mr. Knowles* .....*Not printed.*

110*h*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers in connection with the N.E. ¼-22-11-5-W. 3 M. Presented March 23, 1914.—*Mr. Knowles.* *Not printed.*

110*i*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and papers concerning coal lands situate in 28-19, 27-18, 27-17 and 28-18 West of the fourth meridian. Presented April 21, 1914.—*Mr. Buchanan*.....*Not printed.*

110*j*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers in connection with the N.E. ¼-22-11-5 W. 3 M. Presented May 5, 1914.—*Mr. Knowles* .....*Not printed.*

110*k*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of all documents, letters, telegrams, papers, Orders in Council and agreements of sale, in connection with the sale by the Government of Canada of the following lands in the railway belt in British Columbia, viz.: Townships 23 and 24, range 18; townships 23 and 24, range 19; townships 24 and 25, range 20; townships 25, 26 and 27, range 21; townships 26 and 27, range 22, all West of the fifth meridian. Presented May 18, 1914.—*Mr. Buchanan*.....*Not printed.*

110*l*. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th April, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, &c., in the Department of the Interior in connection with the N.W. ¼ section 20-4, range 16 west of the second meridian. Presented May 18, 1914.—*Mr. Turriff.* *Not printed.*

110*m*. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th April, 1914, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, &c., in possession of the Department of the Interior in connection with the N-½-1-3-16-W. 2-M. Presented May 18, 1914.—*Mr. Turriff*.....*Not printed.*

111. Correspondence between the Imperial Government and the Government of Canada, and other documents, relating to Imperial Naturalization. Presented by Hon. Mr. Doherty, February 4, 1914 .....*Not printed.*

111*a*. Return to an Oder of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence and documents, or other information, as to the passage of an Act in Great Britain and the different Dominions, providing for uniformity of the Naturalization Law. Presented February 18, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* .....*Not printed.*

112. Account of the average number of men employed on the Dominion Police Force during each month of the year 1913, and of their pay and travelling expenses, pursuant to Chapter 92, section 6, subsection 2, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. Doherty, February 5, 1914.....*Not printed.*

113. Copy of Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, for a steamship service between Canada and the British West Indies. Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, February 9, 1914.....*Not printed.*

114. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing what changes have been made in the original scheme for terminals of the Transcontinental Railway at the city of Quebec; the estimated cost of the former; the estimated cost of the said terminals under the present scheme. Presented February 10, 1914.—*Mr. Graham* .....*Not printed.*

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114*a*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 23rd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence between the National Transcontinental Railway Commissioner and the Minister of Railways, and between the National Transcontinental Railway Commissioner and the Canadian Pacific Railway regarding the Joint Terminals at Quebec; also a copy of the Order in Council regarding joint terminals at Quebec, and of the final agreement regarding same. Presented March 16, 1914.—*Mr. Graham.* *Not printed.*

114*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all contracts by the Department of Railways or the Transcontinental Railway Commission with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company with regard to the establishment of a joint station at the Palais, city of Quebec, and of all correspondence with regard to the same. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

115. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th December, 1912, for a return showing the number of commissioners appointed by the Government since October 10, 1911, to hold investigations, giving their names, the amount paid to each commissioner up to November 21, 1912, the number of the said commissioners still under pay, with their names. Presented February 10, 1914.—*Mr. Murphy*.....*Not printed.*

116. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1913, for a copy of all papers, documents, correspondence, &c., relating to requests for the temporary suspension of the application of the dumping clause of the Customs Tariff Act in reference to wire rods or any other products or articles, made to Department of Customs, or the Department of Finance, since November 1, 1911. Presented February 10, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* .....*Not printed.*

117. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th January, 1913, for a copy of all proposals, offers, agreements, reports, estimates, letters, telegrams and of all other communications or documents in the possession of the Department of Railways and Canals, or of the Prime Minister of Canada, or of any other department of the Government, filed with said department or any of them, since the first day of January, 1910, relating to or in any way appertaining to the question or proposal of acquiring any or all, or any one of the lines of railways connecting with the Intercolonial Railway along its line, and serving as a feeder or feeders of said railway, either by lease, purchase or otherwise, also of all proposals, offers, requests, applications, petitions, memorials, or other documents, and of all letters, telegrams and other communications and correspondence, relating to or in any manner appertaining to the acquisition by any Railway company of running rights, so called, or the securing of a leasehold or other interest involving the rights by any Railway company to operate its trains over the rails of the Intercolonial Railway, together with a copy of all answers, letters, telegrams, correspondence and reports relating thereto, on the files of the Department of Railways and Canals, or of the Prime Minister, or of any Department of the Government. Presented February 10 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* .....*Not printed.*

117*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, memorials, petitions, engineers' reports and other documents exchanged by or on behalf of the proprietors of the Quebec Oriental Railway and the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway, and the Department of Railways and Canals, since last session, with the view of the acquisition by the Government of these roads as branch lines or feeders of the Intercolonial Railway. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*. *Not printed.*

117*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, reports, cvorrespondence and other documents on file in any Department of the Government, or in the possession of any member of the Government, relating to, or in any manner connected with, the proposal to have a spur line or siding to connect the new public wharf at Sackville, N.B., with the Intercolonial Railway at that place, and of all letters, telegrams and other correspondence passed between any person or persons and any member of the Government. Presented March 11, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* .....*Not printed.*

117*c*. Return to an Order of the House of December 9, 1912, for a copy of the report made by Mr. Tessier to the Department of Railways and Canals on a proposed line of railway from Orangedale to Cheticamp in the County of Inverness, N.S.; and also all petitions, memorials and correspondence referring to the proposed line of railway. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.....*Not printed.*

117*d*. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all petitions, correspondence, engineers' reports of surveys and of all other reports on file, referring to a proposed diversion of the Intercolonial Railway from, at or near Linwood Station, through the districts of Linwood, Cape Jack and to village of Harbour au Bouché; and more particularly of the petitions and reports relating to such diversion filed in or about the years 1887 and 1891. Presented April 7, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*. *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

117*e*. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a return showing the names of the successful contractors, with the particulars of their schedule prices respectively, on the contracts awarded by the Intercolonial Railway for the work of double tracking from Chaudiere Curve to St. Romuald, Quebec, and the division line from Nelson to Derby Junction, New Brunswick, and the division or spur line from North Sidney to Leitche's Creek, Nova Scotia, with a copy of the reports, correspondence and recommendations relating to the awarding of said tenders or contracts respectively, and also showing the estimate of cost of said works respectively. Presented April 15, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* ..... *Not printed.*

117*f*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all memoranda, instructions and authorizations issued by the Minister of Railways and Canals since October 11, 1911, relating to the eliminating of the present grades and replacing the light bridges with heavier steel structure on the Intercolonial Railway; and of all memoranda, recommendations and reports made by Mr. F. P. Gutelius or the Board of Management of the Intercolonial Railway thereon. Presented May 6, 1914.—*Mr. Kyte.*
Not printed.

118. Memorandum of special claim on behalf of Prince Edward Island in respect to representation in the House of Commons. Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, February 10, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

118*a*. Memorandum on behalf of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, claiming the right to have their original representation in the House of Commons restored. Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, February 10, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

119. Copy of the proceedings and resolutions adopted at the last Interprovincial Conference. Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, February 10, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

119*a*. Minutes of the Proceedings in Conference of the representatives of the Provinces, October, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, March 11, 1914..... *Not printed.*

120. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd June, 1913, for a copy of the application of Pacifique Leroux for damages sustained by removal of a bridge on the Soulanges Canal, and of all reports and correspondence on the same. Presented February 12, 1914.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier* ..... *Not printed.*

121. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th January, 1913, for a copy of all plans, proposals, diagrams, specifications, reports, surveys, requests, correspondence, letters, telegrams and of all other communications and documents in possession of the Department of Railways and Canals, relating or in any wise appertaining to the proposed steam ferry service for all seasons of the year between the mainland of New Brunswick, or of Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, whereby a connection could be made between the Intercolonial Railway and the Prince Edward Island Railway, by the transfer of railway cars over and across the waters of the Straits of Northumberland by means of said proposed ferry, together with a statement of all estimates and figures as to the total cost of the installation of such ferry, and the items of said estimate or estimates in detail. Presented February 12, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson*..... *Not printed.*

121*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th December, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the establishment of a car ferry between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, of the report or reports of any engineers or experts in regard to the said proposal, and of their estimates of the cost thereof, the advertisement calling for tenders therefor, and a copy of any plans, conditions or proposed specifications therefor, or in regard thereto, and of any tenders received in response to said advertisement, of the reports, if any, of any officials in regard thereto, and of all data in possession of the Department in respect of said project. Presented February 12, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald*..... *Not printed.*

122. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the total amount of liability in the form of temporary loans on the last day of each month during the period between the 1st day of May, 1913, and December 31, 1913, together with, in each case, the rate of interest paid upon said amounts during the same periods. Presented February 12, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*..... *Not printed.*

123. Report of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway, together with the evidence taken and exhibits filed before the said commission. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, February 12, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

123*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a copy of the assignment by M. P. and J. T. Davis in September, 1909, of contracts numbers 16 and 17 on the National Transcontinental Railway to O'Brien, Fowler and McDougall, and of the Transcontinental Commissioner's approval thereof, in the said month of September, 1909. Presented March 4, 1914.—*Mr. Graham*..... *Not printed.*

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123*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1914, for a copy of the contract with Mr. Joseph Gosselin for the locomotive and car shops at St. Malo, and of all telegrams, letters and correspondence between the Department and Mr. W. J. Press, mechanical engineer, or the chief engineer, with regard to change of the price of 85 cents per cubic yard for common excavation to the price of $2.30 per cubic yard for frozen earth. Presented March 11, 1914.—*Mr. Graham*.....*Not printed.*

123*c*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers in any way relating to the tender, original contract, and amended contract of Mr. Joseph Gosselin for the locomotive and car shops at St. Malo, Quebec, together with a copy of the advertisements for tenders, the specifications, the contract, the amended contract, reports of engineers, recommendations to Council, Orders in Council, letters, telegrams, minutes or reports of interviews, and of all other documents referring in any way to the said contract or the amendment thereof. Presented March 11, 1914.—*Mr. Graham*.....*Not printed.*

123*d*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 23rd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence in connection with the appointment of Messrs. Lynch-Staunton and Gutelius as commissioners to investigate the cost of construction of the Eastern division of the National Transcontinental Railway, and also of the Order in Council appointing them. Presented March 12, 1914.—*Mr. Graham.* *Not printed.*

123*e*. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a copy of the report of Geo. S. Hodgins, of New York, regarding the Transcona shops of the Transcontinental Railway, dated June 10, 1912. Presented March 19, 1914.—*Mr. Graham*..*Not printed.*

123*f*. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all plans and profiles designed by the engineers, in connection with the intended construction of the Transcontinental Railway from a point called Ste. Claire, County of Dorchester, between the twentieth and thirtieth miles, east of the Quebec Bridge, going through the parishes of St. Malachie, Standon, Cranbourne , Ste. Germaine and Ste. Justine, passing through the townships of Panet, Rolette and Valois, towards Ste. Perpetue, on the 105th mile east of the Quebec bridge, and of all the information and reports on the nature of land, timber and minerals of the places through which the engineers have been, showing also how much the railway would have cost per mile had it been built in that part of the country. Presented April 7, 1914.—*Mr. Sevigny*.....*Not printed.*

123*g*. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, messages, petitions, and other documents in connection with the choice of a site intended for the construction of a station at the village of St. Eleuthere, on the National Transcontinental Railway. Presented April 15, 1914.—*Mr. Lapointe* (*Kamouraska*) .....*Not printed.*

123*h*. Return to an Order of the House for a return showing.—

1. What kind of coaling plants have been provided on the National Transcontinental Railway?
2. How many have been provided?
3. Where they have been constructed?
4. If any tenders were called for them?
5. The name and address of the lowest tenderer.
6. From whom they were obtained and at what price? Presented April 15, 1914. —*Mr. Macdonald* .....*Not printed.*

124. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all decisions of the Board of Railway Commisioners made on or after the 10th of October, 1911, on which appeals have been taken to the Governor in Council, and of all decisions given by the Governor in Council on such appeals. Presented February 13, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

125. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all rules and regulations made and passed by the Board, with the approval of the Minister, under the provisions of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund Act, pursuant to section eight of said Act. Presented February 13, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* .....*Not printed.*

125*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing in detail the transactions and proceedings of the so-called Provident Fund Board from the 1st day of January, A.D., 1912, to date, with the names of applicants and their addresses and the nature of their employment, for retirement under the provisions of The Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund Act, and a statement of the names so retired during that period, showing the amount of their respective retiring allowances, their respective terms of service, their respective ages, and the total of the fixed yearly charges upon the said fund made thereby; together

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with a copy of all correspondence, letters, documents and other communications relating to such applications and retirements on file in the Railway Department either at Moncton or at Ottawa, and of all correspondence, letters, petitions or other communications addressed to and received by the Minister of Railways and Canals, the Department, or any official thereof, or any member of the Government from any member of Parliament, or other person charged with the responsibility of directing Government or railway patronage, or from any person or persons, club or association assuming to advise or direct with respect to any such patronage, and of all replies made to any such letters, petitions or other communications. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* ..... *Not printed.*

126. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the amounts of receipts and expenditures on the Intercolonial Railway during the months of April, May and June, of 1913, respectively, giving separately the revenue from passenger trains, freight traffic, mails and express and miscellaneous revenue, respectively, with the total thereof during that period; also the same information respecting the corresponding months of 1912, with the total thereof for that period. Also a statement showing the working expenses or expenditure during months of April, May and June of 1913, respectively, giving separately the working expenses or expenditure on maintenance of way and structures, maintenance of equipment, traffic expenses, transportation expenses and general expenses; with the total thereof during that period; and also the same information respecting the corresponding months of 1912, with the total thereof for the same period; also a statement showing the cost of transporting freight per ton mile during the period named in the years 1912 and 1913. Presented February 13, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* ..... *Not printed.*

126*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a return showing the total revenue of the Intercolonial Railway during the fiscal year 1912-1913, and the revenue from Campbellton and all stations east of Campbellton, and from those west thereof as far as Halifax, on the main line, including the branches east of Campbellton, Prince Edward Island Railway excluded. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Boulay.* *Not printed.*

126*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the total earnings of the Intercolonial Railway on Division 3 in connection with passenger traffic for the calendar years 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913 respectively, and the monthly passenger traffic earnings for each of the said years; the total expenses or expenditures connected with the said passenger traffic on said division during the said years respectively; together with a statement showing the monthly passenger traffic expenses or expenditures connected with said passenger traffic for each of the months during the said years; and showing, in addition, the loss and surplus for each of said years and the months thereof respectively, in connection with the passenger traffic on said division 3 between St. John and Halifax; also a statement of the revenue and expenditures on the transactions connected with said passenger traffic over said division during the months of December, 1913, and January, 1914, separately; and also a statement showing the gross passenger earnings for December, 1912, and January, 1914, respectively, and the gross expenditures with the passenger traffic for the said months respectively; together with a copy of all reports, returns, letters and correspondence relating to the earnings, expenditures or losses or surpluses on said division either in connection with freight or passenger traffic. Presented April 7, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* .... *Not printed.*

127. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the names of the employees of all kinds on the Soulanges Canal in the section extending from the foot of the canal to the first bridge; with the functions of each of them, the salary thereto attached and the date of their hiring during the season of navigation. Presented February 13, 1914.—*Mr. Boyer* ..... *Not printed.*

128. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. The names of all persons from whom land or property has been expropriated for right of way and station purposes in connection with the Dartmouth to Dean Settlement Branch of the Intercolonial Railway of Canada.

2. The quantity of land or property so expropriated.

3. The amount paid or offered to such person or persons for such land or property, in cases where payment or an offer has been made. Presented February 13, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* ..... *Not printed.*

129. Copy of the International Convention for the safety of human life at sea. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, February 16, 1914..... *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

129*a*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence with the Imperial authorities, or any commercial bodies, on the subject of Safety of Life at Sea; and of the Order in Council appointing representatives of Canada on the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea. Presented February 20, 1914.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier* ..... *Not printed.*

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130. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all accounts, bills, receipts and vouchers in connection with the services of N. W. White, during 1912 and 1913, as commissioner to inquire into Indian lands in the Province of British Columbia. Presented February 17, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

131. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all documents whatsoever relating to the investigation of a claim of Jean Ross or Joseph Ross, of Anqui, County of Rimouski, Province of Quebec, against the Intercolonial Railway, following an accident to a horse, which occurred on the 10th of December, 1906. Presented February 17, 1914.—*Mr. Boulay*.....*Not printed.*

132. Copy of the Order in Council appointing a commission to investigate the cost of living. Presented February 17, 1914.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

133. Statement of the population of Canada and its Provinces and Territories in the years 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911, according to the census returns. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, February 17, 1914.....*Not printed.*

134. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all protests, if any, by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, against changes in grades of the National Transcontinental Railway from Winnipeg eastward, and terminal facilities at Quebec; of all subsequent approvals of such changes, if any, by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and of all correspondence on the above subject. Presented February 18, 1914.—*Sir W. Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

135. Copy of Second Interim Report of the Royal Commission on the natural resources, trade and legislation of certain portions of His Majesty's Dominions, together with the Minutes of Evidence taken in Australia and New Zealand in 1913, in connection therewith. Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, February 18, 1914.....*Not printed.*

136. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 27th January, 1914, for a copy of the Annual Report made in January, 1913, by the Central Railway Company to the Railway Department.—(*Senate*).....*Not printed.*

137. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 27th January, 1914, for a copy of the Annual Report made by the Salisbury and Albert Railway Company to the Railway Department.—(*Senate*).....*Not printed.*

138. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence and documents in reference to the matter submitted to Sir William Whyte by the Government, the Transcontinental Commission or the commission appointed to investigate the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway, between the Government or any member or official thereof, and any official of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company; and also of all correspondence between any member or official of either the above named commissions and the Justice Department, concerning the said matter. Presented February 19, 1914.—*Mr. Graham*.....*Not printed.*

139. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a return showing the names, salaries and grades of the private secretaries of the members of the Liberal Government on October, 1911; the names of the private secretaries employed from time to time by the members of the present Government, and the salary and grade of each. Presented February 19, 1914.—*Mr. Murphy*.....*Not printed.*

140. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a return showing how many woollen industries are operated in the country; where situated, in which province, and in what city, town or village; the number of hands employed in each, and the output for each during 1913. Presented February 19, 1914.—*Mr. Verville.*
Not printed.

141. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the number, location, and mileage of rural mail routes established in Bonaventure County from October, 1911, to date, if any; together with a copy of all applications, memorials, reports and correspondence generally on this matter. Presented February 23, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*.....*Not printed.*

141*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing a tabulated statement of the number of rural mail delivery routes opened since 1911, including the number of boxes used; also the new mail delivery contracts necessitated by the establishment of said routes in each county, not already moved for. Presented February 23, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Not printed.*

141*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1914, for a return showing the number of rural mail delivery routes which have been established in Nova Scotia, and their names; and if any of the routes are provided with a daily service. Presented March 2, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

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141*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1914, for a copy of all documents, petitions, letters, telegrams, &c., exchanged between any one and the Post Office Department, in connection with the establishing of a rural mail service in the Parish of Ste. Marguerite de Blairfindie, County of St. Johns and Iberville, and of all documents, letters and telegrams, &c., relating to the contracts for the conveyance of rural mail in said parish. Presented April 29, 1914.—*Mr. Demers*.....*Not printed.*

141*d*. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. Whether the rural postal delivery service has been started in the County of Quebec? If so, when and in what parishes of said county?

2. Whether public tenders have been advertised for such service? If so, when, how many were received and from whom, the amount of each tender, and what tender was accepted?

3. The price of the accepted tender, the name of the tenderer, the condition or conditions of payment, and the length of the contract. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Lachance* .....*Not printed.*

141*e*. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all letters, petitions and documents relative to the establishment of a rural mail delivery route from New Glasgow through Mount William, Granton and Abercrombie, County of Pictou. Presented May 8, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* .....*Not printed.*

141*f*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petition, recommendation and other documents relating to the establistment of the rural mail service in the parish of St. Theodore d'Acton. Presented May 16, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)* .....*Not printed.*

141 (*g*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all petitions, letters, telegrams and other papers relative to the establishment of rural mail delivery routes in the County of Pictou since January 1, 1912, together with the number of said routes, the carriers on each route, the tenders received in each case for the service, a copy of the correspondence in relation to said tenders and their acceptance, and the post offices closed or to be closed as the result of the establishment of said routes. Presented June 12, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

142. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing what new post offices have been established in the County of L'Islet since 1911; the names of the officer in charge of each of them; the revenue brought; the expenses incurred by these offices, including the salary and fees of the postmaster and charges for the conveyance of the mails; if these officers have been asked for by opetitions of the interested ratepayers, and if so, by whom; the quantity of letters and other postal matters that have passed through each of these offices since they have been established. Presented February 23, 1914.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.....*Not printed.*

142*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th March, 1914, for a copy of all documents, papers, petitions, correspondence, reports, &c., in connection with the opening of a post office under the name of Giasson in the parish of St. Aubert, County of L'Islet. Presented April 22, 1914.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.....*Not printed.*

143. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the names and addresses, with rank or occupation, of all persons who accompanied the Minister of Militia and Defence to the Old country and Europe during the summer of 1913, and whose expenses were paid wholly or in part by the Dominion Government, or who were paid salary or allowance during such time, with the amount paid to each person. Presented February 23, 1914.—*Mr. Carvell*.....*Not printed.*

144. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other papers to be found in the Department of the Naval Service in connection with the death and burial, at Montreal, of Joseph LeBlanc, a sailor on D.G.S. *Canada*. Presented February 23, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*..*Not printed.*

145. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all tenders received for the construction of a salmon hatchery on Nipissiguit river, Gloucester County, N.B., and of the contract awarded. Presented February 23, 1914.—*Mr. Turgeon* .....*Not printed.*

146. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions, affidavits, certificates, reports, complaints and other documents, relating to the resignation of Mr. M. C. Blais, recruiting officer of the Department of Marine and Fisheries from the Government shipyards at St. Joseph de Sorel, and to the appointment of Mr. F. P. Vanasse to this office. Presented February 23, 1914.—*Mr. Cardin* .....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

147. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents relating to industrial disputes during the year 1913, between the operators and employees of any of the companies operating coal mines on Vancouver Island, and disturbances arising out of the same; and of any correspondence, either before or since the year 1913, with respect to any of the said disputes. And in particular of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents to or from the Prime Minister, the Honourable the Minister of Labour or any of the officers of the Department of Labour, respecting attempts at conciliation in connection with these disputes, and to or from the Honourable the Minister of Militia, or any officers of the Department of Militia and the Honourable the Minister of Justice, or any officers of the Department of Justice, respecting the calling out and services of the militia in connection with said disputes; and a statement of the arrests made and of convictions, if any, for infringement of the laws. Also a copy of the evidence taken and reports of investigations made by the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Mr. Samuel Price, Commissioner appointed by the Department of Labour, and of the Deputy Minister of Labour; together with a detailed statement of the expenses of all such investigations and expenses otherwise incurred by any of the Departments of the Government in consequence of said disputes or difficulties arising out of same. Presented February 23, 1914.—*Sir W. Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

147*a*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and reports that have been exchanged between the Government and the strikers and operators of coal mines in British Columbia since the beginning of the strike until the present; also a copy of all Orders in Council in connection with said strike. Presented February 23, 1914.—*Mr. Verville* .....*Not printed.*

147*b*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents relating to industrial disputes during the year 1913, between the operators and employees of any of the companies operating coal mines on Vancouver Island, and disturbances arising out of the same; and of any correspondence, either before or since the year 1913 with respect to any of the said disputes. And in particular of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents to or from the Prime Minister, the Honourable the Minister of Labour or any of the officers of the Department of Labour, respecting attempts at conciliation in connection with these disputes, and to or from the Honourable the Minister of Militia, or any officers of the Department of Militia and the Honourable the Minister of Justice, or any officers of the Department of Justice, respecting the calling out and services of the militia in connection with said disputes; and a statement of the arrests made and of convictions if any, for infringement of the laws. Also a copy of the evidence taken and reports of investigations made by the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Mr. Samuel Price, Commissioner appointed by the Department of Labour, and of the Deputy Minister of Labour; together with a detailed statement of the expenses of all such investigations and expenses otherwise incurred by any of the Departments of the Government in consequence of said disputes or difficulties arising out of same. Presented February 24, 1914.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

148. Regulations, approved by Order in Council ,dated the 19th day of January, 1914, for the disposal of petroleum and natural gas rights, the property of the Crown in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Northwest Territories, the Yukon Territory, the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia, and within the tract containing three and one-half (3½) million acres of land acquired by the Dominion Government from the Province of British Columbia, and referred to in subsection (*b*) of section 3 of the Dominion Lands Act. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, February 23, 1914.
Not printed.

149. Regulations in regard to grazing leases of vacant Dominion lands, &c. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, February 23, 1914.....*Not printed.*

150. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a return showing the amounts in detail paid to Ward Fisher, of Shelburne, N.S., fishery inspector, for the years 1912 and 1913 for salary, office expenses, travelling expenses, and all other expenses. Presented February 24, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

151. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of the report of operations at the fishery hatchery at Port Daniel West, for the year 1913. Presented February 24, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)* .....*Not printed.*

152. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, investigations or other documents respecting the loss of a horse killed on the Intercolonial, on the 10th of September last, the property of Johnny Roy, of Amqui. Presented February 24, 1914.—*Mr. Boulay*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

153. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a return showing the increase in freight rates on live-stock, including horses, carried over the Intercolonial Railway, by the tariff effective May 1, 1913, as compared with the tariff effective April 15, 1909, for the following distances, respectively:—

Over 5 and not over 10 miles.
" 10 " " 15 "
" 15 " " 20 "
" 20 " " 25 "
" 25 " " 30 "
" 30 " " 40 "
" 40 " " 50 "
" 50 " " 60 "
" 60 " " 70 "
" 70 " " 80 "
" 80 " " 90 "
" 90 " " 100 "
" 100 " " 110 "
" 110 " " 120 "
" 120 " " 130 "
" 130 " " 140 "
" 140 " " 150 "
" 150 " " 160 "

Presented February 24, 1914.—*Mr. Kyte*.....*Not printed.*

154. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents relative to the report and recommendations of the Board appointed under the Combines Investigation Act to investigate the methods adopted by the United Shoe Machinery Company. Presented February 24, 1914.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

155. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of memorandum of agreement between the Canadian Government railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, covering the transportation of freight and passengers between Halifax and St. John over the Intercolonial Railway, in connection with the Canadian Pacific and Allan Line Steamships, carrying British mails, making Halifax the terminal port; also of all agreements, Orders in Council, petitions, memorials, regulations or orders of the Department of Railways and Canals, or of any officer or officers of the Intercolonial Railway; of letters or other correspondence, interviews with the Prime Minister and other member or members of the Government, and representations to the Prime Minister, or other member or members of the Government, in any manner relating to the said memorandum of agreement; and of all telegrams and letters received by the Government, or any member thereof, or sent by them, either in reply or otherwise; also of all letters, telegrams, representations or other documents relating to the said agreement or in any way connected therewith, received by F. P. Gutelius, the General Manager of the Intercolonial Railway, from the Canadian Pacific Railway, or from any corporation, persons or body, or sent by him, in reply thereto or otherwise, to the said Canadian Pacific Railway or to any other corporation, body or person. Presented February 24, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson*..*Not printed.*

156. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all Orders in Council since the 1st of June last in any way altering the rates of duties existing under the Customs Act. Presented February 24, 1914.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier* .....*Not printed.*

157. Correspondence, statements, &c., in respect to certain proposed advances to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, for expenditure during the years 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, February 27, 1914.....*Not printed.*

158. Memorandum of proposed harbour improvements to be made by the Harbour Commissioners of Quebec during 1914, out of certain proposed advances to be made to the said commission. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, February 27, 1914.....*Not printed.*

159. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, correspondence, telegrams, &c., between the Department of Trade and Commerce and any person or persons, companies or corporations, in the years 1912 and 1913, respecting a steamship service between St. John, N.B., and Bear River, N.S., and intermediate points, and the matter of the payment of a subsidy therefor. Presented March 2, 1914. —*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* .....*Not printed.*

160. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of the reports made by the proprietors of the steamer *Canada*, on which the subsidy was paid to them for the season of 1913, for the service between Campbellton, N.B., and Gaspé, Que.; together with a copy of all complaints regarding the said service and of the correspondence, reports and documents in the possession of the Department of Trade and Commerce in that connection in the said year. Presented March 2, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)* .....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

161. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th February, 1914, for a return showing what sum or sums of money, if any, have been expended by the Government since the 21st of September, 1911, in the County of Wright, Quebec, and how such money has been expended. Presented March 2, 1914.—*Mr. Devlin*.....*Not printed.*

162. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. How many temporary clerks were employed in the Library of Parliament during the Sessions of 1911-1912 and 1912-1913, their names and the salary paid to each for such service, and the total so paid?

2. How many temporary clerks are at present so employed, their names and salaries respectively?

3. If any temporary clerks were employed in said library, during the Session of 1910-1911; if so, how many?

4. What was the then number of permanent clerks in the library, and the present number of temporary clerks employed in said library?

5. Why temporary clerks are employed in said library in positions superior to and at higher pay than that paid to permanent clerks? Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Turgeon* .....*Not printed.*

163. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, memoranda, Orders in Council, instructions to officers, regulations and other papers and documents relating to a change in the regulations governing the fishing of salmon in the St. John River, above tidal water. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

164. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and correspondence in any way relating to the appointment of men in any way connected with the salmon fishing pond at Margaree during the year 1913. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* .....*Not printed.*

165. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all tenders received in 1912 for the construction of a breakwater at Green Point, Gloucester County, N.B., and of all correspondence, letters and telegrams showing why the contract was not awarded to lowest tenderer. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Turgeon.*:*Not printed.*

166. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, &c., touching in any way the work done on Lingan Beach, South Cape Breton, under Superintendent H. D. McLean. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Carroll* .....*Not printed.*

167. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, advertisements, tenders, bids, contracts, reports, vouchers, accounts, receipts, correspondence, &c., in connection with a wharf recently constructed at Gold River, Lunenburg County, N.S. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

168. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all documents, Orders in Council, correspondence, telegrams, tenders, accounts, vouchers, part, &c., in connection with the construction of a bridge or work between the mainland and an island, known as Boutilier's island, at South West Cove, Lunenburg County, N.S. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*..*Not printed.*

169. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all advertisements, tenders, contracts, documents, letters and correspondence relating to the supply of coal for the Government public buildings at Lunenburg, N.S. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* .....*Not printed.*

170. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a comparative statement of the quantity of cubic yards of dredging done by the *Restigouche*, or dredge *No. 3*, on the outside bar of Bathurst Harbour, during the seasons of 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Turgeon*.....*Not printed.*

170*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all tenders received for the dredging in Bathurst Harbour, and of the contract awarded. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Turgeon*.....*Not printed.*

170*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters and telegrams relating to the deposit of sand and mud dumped into the southwestern channel by the contractors of dredging in Bathurst Harbour. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Turgeon*.....*Not printed.*

171. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions and memorials received by the Right Honourable R. L. Borden, Premier of Canada, or the Minister of Railways and Canals, from J. A. Gillies, Esq., Sydney, N.S., or from any resident of the County of Richmond, N.S., relative to the purchasing of the Cape Breton Railway by the Government and the building of a line of railway from St. Peters to Sydney and Louisburg, and of replies thereto. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Kyte*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

172. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. The names of all proprietors from whom land and property have been expropriated for the purpose of the Halifax Ocean Terminals between Three Mile House and the proposed site of the railway and shipping terminals?

2. The price or amount of damages paid therefor, or the amount offeerd and accepted in the case of each proprietor?

3. The amount offered or tendered each proprietor for damages and which has not been accepted.

4. The quantity of land and nature of property so expropriated from each proprietor. Presented March 3, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

172a. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all advertisements, tenders, papers, documents, letters and correspondence relating to the construction of the railway from Three Mile House at Bedford Basin to Halifax Harbour, and also to the piers or wharfs and sea walls in connection with the proposed Halifax Ocean Terminals. Presented March 16, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

173. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all agreements, correspondence, papers and documents referring to any arrangement made between the Intercolonial Railway of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Railway in the year 1913, relating to the hauling of Canadian Pacific Railway freight and passenger trains between St. John and Halifax, connecting with any transatlantic steamship lines at Halifax, during the winter season of 1913-14. Presented March 4, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* .....*Not printed.*

174. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th January, 1913, for a copy of all recommendations, correspondence, letters, telegrams and reports now on file in the Department of Justice, relating to the vacancy in the office of deputy warden of the Dorchester penitentiary, and the appointment of a successor to Mr. A. B. Pipes, who was promoted from the position of deputy warden of Dorchester penitentiary to that of warden. Presented March 4, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* .....*Not printed.*

175. Correspondence between the City of Ottawa and the Government, on the subject of a pure water supply for the city and Government buildings. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, March 4, 1914.....*Not printed.*

176. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, telegrams and all other documents between the Department of Railways and Canals and Archer, Macdonald, E. Montpetit, C. A. Harwood, and A. Marceau, local engineer, St. Amour, Superintendent of the Canal of Soulanges, L. A. Sauvé, and others, respecting the tearing down of several houses and dependencies erected on the Government grounds at Pointe Cascades, the property of the said L. A. Sauvé. Presented March 5, 1914.—*Mr. Boyer* .....*Not printed.*

177. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a copy of all agreements between the Transcontinental Railway Commission and the Canadian Northern Railway for the use of the line of the said company by the trains of the Transcontinental Railway from Cap Rouge to the shops at St. Malo. Presented March 5, 1914.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier* .....*Not printed.*

178. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence between the Minister of Railways or the Transcontinental Railway Commission and the Quebec Harbour Commission, with regard to the construction by the said Harbour Commission of a line of railway to connect the said Transcontinental Railway from Champlain Market with the proposed Union Station at the Palais, and of all contracts by the said Harbour Commission towards that end. Presented March 5, 1914.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier* .....*Not printed.*

179. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all advertisements, tenders, contracts and correspondence in connection with the proposed New London Branch of the Prince Edward Island Railway. Presented March 5, 1914.—*Mr. Graham* .....*Not printed.*

180. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th February, 1914, for a return showing the total amount of available cash on deposit to the credit of the Government of Canada on the last day of each month between April 1, 1913, and December 31, 1913. Presented March 5, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

181. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th February, 1914, for a return showing the following particulars respectively, of all loans placed or extended by the Government of Canada, upon the London market during the calendar years 1912 and 1913: Loan, date and copy of prospectus; price in prospectus and price realized; date on which loan matures; rate per cent; total issue; amount realized; charges including discount for immediate payments, &c.; net amount of cash realized; and the annual effective rate of interest per unit. Presented March 5, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

182. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a return showing the number of farm labourers and public servants respectively, placed by the Government employment agents during the years 1912 and 1913; also the counties where placed and amount of bonus paid. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Sutherland*.....*Not printed.*

183. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. What chartered banks in Canada have gone into liquidation since Confederation, and at what date in each case;

2. The loss in each case to the depositors, the note holders and the stockholders respectively;

3. What relief, if any, was given in each case by the Government to any of the parties suffering loss. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Neely*.....*Not printed.*

184. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a return showing the number of binders, reapers, mowers, ploughs, seeders, and cultivators exported from and imported to Canada, with their value respectively, in each of the years 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Neely*.....*Not printed.*

185. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a return showing the number of cattle exported from Canada to the United States in the months of October, November and December, 1913, and January, 1914, and for the corresponding months in 1912 and 1913. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*....*Not printed.*

186. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a return showing the quantities and varieties of fish exported from Canada to the United States in the months of October, November and December, 1913, and January, 1914, and for the corresponding months in 1912 and 1913. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*. *Not printed.*

187. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. Who were, from incorporation, and who are, the officers and directors of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company;

2. The amount of capital stock of said company, the amount paid up, and who are the holders of such paid up stock, and the amount held, and still held, by each;

3. If this company, or a subsidiary company, has contracted to build any portion of the National Transcontinental Railway; and, if so, the total amount of their contracts for such work;

4. What portion of such contracts or work was sublet, and on such sublet contracts what profit was made by the said company. Presented March 6, 1914.—*Mr. Middlebro.* *Not printed.*

188. Report of the Board of Inquiry appointed to investigate and verify the claims of applicants for Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty in the Province of Nova Scotia. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hughes. March 9, 1914.....*Not printed.*

188a. List of applicants, in Nova Scotia, for the Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty whose claims have been approved.—List of Fenian Raid Volunteer Bounty applicants, in Nova Scotia, received to December 31, 1913, but not yet considered. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hughes, March 9, 1914.....*Not printed*

189. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1914, for a return showing what was the local minimum rate of freight on small parcels on the Intercolonial Railway prior to October 10, 1911, and also the present rate on the same. Presented March 9, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

190. Return to an Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, reports, evidence taken, and of all other papers in the possession of the Minister of Railways and Canals, relating to the investigation recently held by Mr. Ferguson, M.L.A., concerning the affairs of the Trent Valley Canal. Presented March 9, 1914.—*Mr. Burnham.* *Report only printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

191. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers necessary to convey full information as to the charter, outfit and instructions of the *Karluk* and auxiliary vessels; the names, rank, pay and terms of engagement of their officers and crews; and of all communications received from Mr. V. Steffansson, or any other person who has received such a communication, written after the expedition sailed for the Arctic Ocean. Presented March 10, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver*.....*Not printed.*

192. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the number of towns in the Province of Ontario which have a population larger than the town of Chesley, South Riding of Bruce, which was 1,734, according to the last census; also the number of such towns served by letter boxes on the street. Presented March 10, 1914.—*Mr. McCrancy*.....*Not printed.*

193. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the names of the promoters of the National Drop Forge Company, Limited, and the powers asked by and given to said company by letters patent. Presented March 10, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

194. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the names of the promoters of the Canadian Contracting Company, and the powers asked by and given to said company by letters patent. Presented March 10, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux* ..... *Not printed.*

195. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, reports, inquiries and documents or other communications had with any of the Departments of the Government, particularly with the Interior, Customs and Marine and Fisheries Departments, relating to Gustavas A. Colpitts, a Canadian citizen returning as a passenger on the Royal Mail Steamship *Empress of Britain*, in September, 1911, who alleged that he was not allowed by officers of the Government to disembark at Rimouski from said steamship. Also a copy of all letters, correspondence or other communications received by any members of the Government, particularly by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and by any Department of the Government, from the said Gustavas A. Colpitts, who was at the time a student at Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick, and of all letters or other communications sent in reply thereto. Presented March 10, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* ..... *Not printed.*

196. Number of Chinamen entering Canada during years 1911-12-13, &c.—(*Senate.*). *Not printed.*

197. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, papers, plans, correspondence, memoranda and other documents relative to the shortening of distances on the Intercolonial Railway between Pictou and Port Mulgrave, and to the construction of a new bridge at Pictou in connection therewith. Presented March 12, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* ..... *Not printed.*

198. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, leases and other documents relating to the cutting of lumber by Mr. B. F. Smith from the so-called Tobique Indian reserve, in the Province of New Brunswick, and of all recommendations with reference thereto, made by the Indian agent for that portion of the Province, or any other official of the Department in the said Province; together with a statement of the lumber cut by said Smith from said reserve, with the rates of stumpage charged and amounts paid since January 1, 1912. Presented March 12, 1914.—*Mr. Carvell* ..... *Not printed.*

198*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, memorials, petitions, &c., relating to the sale or transfer of the Indian reserve at Sydney, N.S., and the removal of the Indians therefrom. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Kyte* ..... *Not printed.*

198*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all the instructions issued to C. P. Fullerton and Fawcett Taylor, or either of them, in reference to the St. Peter's Indian reserve. Presented April 8, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver* ..... *Not printed.*

199. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the purchase for the Intercolonial Railway of a quantity of coal in the United States, within the past few months. Presented March 12, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* ..... *Not printed.*

199*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. When the Intercolonial Railway and the Prince Edward Island Railway last called for tenders for its coal supply, and when the tenders were returnable?
2. The number of tenders received, the names of the tenderers, and their respective prices?
3. The date of the last contract or contracts for coal for the Intercolonial Railway, and who was the contractor or contractors respectively?
4. The names of the successful tenderers, as the result of the last call for tenders, and their prices respectively?
5. The amount in tons of the contract made with each, and at what prices per ton respectively?
6. If any coal was purchased for the Government system of railways in the United States since March 31, 1913? If so, by whom, from whom, and through whom it was purchased, and at what price, the cost per ton delivered, inclusive of commissions to the railways. Presented March 18, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* ..... *Not printed.*

199*b*. Return to an Order of the House for a return showing whether the Government has purchased any coal, freight or passenger cars during the past six months for the Intercolonial Railway; if so, from whom and in what quantity; the price paid in each case; if any tenders were called for the same; who the tenderers were and the amount of each tender. Presented April 6, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* ..... *Not printed.*

200. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a return showing the freight rates on flour, hay, oats, lumber and firewood per 100 lbs. or per ton, between Bathurst, N.B., and Nepisiguit Junction, Red Pine, Bartibogue, Beaver Brook, and between Bathurst, Berresford, Petit Rocher and Belledune, before the changes made in August, 1913, and the freight rates on the same articles, between the same points, under the new schedule of rates. Presented March 16, 1914.—*Mr. Turgeon* ..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

201. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all contracts, accounts, bills, memoranda, letters, correspondence, receipts, vouchers, bills of lading, &c., referring to all materials, provisions, supplies and goods of every description purchased and forwarded to Port Nelson during the year 1913, by any Department of the Government of Canada, and agreements for employment of workmen in connection with the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway terminals at Port Nelson. Presented March 18, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* ..... *Not printed.*

202. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, letters or other correspondence, instructions, reports, valuations, appointment of valuators, or appraisers, appraisements, abstracts of titles, deeds or other conveyances, in any Department of the Government or in the railway offices at Moncton, relating to, or in any manner connected with, the purchase by the Intercolonial Railway of a property in Moncton, N.B., at the corner of Archibald and Main streets in said city, formerly owned in his lifetime by the late P. S. Archibald, C.E., and now occupied by the General Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway, F. P. Brady, as a residence; together with a copy of all bills, accounts and statement of expenditures for repairs made on the buildings of said property; and also of accounts, commissions and bills paid to solicitors, attorneys or other agents, for searches, conveyances, and a statement of all moneys paid for charges and expenses in connection with such purchase or the procuring of a deed of said property? Presented March 16, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson.* *Not printed.*

202*a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, letters or other correspondence, instructions, reports, valuations, appointment of valuators, or appraisers, appraisements, abstracts of titles, deeds or other conveyances in any department of the Government or in the railway offices at Moncton, relating to, or in any manner connected with, the purchase by the Intercolonial Railway of a property in Moncton, N.B., at the corner of Archibald and Main streets in said city, formerly owned in his lifetime by the late P. S. Archibald, C.E., and now occupied by the General Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway, F. P. Brady, as a residence; together with a copy of all bills, accounts and statement of expenditures for repairs made on the buildings of said property; and also of accounts, commissions and bills paid to solicitors, attorneys or other agents, for searches, conveyances, and a statement of all monies paid for charges and expenses in connection with such purchase or the procuring of a deed of said property. Presented March 26, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* ..... *Not printed.*

202*b*. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, letters or other correspondence, instructions, reports, valuations, appointment of valuators, or appraisers, appraisements, abstracts of titles, deeds or other conveyances in any department of the Government or in the railway offices at Moncton, relating to, or in any manner connected with, the purchase by the Intercolonial Railway of a property in Moncton, N.B., at the corner of Archibald and Main streets in said city, formerly owned in his lifetime by the late P. S Archibald, C.E., and now occupied by the General Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway, F. P. Brady, as a residence; together with a copy of all bills, accounts and statement of expenditures for repairs made on the buildings of said property; and also of accounts, commissions and bills paid to solicitors, attorneys or other agents, for searches, conveyances, and a statement of all monies paid for charges and expenses in connection with such purchase or the procuring of a deed of said property. Presented April 1, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* ..... *Not printed.*

203. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a return showing the freight rates under the old tariff of the Intercolonial Railway, per 100 lbs. or per ton, on fresh, dried and cured fish, molasses, coal oil, nails, hardware and anthracite coal from Gloucester Junction and Bathurst station to and from St. John, and the present rates for the same articles between the same points. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Turgeon.* *Not printed.*

204. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a return showing all smelt fishing licenses issued in the County of Pictou during the past season, and of all correspondence in reference to the same. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald.* *Not printed.*

204*a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a return showing all smelt fishing licenses issued in the County of Pictou during the past season, and of all correspondence in reference to the same. Presented April 17, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* ..... *Not printed.*

205. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all documents concerning the latest changes in the lobster fishing regulations at Magdalen Islands. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux* ..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

206. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, tenders and documents connected in any way with the supplying of coal to the lobster hatchery at Margaree during the years 1910-1911, 1911-1912, 1912-1913 and 1913-1914. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish).*
Not printed.

207. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of the charges made against Mrs. Marguerite Fair, postmistress of Black Cape, Quebec, on which Mr. Louis Taché of Rimouski, was authorized to hold an investigation, together with the appeal of said investigation, if any was held. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)* ..... *Not printed.*

208. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, papers, documents, reports, &c., in connection with the proposed increase of mail service from Shelburne, N.S., to Jordan Bay and Jordan Ferry and return since October 1, 1911. Presented March 17, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* ..... *Not printed.*

209. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence between the Post Office Department, or any official thereof, and any person or persons, concerning the installation of street letter boxes in the village of Chesley, in the riding of South Bruce. Presented March 17, 1912.—*Mr. Graham....Not printed.*

210. Report of the Commission of Conservation of Canada on the Trent Watershed Survey, a reconnaissance by C. D. Howe, Ph.D., and J. H. White, B.A., B.Sc. F., with an introductory discussion by B E. Fernow, LL.D Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, March 19, 1914 ..... *Not printed.*

210a. Conservation of coal in Canada. Report of Commission of Conservation.—*(Senate).*
Not printed.

211. Copy of evidence taken before Mr. William Henry Moore, the commissioner appointed to inquire into certain charges against Mr. Frank Fairen, store keeper on the Trent Canal, sentation in the Senate, of the Western provinces of Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. March 19, 1914 ..... *Not printed.*

212. Copy of the opinion of the Deputy Minister of Justice on the subject of increased representation in the Senate, of ahe Western provinces of Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, March 19, 1914 ..... *Not printed.*

212*a*. Copy of a resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council, in which application is made to the Federal Government to increase the number of senators for the said province. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, March 19, 1914..... *Not printed.*

212*b*. Copy of opinion of the Assistant Deputy Minister of Justice on the subject of increased representation in the Senate, of the prairie provinces of Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, March 23, 1914..... *Not printed.*

213. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a copy of all papers and correspondence in the Department of Customs regarding the entry of a boring mill at Lethbridge, Alberta, shipped in August, 1913, by John Stirk and Company, and billed to the Lethbridge Iron Works. Presented March 20, 1914.—*Mr. Buchanan .*
Not printed.

214. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of a petition dated the 9th of July, 1911, signed by Etienne Barre, Joseph Trudeau and others, taxpayers of the municipality of Chambly Basin, and addressed to the Minister of Justice, together with a copy of all documents and vouchers attached to said petition, and of all correspondence and other documents relating thereto. Presented March 23, 1914.—*Mr. Lamarche* ..... *Not printed.*

215. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing where the D.G. cruiser *Margaret* was built; the names of the builders; the contract price; whether the contract was awarded to the lowest tenderer; the name and address of each tenderer and amount of each tender; if the Government or any department thereof has contracted for any other vessel or vessels during the past eighteen months; and if so, the number of such vessels, the names and addresses of the contractors, the gross tonnage of each and the contract price, and the service for which they were intended. Presented March 23, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*..... *Not printed.*

216. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd March, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams or other correspondence in connection with the seizure of eleven (11) horses belonging to Mr. John M. Ferguson, Kaleida, Manitoba, on or about the 28th day of March, 1912. Presented March 24, 1914.—*Mr. Turriff*..... *Not printed.*

217. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th February, 1914, for a return showing the quantities and values of potatoes imported monthly into Canada during the years 1911, 1912 and 1913, and the countries from which such potatoes were imported. Presented March 25, 1914.—*Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.)*..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

217*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the quantities and values of potatoes exported monthly from each province of Canada, from September 1, 1911, to January 1, 1914, and the countries to which the same were exported. Presented March 25, 1914.—*Mr. Carvell* .....*Not printed.*

218. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th March, 1914, for a return showing how many colonels, honorary colonels, lieut.-colonels, honorary lieut.-colonels, and other officers, honorary and otherwise, have been appointed by the Minister of Militia and Defence from October, 1911, to the present time. Presented March 25, 1914.—*Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.)* .....*Not printed.*

218*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a return showing the number of honourary appointments to military rank which have been made by, or with the approval of, the present Minister of Militia and Defence since he assumed office, giving the names of the persons so appointed, and the rank of each. Presented April 1, 1914.—*Mr. Murphy* .....*Not printed.*

219. Kitsilano Indian reserve—relating to the purchase of by the Government of the Dominion of Canada from the Province of British Columbia.—(*Senate*).....*Not printed.*

220. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 9th March, 1914, for a copy of all papers, documents, Orders in Council, correspondence, &c., in reference to the suspension of Mr. Joseph McGillis of the Department of Customs, Ottawa. Presented March 27, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

221. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the names of all parties who have been employed at the Experimental Farm at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière during the years 1912 and 1913, and the salary and fees paid to each of them. Presented March 30, 1914.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.....*Not printed.*

222. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a return showing the total number of veterinary inspectors employed by the Government in the slaughter houses of the country; how they are distributed in each Province; the names of the establishments they are connected with, and the number of officers in each of them; if the Government employ some others to supervise the health of the herds on the farms besides the veterinary inspectors connected with the slaughter houses; the number of them, and how they are distributed in each Province; the number of herds of both cattle and hogs that have been submitted to inspection during the years 1911, 1912 and 1913; the number of animals in each Province slaughtered ,after tuberculosis was found in them; if the Government paid indemnities to the owners on account of such slaughtering, and if so, the amount in each Province; the respective salaries of the veterinary inspectors employed in the slaughter houses; the working hours of those officers; the respective salaries paid to the veterinary inspectors employed for other purposes; the amount of the expenses of that branch of the Department of Agriculture for the years 1911, 1912 and 1913 for internal managmeent, such as salaries, and the salaries and expenses for each of the Provinces. Presented March 30, 1914.—*Mr. Boyer.* *Not printed.*

223. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a copy of the report of George Lafontaine, received by the Department of Agriculture during the present fiscal year, relating to the manufacture of chemical manure. Presented March 30, 1914.—*Mr. Boulay* .....*Not printed.*

224. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a return showing.—

1. Whether the Postmaster General has given a contract for rural parcel boxes; and, if so, to whom?
2. Whether tenders for the boxes were asked?
3. From whom tenders were received?
4. The price, if any, of the different tenders?
5. How many boxes were ordered, and at what price?
6. Whether the Postmaster General, since he came into office, has made a contract for rural mail boxes, and, if so, when?
7. The amount of the contract?
8. Who the tenderers were, and the price, if any, of the different tenders?
9. Who received the contract, and the price paid per box?
10. How many boxes, if any, were ordered? Presented March 31, 1914.—*Mr. Nesbitt* ..... *Not printed.*

225. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a return showing the rates of interest paid on all Dominion loans from 1890 to 1914. Presented March 31, 1914.—*Mr. Pardee*.....*Not printed.*

226. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 9th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence since October, 1911, between the Government of Canada, represented by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, of the one part, and the Goverment of the United Kingdom, the Government of the United States, or any other Government, of the other part, relating to steam trawling in Atlantic waters. Presented March 31, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

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227. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, and written requests during the years 1912 and 1913, addressed to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, or the Department of Naval Affairs, or any officer of either Department, or Marine branches of said department, or any officer or persons of either branch, by any person or persons, relating to proposals or requests that the vessels or any vessel under the control of the Naval Branch of said Department, should be present at any regatta or celebration of any description held anywhere on the Atlantic or Pacific Coasts of Canada during said years; also of all replies to such letters, telegrams and written requests. Presented March 31, 1914.—*Mr. Law* .....*Not printed.*

228. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, memoranda and other documents relating to the moral, mental and physical inspection of all immigrants entering Canada. Presented April 1, 1914.—*Mr. Paquet.* *Not printed.*

229. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all orders, reports, applications, letters, telegrams and other documents connected with or in any manner relating to the retirement of Amasa E. Killam, an official of the Intercolonial Railway, from the employment of the said railway, and to his claim for a retiring allowance, under the provisions of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railway Employees' Provident Fund Act; and also of all letters showing the date of his beginning work in the service of the said railway and of his appointment to a position in the employ of said railway on the first of April, 1897, or at any other date. Also a copy of all instructions and letters from the then Minister of Railways to the general manager or to any other official of the Intercolonial, relating to engagement or employment of the said Amasa E. Killam, and of all letters, correspondence, instructions, reports, or other documents in any way relating thereto and to the engagement of the said Amasa E. Killam, during the month of March, 1897, to take the position of bridge and building inspector on the Intercolonial Railway, to commence work on the first day of April, 1897. Presented April 1, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson...Not printed.*

230. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, papers and other documents relating to the payments made at Skinners Cove, Pictou County, for purchase of land or other rights in the year 1913. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* .....*Not printed.*

231. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, correspondence, telegrams, letters, pay rolls, accounts and vouchers in any way referring to the expenditure of money by this Government for the public wharf at Whycocomagh. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax).....Not printed.*

231*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, advertisements, tenders, bids, contracts, reports, vouchers, accounts, receipts, correspondence, &c., in connection with the construction of a wharf at Feltzen South, Lunenburg County, N.S., now under construction or recently completed. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness).....Not printed.*

231*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. How much money was expended on the repairs to the wharf at South Gut, Victoria County, during the summer of 1913?
2. How much on labour and how much on material, respectively?
3. Who was the foreman, by whom recommended, and his rate of wages per day?
4. How many days he was employed as foreman?
5. How many men he had working for him on the wharf each day, and the wages paid each man?
6. How much was paid for material for the repairs, and where it was obtained?
7. From whom the material was purchased, the nature of it, and the price paid per foot?
8. Who was the paymaster on this work and when the men were paid? Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. McKenzie.....Not printed.*

231*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a return showing the amount expended by the Government on wharfs, breakwaters, public works and dredging in the County of Yarmouth since October 11, 1911; and to whom the amounts so expended were paid. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Law....Not printed.*

231*d*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. How much money was expended on repairs to the Englishtown wharf, County of Victoria, in the summer of 1913?
2. How much on labour and how much on material, respectively?
3. Who was the foreman, by whom he was recommended, and his rate of wages per day?
4. How many days he was employed as foreman?
5. How many men he had working for him on the wharf each day, and the wages paid each man?

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6. From whom the material was purchased, of what it consisted, and the price paid per foot?

7. Who was the paymaster on this work, and when the men were paid?

8. When the work was begun and when completed? Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. McKenzie* ..... *Not printed.*

231*e*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1913, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, pay-rolls, vouchers and documents of all kinds connected in any way with repairs or extension of wharf at Finlay Point, Mabou, Inverness County, during the year 1910-1911. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* ..... *Not printed.*

231*f*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a return showing the amount of timber used and the price paid for same in renewing and repairing the wharf at Port Clyde, Shelbourne County, N.S.; the amount of wages paid on same, and to whom; and the number and price of ballast poles used in the above work. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Law*..... *Not printed.*

231*g*. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th May, 1913, for a copy of all papers, telegrams, documents, reports, correspondence, &c., in any way relating to a proposed extension of a wharf or the construction of a new wharf at Finlay Point, Inverness County, N.S. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.....*Not printed.*

231*h*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th May, 1913, for a copy of all papers, letters and documents relating to the building of a wharf in the town of L'Assomption. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Seguin* ..... *Not printed.*

231*i*. Return to an Address of the 19th May, 1913, to His Excellency the Administrator for a copy of all papers, tenders, contracts, accounts, and Orders in Council, between the Department of Public Works and any other person or persons, relating to the purchase of a site for the public wharf being erected or recently erected at Bear River, N.S., and also relating to the construction of said wharf, and anything in connection therewith. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

231*j*. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1913, for a copy of all papers, documents, correspondence, &c., relating to the purchase of a property at Centreville, Shelburne County, Nova Scotia, as a site for a public wharf, and in connection with any monies expended on the McGray property at Centreville, upon the public wharf. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Kyte*..... *Not printed.*

231*k*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, notes, requests, &c., addressed to the Department or the Minister of Public Works, directly or indirectly, in connection with the work necessary for the completion of the wharf at Sainte Croix, County of Lotbinière, since the 21st of September, 1911, to date. Presented April 16, 1914.—*Mr. Fortier*.....*Not printed.*

231*l*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, memorials, letters, reports, and telegrams, in the Department of Public Works, or in any of the Departments of the Government, relating to a proposed wharf or breakwater at Little Cape, and Great Shemogue Harbour, Westmorland County, N.B.; also of all correspondence, letters and telegrams exchanged between any member of the Government and M. G. Siddal, or any other persons or corporations, relating to a proposal or application to construct a wharf or breakwater at Little Cape or Great Shemogue Harbour in Westmorland County, N.B., or in connection with having a survey made in connection with any such proposal. Presented April 17, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* ..... *Not printed.*

231*m*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all reports, memoranda, correspondence and documents of every nature, relating to the construction of a wharf in the town of L'Assomption, and of all petitions and correspondence in favour or against such construction to date, and the reasons why the construction of such wharf, authorized in the estimates of 1911-1912, has not been proceeded with. Presented April 17, 1914.—*Mr. Seguin*.....*Not printed.*

231*n*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all accounts, vouchers, pay-rolls, instructions, correspondence and recommendations relating to the expenditure on the public wharf at Arichat, N.S., since the 11th day of October, 1911. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Kyte*.....*Not printed.*

231*o*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all tenders, contracts, memorandums, pay-rolls, accounts, vouchers, correspondence, papers and documents, &c., in connection with work performed upon the Government wharf at Croft's Cove, Lunenburg County, in 1912. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* ..... *Not printed.*

231*p*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, petitions and other documents relating to the claim of the Bonaventure and Gloucester Interprovincial Company, Limited, in connection wtih a wharf on Bonaventure river, Bonaventure County. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Sevigny.* *Not printed.*

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231*q*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, notes, requests, &c., addressed to the Department or the Minister of Public Works, directly or indirectly, in connection with the work necessary for the completion of the wharf at Sainte Croix, County of Lotbinière, since the 21st September, 1911, to date. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Fortier*.....*Not printed.*

231*r*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all tenders, contracts, pay rolls, vouchers, documents, correspondence, &c., in connection with the purchase of a site for the Government wharf at Bear River, N.S., and the construction of the said wharf. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*..*Not printed.*

231*s*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. How much was spent upon Hall's Harbour wharf, Kings County, N.S., in 1913?

2. The name of the commissioner or foreman, by whom he was recommended, and his remuneration?

3. How much lumber was used upon the said wharf during 1913, from whom the same was purchased, and the price paid for the various forms thereof. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

231*t*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of the pay-list, including the names and residences, of all those who have worked at the wharf of L'Ile Verte, County of Témiscouata; the number of days of employment of each of them; the amount received by each of them; who has or have signed the receipt or receipts for said amounts, in connection with the works which have been going on during the summer of 1912 and during the summer of 1913. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Gauvreau* .....*Not printed.*

231*u*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of the pay-list, including the names and residences, of the men who have worked on the wharf to the west of Rivière-Verte, Témiscouata; the number of days' work of each of them; the amount of money received by each of them; who has or have signed the receipt or receipts for said amounts on said pay-list or otherwise, the whole for: (1o) 1912; (2o) 1913. Presented May 4, 1914.—*Mr. Gauvreau*.....*Not printed.*

231*v*. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 9th Mrach, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence letters, telegrams, notes, requests, &c., addressed to the Department or the Minister of Public Works, directly or indirectly, in connection with the work necessary for the completion of the wharf at Sainte Croix, County of Lotbinière, since the 21st of September, 1911, to date. Presented May 4, 1914.—*Mr. Fortier* .....*Not printed.*

231*w*. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th March, 1914, for a copy of all letters and telegrams addressed by G. A. R. Rowlings and J. S. Wells to the Department of Public Works, or the Minister, since October 1, 1911, relating to the construction of a public wharf at Cole Harbour, Guysborough County, N.S., and of all replies thereto. Presented May 12, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

231*x*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and correspondence of all kinds in any way relating to repairs required on the pier at Margaree Harbour, Inverness County, received in 1912-1913 and 1913-1914. Presented May 12, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* .....*Not printed.*

231*y*. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th April, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, pay-rolls, accounts, receipts, vouchers and papers relating to the construction of Feltzen South wharf, Lunenburg County, N.S. Presented May 16, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* .....*Not printed.*

231*z*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, correspondence, telegrams, letters, pay-rolls, accounts and vouchers in any way referring to the expenditure of money by this Government for the building and repair of the public wharf at Port Hood. Presented May 16, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*

Not printed.

231 (2*a*). Return to an Order of the House of the 4th May, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, complaints, pay-rolls, vouchers and all other documents in any way connected with the expenditure of $500 during the year 1913 on Finlay Point wharf, Inverness County. Presented May 16, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*..*Not printed.*

231 (2*b*). Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, petitions and recommendations relating to the wharf at Arichat, N.S., to be used by SS. *Magdalin*. Presented May 29, 1914.—*Mr. Kyte*....*Not printed.*

231 (2*c*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. How much money was spent upon Kingsport Pier, Kings County, N.S., during the year 1913?

2. The name of the foreman or commissioner, by whom he was recommended, and the remuneration paid him?

3. How much lumber was purchased and used for said pier, from whom it was purchased, and the particulars of the prices paid therefor?

4. What was done with the lumber or piling taken out of said pier, and if the same was sold, to whom and at what price? Presented May 29, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* .....*Not printed.*

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231 (2*d*). Return to an Order of the House of the 27th April, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, pay-rolls, accounts, receipts, vouchers and papers relating to the construction of Kraut Point wharf, Lunenburg County, N.S. Presented June 12, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* ..... *Not printed.*

232. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. How much money has been expended in public works in the Counties of Rimouski and Gaspé, respectively, since October 11, 1911.

2. How much of the money so expended was provided for in the estimates of 1911-1912?

3. What amount was expended on the works for which money was not included in the estimates of 1911-1912? Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure).* *Not printed.*

232*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a return showing how much money has been expended on public works in Antigonish County since October 11, 1911.

2. How much of the amount so expended was provided in the estimates for 1911-1912?

3. What amount, not included in the estimates for 1911-1912, was expended on public works in said county? Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish).*

232*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, reports, documents, correspondence, plans, &c., in reference to a proposed Government public building at Bear River, N.S., and the purchase of a site for the same. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* ..... *Not printed.*

232*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1913, for a copy of all charges, correspondence, pay-rolls, telegrams and other documents relating in any way to the expenditure of money on the harbour improvements at Mabou Harbour by the Department of Public Works, during the years 1911-12, 1912-13. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* ..... *Not printed.*

232*d*. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th May, 1913, was issued to the proper officer for a copy of the specifications and tenders for materials to be used in connection with the proposed dry dock at Lauzon, Quebec. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux.* *Not printed.*

232*e*. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a copy of all documents, letters, reports of engineers and statements of detailed expenditure in connection with dredging at Bonaventure River, Quebec. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)* ..... *Not printed.*

232*f*. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a copy of all petitions, correspondence, reports or other papers or documents in the Department of Public Works relating to the building of a breakwater at Goulman's Point, Half Island Cove, Guysboro' County, N.S. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*..... *Not printed.*

232*g*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and documents of all kinds in any way relating to a lighthouse to be built at Red Cape, Margaree Harbour, Inverness County. Presented April 7, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* ..... *Not printed.*

232*h*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, documents, telegrams, correspondence, &c., in reference to the purchase of a site in Saskatoon for a post office building. Presented April 16, 1914.—*Mr. McCraney.* *Not printed.*

232*i*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, reports, petitions and documents exchanged by and with the Department of Public Works since the 1st of September, 1911, to date, with the reasons why the construction of the public building, authorized in the town of St. Lin Des Laurentides, County of L'Assomption, as per the estimates of 1911-1912, has not been proceeded with. Presented April 17, 1914.—*Mr. Seguin* ..... *Not printed.*

232*j*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for all correspondence, reports and documents exchanged by and with the Department of Public Works from October, 1911, to date, regarding the non-erection of the public building authorized to be erected at New Carlisle, the county seat of Bonaventure County, in the estimates of 1911-1912. Presented April 17, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)*..... *Not printed.*

232*k*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the names of all persons who worked on Lingan Bar, South Cape Breton, under Superintendent H. D. McLean, the wages paid to each per diem, the amount paid each or payable to each, and showing generally how the amount voted for such work was expended, and the amount received by H. D. McLean in connection with said work. Presented April 17, 1914.—*Mr. Carroll* ..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

232*l*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, advertisements, tenders, contracts, papers, telegrams, correspondence, returns, reports, accounts, vouchers, receipts, &c., in connection with any dredging performed by the Nova Scotia Dredging Company, or any other company, corporation or individuals, at Jeddore, Halifax County, N.S., in the years 1912 and 1913. Presented April 17, 1914. —*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* ..... *Not printed.*

232*m*. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th May, 1913, for a copy of all papers, telegrams, documents, reports, correspondence, pay-rolls, &c., in any way relating to a life-saving station which was constructed at Cheticamp, during 1912. Presented April 28, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* ..... *Not printed.*

232*n*. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th March, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. What firms or persons are or have been engaged in dredging for the Government in the harbour of St. John and upon the St. John river and its tributaries since October 1, 1911.

2. What amount has been paid to each firm or person for this work from October 1, 1911, to the present time?

3. Who are the officers, president, manager and secretary of each of these corporations? Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Carvell* ..... *Not printed.*

232*o*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all documents bearing on the repairing and improvement of the Metapedia Road in the Counties of Rimouski and Bonaventure. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure).* *Not printed.*

232*p*. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th March, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. What tug boats, steam or gasoline tenders, have been employed by the Government since September 21, 1911, in connection with the dredging operations in St. John harbour and in the River St. John and its tributaries?

2. Who are the registered owners of these boats and from whom each is hired?

3. The sum paid per day for each tug boat or tender and how many days each has worked in the period referred to.

4. What amount of money has been paid for the service of each boat in the period referred to and to whom it has been paid. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Carvell.* *Not printed.*

232*q*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a return showing the details as to the nature of the work concerning the damming of the Chateauguay river, the number of men employed, their names, the wages paid in each case and the period of their employment during the calendar year 1913. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux* ..... *Not printed.*

232*r*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, reports, petitions, and communications filed in the Department of Public Works since 1910, relating to the dredging of Antigonish harbour, or the straightening or widening of the channel, or other improvements proposed to be made there. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)* ..... *Not printed.*

232*s*. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all letters, papers and other documents relative to the purchase of a lot of land in the town of Stellarton, for a public building. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* ..... *Not printed.*

232*t*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, correspondence, telegrams, letters, pay-rolls, accounts, and vouchers in any way referring to the expenditure of money by this Government in the construction of the new telegraph or telephone line from Baddeck, Victoria County, N.S. ,to North East Margaree, Inverness County, N.S., thence to Big Intervale, Inverness County, N.S., and also in connection with the lines from South West Margaree to Loch Ban, and from Scotsville to Whycocomagh, all in Inverness County, N.S. Presented May 4, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)* ..... *Not printed.*

232*u*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, documents, telegrams, correspondence, &c., in reference to the purchase of a property or site on Gottingen street, Halifax, for the erection of a post office building. Presented May 4, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* ..... *Not printed.*

232*v*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a return showing all payments made in the year 1913 in connection with repairs done to, or moneys expended on, the Blue Rock breakwater in Antigonish County, with the names of the persons to whom such payments were made, the amount paid to each, and what such amounts were for. Presented May 4, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)* ..... *Not printed.*

232*w*. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a copy of all papers, documents, correspondence, &c., from any person or persons in connection with the purchase of the site for the post office at Canning, N.S. Presented May 4, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* ..... *Not printed.*

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232*x*. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all tenders received for the construction of a lighthouse at Grand Anse, Gloucester County, N.B., and of the contract awarded. Presented May 5, 1914.—*Mr. Turgeon*.....*Not printed.*

232*y*. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, reports, deeds, fees paid to lawyers, and other documents relative to the purchasing of land from Mrs. C. F. Bertrand and Arthemise Dionne, in connection with the works on the southwest side of Rivière-Verte, l'Islet, County of Témiscouata. Presented May 5, 1914.—*Mr. Gauvreau* .....*Not printed.*

232*z*. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence between the Minister of Public Works, the Minister of Justice, or any other member of the Government, and any person or persons, relating to the location and erection of the new post office in the village of Eganville, County of Renfrew. Presented May 5, 1914.—*Mr. Graham* .....*Not printed.*

232 (2*a*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, documents, recommendations and reports, respecting the dredging of Des Prairies river, the work done, depth, length and width of channel dredged, the list of men employed to perform that work, their salaries respectively, and the amount of money spent on that work since the 22nd of November, 1912, up to the 2nd of February, 1914. Presented May 7, 1914.—*Mr. Wilson (Laval)* .....*Not printed.*

232 (2*b*). Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, complaints, bills, accounts, vouchers, receipts and any documents in any way connected with the expenditure of money at Friar's Head Boat Harbour by Simon P. Doucet, during the years 1912-13, 1913-14. Presented May 7, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)* .....*Not printed.*

232 (2*c*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers in connection with the public building at Gravelburg, from and since January 1, 1912. Presented May 7, 1914.—*Mr. Knowles* .....*Not printed.*

232 (2*d*). Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all specifications and of all tenders pertaining to the Brantford public building now being erected, and of the contract awarded, and of all correspondence, whether by letter or telegram, with reference thereto. Presented May 7, 1914.—*Mr. Nesbitt*.....*Not printed.*

232 (2*e*). Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions and memorials received by the Right Honourable R. L. Borden, Premier of Canada, or any other Minister of the Crown since the first day of October, 1911, from J. A. Gillies, Esq., N.S., or any resident of the County of Richmond, N.S., relative to expenditure of public money on public works in the said County of Richmond. Presented May 8, 1914.—*Mr. Kyte.* *Not printed.*

232 (2*f*). Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence betewen the Minister of Public Works, the Minister of Justice or any other member of the Government, and any person or persons, relating to the location and erection of the new post office in the village of Eganville, County of Renfrew. Presented May 8, 1914.—*Mr. Graham* .....*Not printed.*

232 (2*g*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the dredging operations carried on in Bonaventure County in 1913, together with a copy of estimates, reports, and correspondence. Presented May 11, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil.* *Not printed.*

232 (2*h*). Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence and other documents in reference to the erection of a customs building in the village of Chesley, Riding of South Bruce. Presented May 12, 1914.—*Mr. Truax.* *Not printed.*

232 (2*i*). Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all accounts and vouchers covering the expenditure during the calendar year 1913 at South Lake, Lakevale, Antigonish County, and showing in detail, the persons to whom such payments were made, what such payments were for, the number of day labourers employed, and the rate of wages, the quantity of material used and the price paid therefor, the quantity of material hauled to the work and not used, and the persons supplying such material. Presented May 12, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish).* *Not printed.*

232 (2*j*). Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, papers, telegrams, valuations, appraisals and other documents relative to the obtaining of a site for a public building at Hantsport, Nova Scotia. Presented May 12, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* .....*Not printed.*

232 (2*k*). Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, reports, appraisals and other documents relative to the expropriation of the lands of John Campbell and Albert E. Milligan, in connection with the improvements on the East River at Pictou. Presented May 12, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* .....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

232 (2*l*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all papers, letters and other documents, including pay-lists relating to the expenditure of moneys by the Public Works Department on Falmouth Township Dyke, Hants County, in 1913. Presented May 12, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

232 (2*m*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all accounts, vouchers, pay-rolls, instructions, correspondence and recommendations relating to the expenditure on the public building at Arichat, N.S., since the 11th day of October, 1911. Presented May 16, 1914.—*Mr. Kyte*.....*Not printed.*

232 (2*n*). Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence and other documents in connection with the letting of the construction for the Toronto harbour works. Presented May 16, 1914.—*Mr. Pardee*.....*Not printed.*

232 (2*o*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the nature and cost of works carried on in the County of Bonaventure by the Department of Public Works since October 10, 1911, to date, together with a copy of all reports, estimates, pay-lists, and correspondence in connection therewith. Presented May 27, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil* (*Bonaventure*).....*Not printed.*

232 (2*p*). Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, documents, recommendations and reports respecting the dredging at Port Elgin, Westmorland County, N.B., with the names of men employed to perform that work, their salaries, respectively, and the amount of money spent on the same from January 1, 1901, to January 1, 1914. Presented May 27, 1914.—*Mr. Robidoux.*
Not printed.

232 (2*q*). Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence between the Minister of Public Works, the Minister of Justice, or any other member of the Government, and any person or persons, relating to the location and erection of the new post office in the village of Eganville, County of Renfrew. Presented May 27, 1914.—*Mr. Graham*.....*Not printed.*

232 (2*r*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers in connection with the Immigration Hall at Gravelburg, Sask., from and since the 1st January, 1912. Presented June 1, 1914.—*Mr. Knowles*.....*Not printed.*

232 (2*s*). Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all advertisements, tenders, accounts, vouchers, letters, documents and correspondence relating to the construction of a breakwater at The Graff, Halifax County, N.S. Presented June 2, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean* (*Halifax*).....*Not printed.*

232 (2*t*). Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, contracts and documents relating to the surrender of a contract for dredging in Miramichi Bay, N.B., by Messrs. A. and R. Loggie, and also with reference to the letting of a contract for the same, or any portion of said work, to the Northern Dredging Company; together with a copy of all notices for tenders, tenders and contracts in connection therewith. Presented June 2, 1914.—*Mr. Carvell.*
Not printed.

232 (2*u*). Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, documents, papers, &c., in connection with the purchase by the Government of lots 1 and 2, block 125, plan 96, in the city of Moosejaw, for an examining warehouse site. Presented June 2, 1914.—*Mr. Knowles*.....*Not printed.*

232 (2*v*). Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence of all kinds, pay-rolls, vouchers, &c., in any way referring to the expenditure of moneys on sheer dams on the Margaree river, at Margaree and North East Margaree, during 1911-1912 and 1912-1913. Presented June 2, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm* (*Inverness*).....*Not printed.*

233. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th April, 1913, for a return showing what officers and men were employed on the dredge *Northumberland* at Pictou in the months of January, February and March, 1913, and the salaries and wages paid to them respectively; the amounts paid for repairs and supplies respectively, for said dredge during said months and to whom paid respectively. Presented April 2, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald.*
Not printed.

234. New Lobster Fishery Regulations established by Order in Council of the 25th March, 1914, in lieu of those established by Order in Council of the 30th September, 1910, and all amendments thereto, by virtue of the provisions of Section 54 of the Fisheries Act, chapter 45 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, April 7, 1914.....*Not printed.*

235. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a return showing:—
1. How many engineers there are in the employ of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton and at other points on that railway, and their names?
2. How many were formerly in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company?
3. Whether Martin Murphy, C.E., is employed in the service of that railway. If so, when he was employed and what his age is? Presented April 7, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

236. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th March, 1914, for a return showing the travelling expenses paid by the Government to the Honourable Rodolphe Roy, Judge of the Superior Court at Rimouski, during the years 1912-1913 and 1914, for trips from Quebec to Rimouski and return. Presented April 8, 1914.—*Mr. Boulay*.....*Not printed.*

237. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a return showing:—
1. The names of the lawyers who represented the Department of Justice in the district of Quebec, since the 21st September, 1911.
2. The amount of money paid to each of them. Presented April 8, 1914.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)* .....*Not printed.*

238. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and documents generally concerning the withdrawal of an appeal in the Supreme Court of Canada, in the case of His Majesty the King, appellant, and Alfred Olivier Falardeau and Constant Napoleon Falardeau, respondents. Presented April 8, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux* .....*Not printed.*

239. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all transfers of lands by the Militia Department to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, and of all correspondence with regard to the same. Presented April 15, 1914.—*Mr. Carvell.*
Not printed.

240. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd March, 1914, for a return showing:—
1. The quantities of wheat, by grade, received into the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, from the date of the weigh-up in 1910, to date of weigh-up in 1911, the same for 1911-1912, and the same for 1912-1913.
2. The quantities, by grade, delivered by each of the said elevators during the same periods.
3. The average or shortage, as the case may be, of each grade in each of the said elevators, as shown by the said weigh-ups in each of those above mentioned periods.
4. The date of the weigh-up in each case. Presented April 15, 1914.—*Mr. Neely.*
Not printed.

241. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd March, 1914, for a copy of all rules, orders and regulations, &c., affecting the handling of grain made by the Grain Commission to date, and of any changes made in elevator charges and terms, if any. Presented April 15, 1914.—*Mr. Neely* .....*Not printed.*

242. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of the new rules and regulations in regard to employees of the Intercolonial Railway and Prince Edward Island Railways. Presented April 15, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald*.....*Not printed.*

243. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 30th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, lists of shareholders, Orders in Council, licenses, certificates and other papers and documents, and of all renewals thereof, relating to the incorporation and licensing of the Banque St. Jean, the Banque Ville Marie and the Banque Jacques Cartier, all in the Province of Quebec. Presented April 16, 1914.—*Mr. Demers* .....*Not printed.*

243*a*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, lists of shareholdres, Orders in Council, licenses, certificates and other papers and documents and all renewals thereof, relating to the incorporation and licensing of the Bank of Yarmouth, and of all papers and documents relating to the winding up of the business of the said bank. Presented April 16, 1914.—*Mr. Law*.....*Not printed.*

243*b*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, lists of shareholdres, Orders in Council, licenses, certificates and other papers and documents and all renewals thereof, relating to the incorporation and licensing of the Pictou Bank, and of all papers and documents relating to the winding up of the business of the said bank. Presented April 30, 1914. —*Mr. Macdonald* .....*Not printed.*

244. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of the reports made by Colin F. McKinnon, of Taylor's Road, Antigonish County, Frank A. McEchen, of Inverness, N.S., John A. McDougall of Glace Bay, C.B., J. M. McDonald, of Christmas Island, C.B., William Watkins of Cobourg Road, Halifax, S. P. Fream, of Brighton, Digby County, and J. J. Walker of Truro, N.S., special immigration agents appointed from the Province of Nova Scotia. Presented April 16, 1914.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)* .....*Not printed.*

245. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence and papers generally concerning the proposed changes of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Presented April 16, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux* .....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

246. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd March, 1914, for a return giving the following information, as far as may be available, respecting the constitution of Upper Chambers or Senates within the British Empire and in foreign countries, and especially such information in respect of the self-governing Dominions and of foreign countries possessing a federal system of Government:—

1. As to the method of appointment, whether by executive authority or by election by the people, or otherwise.
2. As to the term of appointment, whether for life or for a term of years, or toherwise.
3. As to a re-appointment or re-election, and generally as to the filling of vacancies occasioned by death or otherwise.
4. As to qual fications, whether by age, residence, possession of real or personal property or otherwise.
5. As to limitation of the membership, and as to the numerical relation of the membership to that of the Lower House.
6. As to provisions for dissolution, appeal to the electorate, conferences or additional appointments in case of disagreement between the Upper and Lower House.
7. As to the operation of the various systems in the several Dominions and countries mentioned, and in what respect defects or difficulties have made themselves manifest.
8. All other relevant information respecting the constitution and status of such Upper Chambers. Presented April 16, 1914.—*Mr. Middlebro.*

Printed for sessional papers only.

246a. Further Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd March, 1914, for a return giving the following information, as far as may be available, respecting the constitution of Upper Chambers or Senates within the British Empire and in foreign countries, and especially such information in respect of the self-governing Dominions and of foreign countries possessing a federal system of Government:—

1. As to the method of appointment, whether by executive authority or by election by the people, or otherwise.
2. As to the term of appointment, whether for life or for a term of years, or otherwise.
3. As to a re-appointment or re-election, and generally as to the filling of vacancies occasioned by death or otherwise.
4. As to qualifications, whether by age, residence, possession of real or personal property or otherwise.
5. As to limitation of the membership, and as to the numerical relation of the membership to that of the Lower House.
6. As to provisions for dissolution, appeal to the electorate, conferences or additional appointments in case of disagreement between the Upper and Lower Houses.
7. As to the operation of the various systems in the several Dominions and countries mentioned, and in what respect defects or difficulties have made themselves manifest.
8. All other relevant information respecting the constitution and status of such Upper Chambers. Presented June 10, 1914.—*Mr. Middlebro....*

Printed for sessional papers only.

247. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st April, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. What it has cost the Government for bottled and distilled water in Ottawa since January 1, 1912, to March 1, 1914?
2. What it is costing the Government per day now for bottled and distilled water? Presented April 16, 1914.—*Mr. Sexsmith*.....*Not printed.*

248. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, reports and other documents relative to the purchase of land from Joseph Fraser, in connection with the works at Cariboo Island, Pictou County, in the Public Works Department. Presented April 16, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald....Not printed.*

249. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st May, 1913, for a copy of all correspondence exchanged during the year 1912, between Captain Belanger, commandant of the *Eureka* and the Department of Marine and Fisheries, both at Quebec and Ottawa. Presented April 16, 1914.—*Mr. Boulay* .....*Not printed.*

250. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. The names of the wharfingers at Coteau Landing from 1900 to 1914.
2. The names of the vessels which moored there during that period.
3. What wharfage each of those vessels paid during that time?
4. What wharfage a coaler paid for unloading between 1900 and 1912? Presented April 17, 1914.—*Mr. Paquet*.....*Not printed.*

251. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and documents in connection with the removal of ice in Yarmouth, N.S., harbour, by C.G.S. *Stanley* in February, 1914. Presented April 21, 1914.—*Mr. Law* .....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

252. Report of the Royal Commission on Penitentiaries, together with the evidence taken and exhibits filed before the said commission. Presented by Hon. Mr. Doherty, April 22, 1914. (Report only) .....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

253. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. How many professors, lecturers and inspectors the Department of Agriculture has in the Province of Prince Edward Island?

2. Their names, the salaries they receive, and the travelling expenses of each.

3. The duties of these professors, lecturers and inspectors?

4. How many meetings were held or demonstrations given by each of these professors, lecturers and inspectors during the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September and October last year?

5. Where each meeting was held or demonstration given, and how each was advertised?

6. How many boxes, baskets and barrels of fruit were inspected last season, and the kinds of fruit so inspected?

7. When and where the inspection took place and how many boxes, baskets and barrels were found to be improperly or falsely marked?

8. Whether the Department received a resolution or petition from the Fruit Growers' Association of Prince Edward Island.

9. If so, what prayer or request the said resolution or petition contained, and what the Department has decided to do in regard to the matter?

10. How many cheese and butter factories were operated in each of the counties of Prince Edward Island in the year 1910 and how many in the year 1913. Presented April 22, 1914.—*Mr. Hughes (P.E.I.)* .....*Not printed.*

254. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, for a return showing:—The freight rates charged during the years 1912 and 1913 on wheat from Fort William or Port Arthur to ports on the Georgian Bay and Canadian ports on Lake Huron and Lake Erie, by the Canadian Pacific Steamship Line, the Northern Navigation Company, the Merchant's Mutual Line, Inland Lines, and the Canadian Lake Line. Presented April 24, 1914.—*Mr. Aikins* .....*Not printed.*

255. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all letters, papers, telegrams, recommendations and documents of every kind in connection with the purchase of a Rifle Range near Souris, Prince Edward Island. Presented April 27, 1914. —*Mr. Hughes (P.E.I.)* .....*Not printed.*

256. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, advertisements, tenders, bids, contracts, telegrams, correspondence, accounts, receipts, vouchers, &c., in reference to the supply of meats, hay, oats, and all other supplies for the 1913 summer and autumn drill at Aldershot Camp, Nova Scotia. Presented April 27, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* .....*Not printed.*

256a. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th March, 1914, for a copy of all advertisements, tenders, contracts, documents, papers, &c., relative to the supply of ice for the Aldershot Military Camp, N.S., for the season of 1914. Presented May 29, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* .....*Not printed.*

257. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st April, 1914, for a Return showing:—

1. The total amount paid for pensions by the Department of Militia and Defence for the year ending March 31, 1913.

2. The number of militia officers at present on the pay-roll of the permanent corps.

3. How many private soldiers are at present on the pay-roll of the permanent force?

4. How many private soldiers joined the force during 1913?

5. How many deserted during 1913?

6. The gross amount expended by the Department of Militia and Defence for the salaries of officers and officials of every kind in the employ of the Department at Ottawa or elsewhere during the fiscal year 1912-1913.

7. The gross amount paid out for services to the private soldiers of the permanent corps during the said year 1912-1913. Presented April 27, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair.* *Not printed.*

258. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th February, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, &c., exchanged between the Department of Militia and Messrs. A. Macdonald, E. Montpetit and others, in connection with the organization of the 33rd Hussars, at Vaudreuil and Soulanges. Presented April 27, 1914.—*Mr. Boyer*.....*Not printed.*

259. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, and other correspondence, in possession of the Department of Militia and Defence, relating to the purchase of land in Farnham, Quebec, for a military camp ground. Presented April 27, 1914.—*Mr. Kay*..... *Not printed.*

260. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of Agriculture or the Department of Customs and C. S. Campbell, Esq., K.C., relating to the importation of pure-bred animals into Canada. Presented April 27, 1914.—*Mr. Kay* .....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

261. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents relative to the immigration of Asiatics, including Hindus, Japanese and Chinese, which have a bearing either directly or indirectly upon the Order in Council passed by the Government during December, 1913, restricting immigration into the Province of British Columbia. Presented April 27, 1914.—*Mr. Oliver* ..... *Not printed.*

262. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 30th March, 1914, for a copy in duplicate of all leases, agreements, correspondence, Orders in Council and other documents relating to the water-power or privileges connected with the Stevens Dam, so called, that had been constructed across the River Trent at the village of Campbellford, together with a copy in duplicate of a license in connection with said dam, granted to the Honourable James Cockburn and others under date December 9, 1869, and of all correspondence with, and opinions of, the Minister of Justice at the time of the granting of said license and since that date; also a duplicate copy of all papers, correspondence, Orders in Council and other documents relating to or connected with the cancellation, termination and revocation of such license on the 12th of August, 1911, and of all correspondence, propositions, agreements or other documents had and made by, to or with the Trent Valley Woollen Manufacturing Company, Limited, and of all correspondence with the Department of Justice and opinions thereof relating thereto; also a duplicate copy of all correspondence, reports, Orders in Council and other documents referred to or mentioned in an Order in Council of date August 25, 1913, set forth on page W 398, in the third volume of the Auditor General's Report, 1913, and of all correspondence with the Auditor General and by and between the Auditor General and any department of Government relating thereto or connected therewith. Presented April 27, 1914.—*Mr. Emmerson* ..... *Not printed.*

263. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, deeds, contracts, &c., in connection with the purchase by the Board of Harbour Commissioners of Quebec, of a stone quarry at St. Nicholas, Que. Presented April 28, 1914. —*Mr. Lemieux* ..... *Not printed.*

264. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all petitions, correspondence, telegrams and other papers and documents received by the Department of Marine and Fisheries since January 1, 1914, relating to the transportation of fish from the Maritime Provinces to the United States, and of all replies thereto. Presented April 29, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair* ..... *Not printed.*

265. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all papers, deeds and contracts in connection with the purchase by the Department of Agriculture of a quarantine station at Lévis, Que., on or about July 29, 1913. Presented April 29, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux* ..... *Not printed.*

266. Copy of Order in Council No. P. C. 976, dated 18th April, 1914, "Revised Regulations governing the entry of Naval Cadets." Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, April 30, 1914. *Not printed.*

266*a*. Copy of Order in Council dated 18th May, 1914, concerning the organization of a Naval Volunteer Force. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, May 23, 1914..... *Not printed.*

267. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1914, for a copy of all papers, correspondence and telegrams concerning the deportation of Bhwagan Singh, a Sikh priest, in defiance of a writ of Habeas Corpus. Presented April 30, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux.* *Not printed.*

268. Statement of receipts and expenditures of the National Battlefields Commission to 31st March, 1914, as required by 7-8 Edward VII, chapter 57, section 12. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, May 4, 1914..... *Not printed.*

269. Copy of the trust deed, dated 30th June, 1903, between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the British Empire Trust Company and the National Trust Company, Limited. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 4, 1914..... *Not printed.*

269*a*. Copy of the trust deed, dated 6th May, 1910, between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the British Empire Trust Company and the National Trust Company, Limited. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 4, 1914..... *Not printed.*

269*b*. Copy of the trust deed, dated 19th November, 1913, between the Canadian Northern Railway Company, Mackenzie, Mann & Co., Limited, and the British Empire Trust Company, and the National Trust Company, Limited. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 4, 1914..... *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

269*c*. Statement showing the floating liabilities of the railway companies embraced in the general title of the Canadian Northern Railway System. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 4, 1914 ..... *Not printed.*

269*d*. Statement of securities pledged as collateral to temporary loans of the Canadian Northern System. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 4, 1914..... *Not printed.*

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269*e*. Statement showing the engineer's estimate of the cost of completing the Canadian Northern Railway System. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 4, 1914.....*Not printed.*

269*f*. Statement of capital stock authorized and issued, of the companies set out in the first schedule. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 6, 1914.....*Not printed.*

269*g*. Approximate estimate of betterments for six years of the lines of the Canadian Northern Railway System. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 6, 1914.....*Not printed.*

269*h*. Statements as on 31st December, 1913, bearing on the financing of the Canadian Northern Railway System. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 6, 1914.....*Not printed.*

269*i*. Papers and statements in respect to the Canadian Northern Railway System:—
1. Correspondence, including official application for aid.
2. Detailed statements showing particulars of capitalization, earnings, cost to complete, &c. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 6, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

269*j*. Copy of trust deed dated October 4, 1911.—The Canadian Northern Railway to the Guardian Trust Company, Limited, and the British Empire Trust Company, Limited, and His Majesty the King and the Canadian Northern Railway Company. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 7, 1914.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

269*k*. List of companies whose total issued stock is owned by the Canadian Northern Railway Company; also, list of companies whose total issued stock is to be transferred to The Canadian Northern Railway Company; and also, list of companies in which the controlling interest is to be transferred to The Canadian Northern Railway Company. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 7, 1914.....*Not printed.*

269*l*. Further statements bearing on the financing of the Canadian Northern Railway System. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 7, 1914.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

269*m*. Correspondence and telegrams received from the premiers of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Alberta, and the Acting Premier of Saskatchewan, in regard to the granting of aid to the Canadian Northern Railway System. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 7, 1914..... *Printed for distribution and sessioanl papers.*

269*n*. Copy of trust deed dated 28th December, 1903.—The Lake Superior Terminals Company, Limited, and the National Trust Company, Limited, and the Canadian Northern Railway Company. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 11, 1914.....*Not printed.*

270. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the refusal of the Railway Department, or any official of the Intercolonial Railway to permit employees of the railway at Moncton to attend the militia camp in the last year. Presented May 6, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald.*
Not printed.

271. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence received by the Government since October 1, 1911, to date, from John M. Cormick, of Sydney Mines, N.S., in reference to the following matters in the Riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria:—Railway extension into the Riding of North Cape Breton and Victoria; the opening of the harbour at Dingwall, Aspey Bay, C.B.; the breakwater at Meat Cove in the said Riding; the boat harbour at Bay St. Lawrence; the breakwater at White Point; the breakwater at Neil's Harbour; the breakwater at McLeod's, Ingonish; in respect to Ingonish Harbour; the breakwater at Breton Cove; the breakwater at Little Bras d'Or; the breakwater at Cape Dauphin; the breakwater at Point Aconi; the proposed wharf at North Sydney the proposed extension of the breakwater at North Sydney; the bringing of the Intercolonial Railway to the ballast ground at North Sydney; the wharf at Sydney Mines; the wharf at Leitches Creek; the repairs to the wharf at Groves Point; the rebuilding of the wharf at Boisdale; the breakwater at Jamesville; the wharf at Castle Bay, and the proposed wharf at Shenacadie. Presented May 7, 1914.—*Mr. McKenzie*.....*Not printed.*

272. Copy of all letters, documents and correspondence relating to action by the Government in regard to the relief of the shareholders and depositors of the Farmers Bank, and of the Order in Council appointing Sir William Meredith as Commissioner, and all correspondence in relation thereto. And also, Statement of Affairs, &c., relating to the Farmers Bank of Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, May 8, 1914....*Not printed.*

273. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and correspondence received by the Postmaster General in connection with complaints made that the postmaster at Yarmouth North, N.S., had been or is selling stamps outside his jurisdiction. Presented May 8, 1914.—*Mr. Law*.....*Not printed.*

274. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a return showing the number of criminals released on parole from the various penitentiaries of the Dominion for the year ending March 31, 1913; the offence for which each prisoner so released was convicted, and showing at the same time whether such offence was a first, second, or subsequent offence. Presented May 8, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

275. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1914, for a return showing:—
1. How many acres of public land have been given to railway companies in the Dominion of Canada by the Federal Government from 1878, to the present time?
2. How many acres were granted in each year during the above period of time Presented May 11, 1914.—*Mr. Tobin* ..... *Not printed.*

276. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a return showing the receipts and expenses of the post office at St. Philippe, East, and of the post office at St. Philippe, West, in the parish of St. Philippe de Néri, since the first of June, 1912, to date. Presented May 11, 1914.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)* ..... *Not printed.*

277. Report of the Dominion Wreck Commissioner in the matter of a formal investigation into the causes which led to the British steamer *Saturnia* touching the ground in the Lower Traverse, River St. Lawrence, on Tuesday, April 28, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, May 12, 1914..... *Printed for sessional papers only*

278. Report of the Dominion Wreck Commissioner in the matter of a formal investiagtion into the causes which led to the stranding of the British steamship *Montfort*, on Beauport Bank, River St. Lawrence, on Tuesday, April 28, 1914. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, May 12, 1914..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*

279. Return to an Address to H's Royal Highness the Governor General of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of the Order in Council appointing Arthur Plaunte, Esq., a Commissioner to receive claims against the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway, the Baie des Chaleurs Railway and the Quebec Oriental Railway, and of the report of said Commissioner and of the statement of claims accepted and those rejected by him, with the reasons therefor, as well as of all correspondence, memorials, petitions and documents, generally bearing on said subject. Presented May 12, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)* ..... *Not printed.*

279*a*. Supplementary Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of the Order in Council appointing Arthur Plaunte, Esq., a Commissioner to receive claims against the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway, the Baie des Chaleurs Railway and the Quebec Oriental Railway and of the report of said Commissioner and of the statement of claims accepted and those rejected by him, with the reasons therefor, as well as of all correspondence, memorials, petitions and documents, generally bearing on said subject. Presented May 22, 1914.—*Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure)* ..... *Not printed.*

280 Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, accounts, indemnities, travelling expenses, &c., from Fraserville to Quebec, and of all other documents relating to the amount of money received each year by His Honour Mr. Justice Ernest Cimon, from 1890 to 1913, as Judge of the Superior Court sitting at Quebec, during the time he was connected with the District of Kamouraska. Presented May 16, 1914.—*Mr. Gauvreau* ..... *Not printed.*

281. Report of the delegates appointed by the Government of Canada to attend the "International Purity Congress," held in the city of Minneapolis, Minn., November 7-12, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, May 16, 1914..... *Not printed.*

282. Agreement between the Government and steamship companies for mail carriage between Canadian and European ports.—(*Senate*)..... *Not printed.*

283. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th April, 1914, for a return showing:—
1. How many passengers have been carried over the Intercolonial Railway from St. John to Halifax, and from Halifax to St. John, respectively, under the agreement made on the 30th September, 1913, between the Canadian Government Railways by F. P. Gutelius, General Manager and the Canadian Pacific Railway Comapny, by G. M. Bosworth, General Traffic Manager, from the 15th November, 1913, when the said agreement went into effect, to the 31st March last?
2. How many tons of freight of each of the classes mentioned in said agreement have been carried each way over the Intercolonial Railway between St. John and Halifax, under said agreement during said period?
3. What have been the total earnings by the Intercolonial Railway under said agreement up to the 31st March last, for passengers and freight carried, respectively?
4. What amount has been paid to or earned by the Canadian Pacific Railway for car hire under said agreement?
5. What number of empty cars of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have been hauled by the Intercolonial Railway free under said agreement, and what has been the cost of such haulage?
6. What would have been the total amount paid by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to the Intercolonial Railway, under the tariff prevailing at the time of the making of said agreement, for the passengers and the freight so carried, respectively?
7. Whether the said agreement has been submitted, as promised by the Government, to the Board of Railway Commissioners by the Minister of Railways for the purpose of having the Board determine as to whether or not said agreement is discriminatory against the port of St. John. If not, why was it not so submitted?

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

8. If it is the intention of the Minister of Railways to renew the said agreement, or to put in force a similar agreement, during the next Winter Port season.

9. What agreement the Government intends to make as to the Atlantic termini of the fast Atlantic mail steamers for the winter of 1914-1915. Presented May 22, 1914.—*Mr. Pugsley* ..... *Not printed.*

284. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 15th May, 1914:—

1. How many judges have been retired since 1880?
2. What are their names?
3. What salary did they receive in each case?
4. How many years did they serve in each case?
5. What was the reason given for their retirement?
6. How much did they receive for retirement allowance each year in each case? Ordered, that the same do lie on the table, and it is as follows.—(*Senate*).

Not printed.

285. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 9th March, 1914, for a copy of all petitions, letters, telegrams and documents by any and all parties to and by the Department of Railways and Canals, or any other Department of the Government, with reference to the Southampton Railway Company, also of all reports of engineers and recommendations regarding a subsidy to the said railway, and of all Orders in Council granting same, and of all other documents and memoranda in the possession of the Department of Railways and Canals or other Departments of the Government regarding the said railway. Presented May 27, 1914.—*Mr. Carvell.*

Not printed.

286. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, papers, documents, contracts, &c., between the Government of Canada and any company, firm or individuals from May 1, 1913, to December 1, 1913, referring to the establishment of a subsidized steamship service between Canada and the British West Indies. Presented May 27, 1914.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)* ..... *Not printed.*

287. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th May, 1914, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, accounts and receipts concerning advances made to the Montagnais Band of Indians through the agency of Seven Islands, Quebec. Presented May 29, 1914.—*Mr. Lemieux* ..... *Not printed.*

288. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th May, 1914, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, accounts and receipts, concerning advances or payments made by the Government to Newton Wesley Rowell, K.C., for legal services in connection with the Oko Indian litigation. Presented May 29, 1914.—*Mr. Sharpe (Ontario)* ..... *Not printed.*

288a. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th May, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. Whether the Government paid Newton Wesley Rowell, K.C., any sums of money for legal services during the past fifteen years?
2. If so, the amounts and when?
3. Whether the Government paid the firm of which Mr. Rowell is the senior partner any sums of money for legal services?
4. If so, the amounts and in what years? Presented May 29, 1914.—*Mr. Sharpe (Ontario)* ..... *Not printed.*

289. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th April, 1914, for a return showing:—

1. The date of the incorporation of the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding, Limited, with the names, addresses and occupations of the charter members of said Company.
2. The amount of capital of the Company and the number of shares into which it is divided.
3. The number of shares taken from the commencement of the Company up to the date of the return.
4. The amount of calls made on each share, the total amount of calls received, the total amount of calls unpaid, and the total number of shares forfeited.
5. The names, addresses and occupations of the persons who have ceased to be members within the twelve months next preceding, and the number of shares held by each of them.
6. The amount of money paid to said Company by the Government in each year since incorporation. Presented May 29, 1914.—*Mr. Sutherland* ..... *Not printed.*

290. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all reports made by the inspectors of agents for placing farm labourers and domestic servants in Canada during the calendar years 1912 and 1913. Presented May 29, 1914.—*Mr. Sutherland.*

Not printed.

291. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd March, 1914, for a return showing all the buildings, houses, offices and immoveables, occupied by the Federal Government in Montreal, for the use of the various Departments and services of each branch of the administration, together with the following information in each case; for what Department and for what service; where situated, street and number thereof; whether Government property or under lease; in the latter case, the length of lease, the rent per annum and also the other charges that may be imposed upon the Government. Presented June 4, 1914.—*Mr. Wilson (Laval)* ..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 28—*Continued.*

292. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th May, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence exchanged by and with the Department of Public Works or the Post Office Department, relating to an application or applications for a post office building at the town of Melville, Province of Saskatchewan. Presented June 4, 1914.—*Mr. MacNutt.*
Not printed.

293. Memorandum, correspondence, estimates of cost, &c., in connection with the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway—Mountain Section. Presented by Hon. Mr. Borden, June 4, 1914.....*Not printed.*

294. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th February, 1914, for a return showing the names and addresses of the people with whom pure bred animals have been placed by the Department of Agriculture, the breed in each case, and the conditions on which these animals were placed. Presented June 5, 1914.—*Mr. Kay*.....*Not printed.*

295. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, instructions, accounts, vouchers and other papers and documents relating to the purchase of live stock in the Maritime Provinces by one Howard Corning of Yarmouth, N.S., during the period of his employment; also a copy of the appointment of the said Howard Corning and of all correspondence, complaints and other documents relating to the dismissal of the said Howard Corning, if he has been dismissed or retired from the service, together with a copy of all recommendations, correspondence and other papers relating to the appointment of the said Howard Corning's successor. Presented June 5, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair* .....*Not printed.*

296. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1914, for a return showing:—
1. How many pure bred stallions and bulls have been purchased by the Department of Agriculture for the use of settlers in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta since the first of January, 1912, to date.?
2. Where these animals were purchased, and from whom; and also the price paid for them respectively. Presented June 5, 1914.—*Mr. Douglas*.....*Not printed.*

297. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, including letters, telegrams and accounts, regarding the purchase and disposal during year 1913, of all horses, cattle, sheep and swine for the Department of Agriculture, Province of Quebec for Experimental Farms, or for the improvement of stock, together with a return showing the commission and fees paid, and to whom paid, for and on account of said purchases. Presented June 8, 1914.—*Mr. Robb*....*Not printed.*

298. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 9th February, 1914, for a copy of all arrangements made between the Government and the various Provinces under the Agricultural Instruction Act. Presented June 10, 1914.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier* .....*Not printed.*

299. Partial Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th March, 1914, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions, Orders in Council, and other papers and documents, relating to subventions or assistance given, or to be given, by the Department of Marine and Fisheries or the Department of Agriculture to firms or joint stock companies, or persons operating cold storage plants for the preservation of fish products in Nova Scotia during the years 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913, excluding such correspondence, &c., as relates to companies known as Fishermen's Bait Association. Presented June 10, 1914.—*Mr. Sinclair*.....*Not printed.*

300. Copy of Order in Council No. P.C. 1386, of the 29th May, 1914, concerning the regulations governing the Radiotelegraph administration. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, June 11, 1914 .....*Not printed.*

300*a*. Copy of regulations governing Radiotelegraphy promulgated under section 11, Radiotelegraph Act, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, June 11, 1914.....*Not printed.*

301. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th April, 1914, for a copy of all letters, tenders, telegrams, plans, specifications and other documents in regard to the construction of the new ice breaker by the Canadian Vickers Company of Montreal. Presented June 11, 1914.—*Mr. Macdonald* .....*Not printed.*

302. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 16th March, 1914, for a copy of all petitions, letters, affidavits, telegrams and documents to and by the Department of Justice, or any oaher Department of Government, on behalf of or in reference to Wm. J. Kelley, a prisoner in the United States federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., and of all the letters, telegrams and other memoranda between the Department of Justice, or any other Department of the Government, and the British Ambassador at Washington, or the Government of the United States, regarding the imprisonment and proposed liberation of the said Wm. J. Kelley. Presented June 12, 1914.—*Mr. Carvell.*
Not printed.

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1913

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1913

[No. 27—1914.]

To His Royal Highness Field Marshal, Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex (in the Peerage of the United Kingdom), Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick; One of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; Great Master of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order; Personal Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

May it Please Your Royal Highness:—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Royal Highness the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM JAMES ROCHE,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, October, 1913.

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Round Lake (Presbyterian).. .. .. Rev. H. McKay.. 561
Thunderchild's (Roman Catholic).. .. .. .. Rev. A. Watelle, O.M.I.. 572
Onion Lake (Anglican).. .. .. Rev. J. R. Matheson.. 572
" (Roman Catholic).. .. .. Rev. E. J. Cunningham, O.M.I.. 571

Industrial Schools.

Battleford (Anglican).. .. .. Rev. E. Matheson.. 557
Qu'Appelle (Roman Catholic).. .. .. Rev. J. Hugonard.. 559

ALBERTA.

Boarding Schools.

Sturgeon Lake (Roman Catholic)	Rev. J. Calais, O.M.I.	586
Fort Chipewyan (Roman Catholic)	Sister Laverty	585
Blood (Anglican)	Rev. Samuel Middleton	577
" (Roman Catholic)	Rev. E. Ruaux, O.M.I.	578
Blue Quills (Roman Catholic)	Rev. Cyp. Bouleau, O.M.I.	582
Crowfoot (Roman Catholic)	Rev. J. L. LeVern, O.M.I.	580
Erminsekin's (Roman Catholic)	Rev. L. Dauphin, O.M.I.	581
Fort Vermilion (Roman Catholic)	Rev. J. LeTreste	587
Lesser Slave Lake (Roman Catholic)	Rev. C. Joussard, O.M.I.	584
Peigan (Anglican)	Rev. W. R. Haynes	582
" (Roman Catholic)	Rev. J. M. Salaun	583
St. Albert (Roman Catholic)	Sister M. A. LeDuc	580
Sarcee (Anglican)	Ven. Archdeacon Tims	584
Wabasca Lake (Anglican)	Rev. Chas. R. Weaver	587
" (Roman Catholic)	Sister Catherine Aurelie	588
Whitefish Lake (Anglican)	Rev. C. D. White	588
Old Sun's (Anglican)	Rev. M. C. Gandier	578

Industrial Schools.

High River	Same as 'St. Joseph's.'	576
Reed Deer (Methodist)	Rev. Joseph F. Woodsworth	574
St. Joseph's, Davisburg (Roman Catholic)	Rev. G. Nordmann	576

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Boarding Schools.

Fort Providence (Roman Catholic)	Rev. Sister McQuirk	592
Fort Resolution, Great Slave Lake (Roman Catholic)	Rev. Sister McQuillan	589
Hay River, Great Slave Lake (Anglican)	Rev. A. J. Vale	591
Norway House, Keewatin (Methodist)	Rev. J. A. Lousley	555

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Boarding Schools.

Alberni (Presbyterian)	H. B. Currie	616
Alert Bay Girls' Home (Methodist)	Rev. A. W. Corker	614
Kitimaat (Methodist)	Miss Ida M. Clarke	613
Ahousaht (Presbyterian)	John T. Ross	615
All Hallows, Yale (Anglican)	Sister Superior Constance	[illegible]
Port Simpson Boys' (Methodist)	Rev. Geo. H. Raley	609
" Girls' "	Frances E. Hudson	610
St. Mary's Mission (Roman Catholic)	Rev. V. Rohr, O.M.I.	607
Sechelt (Roman Catholic)	Sister Theresine	605
Squamish Mission (Roman Catholic)	Sister Mary Amy	606

Industrial Schools.

Alert Bay (Anglican)	A. W. Corker	600
Clayoquot (Roman Catholic)	Rev. Froben Epper	601
Coqualeetza (Methodist)	R. H. Cairns	593
Kamloops (Roman Catholic)	Rev. A. M. Carion, O.M.I.	595
Kootenay (Roman Catholic)	Rev. Sister Justinian	597
Kuper Island (Roman Catholic)	Rev. A. Urlings, S.M.M.	592
Lytton (Anglican)	Rev. Leonard Dawson, B.A.	598
St. Eugene	Same as 'Kootenay.'	597
Williams Lake (Roman Catholic)	Rev. H. Boening, O.M.I.	603

YUKON.

Boarding Schools.

Carcross (Anglican)	Ven. Archdeacon T. H. Canham	618

Industrial Schools

(None.)

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, October 6, 1913.

Hon. W. J. ROCHE, M.D., M.R.C.P., LL.D.,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1913, and for detailed information to refer you to reports of the various officials and agents, as well as to the statistical statements herewith presented.

The summer season of 1912 was not quite favourable for the maturing of crops. The planting season held out fair prospects of success, but a severe drought, which took on a serious aspect during the month of June, resulted in the newly planted seed suffering much injury. The month of July was very wet, but the much needed rain came too late to be of benefit. In many districts the fall of rain was so great that the hay was actually cut in water, thus causing much difficulty in the securing of a sufficient supply for the winter use. A frost toward the latter end of August also did considerable damage to the grain crop. A few districts were favoured with excellent harvesting conditions, but on the whole the summer of 1912 was not especially encouraging to those who depend upon agricultural products for a livelihood.

The winter of 1912-13, throughout the early months at least, proved to be about the average. During the month of March severe storms, high and cold winds, tended to cause the winter to be prolonged beyond the usual length. This would necessarily inflict hardship upon the stock owing to the scant supply of winter fodder.

The cattle industry, as carried on by the Indians of the western provinces, is gradually growing in importance. The wards of the department are constantly being encouraged to increase their herds and to discontinue the practice of killing their stock before the proper time in order to supply their own wants. Although the winter season was anything but advantageous, yet with very few exceptions the cattle and other stock wintered well. Very few losses are reported, and cases of weakness due to an insufficient food-supply were purely temporary.

The department has been very energetic in its endeavour to suppress the illegal traffic in intoxicants. Many offenders have been brought to justice and sentenced to fine or imprisonment. During the past year the fines collected aggregated, approximately, $2,000 over those collected the preceding year.

For many years the unsettled Indian reserve question in British Columbia has affected the proper administration of the lands set aside for the Indians. Quite recently, however, steps have been taken with the view of having this vexed question settled.

In November of 1912 the British Columbia and the Dominion governments agreed to appoint a Royal Commission to deal fully with this matter and to settle finally, subject to the approval of the two governments, all questions in connection with these reserves.

By Order-in-Council dated March 31, 1913, the following were named as members of the Royal Commission: N. W. White, Esq., K.C., of Shelburne, N.S., and J. A. J. McKenna, Esq., LL.D., as commissioners on behalf of the Dominion government; James P. Shaw, Esq., M.P.P., of Shuswap, B.C., and D. A. Macdonall, Esq., of Victoria, B.C., as commissioners on behalf of the Provincial government. The Hon. E. L. Wetmore was chosen as the fifth commissioner, and J. A. G. Bergeron was appointed secretary.

POPULATION.

The following table of the population of the Indians shows a decided increase over that of the previous year.

The number of the treaty Indians is constantly increasing and many new adhesions are being made annually:—

Province.	Population.	
	1912.	1913.
Alberta	8,113	8,229
British Columbia	24,781	25,172
Manitoba	10,373	10,822
Nova Scotia	1,969	2,018
New Brunswick	1,903	1,920
Prince Edward Island	300	292
Ontario	26,393	26,077
Quebec	12,817	12,842
Saskatchewan	9,545	9,659
Northwest Territories	5,262	8,030
Yukon	3,500	1,389
Total—Indians in Canada	104,956	106,490
Eskimos	4,600	3,447
	109,556	109,937

HEALTH.

A careful review of the reports shows that the past year has been one of especial interest, owing to the notable lack of acute contagious diseases. As has been experienced for many years past, tuberculosis continues to be the most formidable of all maladies from which the Indian race has to suffer. Undoubtedly the lamentable state of affairs is due to the inability of the Indian to thoroughly comprehend and adequately put into effect the primary laws of sanitation.

I am pleased to be able to state that the Indian is gradually being educated to the importance of carefully avoiding the overcrowding in houses, and it is hoped that, as a result, the number of tubercular cases will be proportionately reduced.

During the year there were two outbreaks of smallpox, both of which were restricted to almost first cases. Diphtheria appeared in a mild form in two or three cases. In some districts grippe was quite prevalent. The usual number of cases of domestic diseases, such as whooping-cough and measles, were present on a few reserves; but in no case did a serious epidemic occur.

DWELLINGS.

During the year there has been a marked improvement in the mode of living among our Indians. Many new dwellings have been erected during the past year, the majority of which are of frame or of logs, substantially built. In many cases houses are of two stories, and shingled roofs are becoming quite common.

The Indian is manifesting much interest in the sanitary condition of his home, and is now realizing the benefits to be derived from having it commodious and well ventilated. More particularly in the younger provinces, where the facilities exist, the Indian is constructing modern and up-to-date homes, thereby displaying much taste and skill. The interiors are well kept and in many instances, especially in the older provinces, they are adequately equipped. More attention is being paid to cleanliness than heretofore.

AGRICULTURE.

It is indeed gratifying to realize that the efforts of the department in promoting an active interest in agriculture as a means of livelihood for the Indian are being attended with success. During the past year a considerable monetary increase in the agricultural products will be noted upon an examination of the table following. The year was indeed a severe one in many respects, and accounts for the smaller yield than usual. The hay was also of an inferior quality.

These conditions apply as much to the white settler as to the Indian, as the inferiority is due particularly to the unfavourable weather:—

Province.	Population.	Land Under Crop.	Grain and Roots.	Hay.	Value.
		Acres.	Bush.	Tons.	$ cts.
Alberta	8,229	7,245½	153,256	15,783½	138,684 25
British Columbia	25,172	9,754⅝	436,718	15,510	501,185 25
Manitoba	10,822	6,231⅛	124,462	10,562	115,450 55
New Brunswick	1,920	666¾	26,582	264	7,043 00
Nova Scotia	2,018	282⅛	11,722	841	16,818 00
Ontario	26,077	18,612¾	400,191	27,699	462,643 65
Prince Edward Island	292	30¼	824	41	972 50
Quebec	12,842	4,641¼	92,220	35,248	140,414 00
Saskatchewan	9,099	18,919½	138,354	5,842	264,705 00
Total, 1913	97,071	65,783¾	1,384,329	111,790½	1,647,916 25
Total, 1912	100,210	61,612⅝	1,517,021	122,049½	1,484,346 30
Increase		4,170⅛			163,569 95
Decrease			132,692	10,259	

WAGES AND VARIOUS EARNINGS.

The earnings of the Indians present a very interesting and profitable study. An exact classification of the different and various pursuits and industries in which they engage is practically impossible, owing to overlapping. However, three main divisions may be made and an interesting comparison might then be drawn between the figures of the past year and those of the preceding year. These divisions are as follows: agriculture, including stock; wages earned; and natural resources, including minor manufactures. According to these divisions the following table has been compiled:—

—	1912.	1913.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
Agriculture (including live stock)	1,839,456	1,954,782	115,326	
Wages	1,616,049	1,530,024		86,020
Natural resources (including minor manufactures)	2,176,962	2,181,279	4,317	

Although the wages show a slight decrease, this is counterbalanced by the increase noted in the other divisions of the above classification.

From a review of the agents' reports it appears that the Indian is extensively employed throughout the Dominion.

Fishing and Hunting.

The following statement relative to the proceeds derived from the fishing, hunting and trapping industries, shows a slight decrease in the revenue from fishing and a substantial increase in the revenue from hunting and trapping.

The fishing season was not so profitable as in former years. In British Columbia the salmon run was in many cases practically nil, but good catches were made of other fish. The canneries gave employment to a large number of Indians and fairly good wages were paid. In other provinces a good supply was obtained for domestic use.

Hunting and trapping proved very lucrative last season, and yielded considerable gain financially to the Indian. This year was exceptional in this respect, owing to the large quantity of game and to the splendid prices received for pelts.

—	Fishing.	Hunting.
	$	$ cts.
Alberta	3,410	44,915 00
British Columbia	370,135	141,625 00
Manitoba	49,202	197,977 00
New Brunswick	9,250	1,450 00
Nova Scotia	4,482	11,240 00
Ontario	103,655	146,400 00
Prince Edward Island	895	685 00
Quebec	3,410	76,010 00
Saskatchewan	72,133	225,113 75
Total, 1913	616,562	845,415 75
Total, 1912	623,972	804,517 40
Increase		40,898 35
Decrease	7,410	

EDUCATION.

The report of the Superintendent of Indian Education deals exhaustively with matters pertaining to Indian education.

There were 249 day, 58 boarding and 19 industrial schools in operation during the year, a total of 326 of all classes. This is an increase of 1 school as compared with the previous year. There was a decrease of 2 in the day school class and an increase of 3 in the boarding school class.

The Alert Bay Girls' Home, at Alert Bay, B.C., and the Old Sun's boarding school, on the Blackfoot reserve, were re-opened in new school buildings, and a grant was allowed for a new boarding school at Norway House under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. This will account for the increased number of boarding schools.

A number of day schools were closed during the year in the various provinces, owing to lack of attendance or inability to secure a teacher; while a number more were re-opened or new schools started, thus making the decrease of 2 schools in this class.

The total enrolment for the year was 11,144 pupils, 5,631 boys and 5,513 girls. This as compared witth the preceding year shows a decrease in the enrolment of 159

pupils, 17 boys and 142 girls. There was an enrolment of 7,259 in the day schools, 2,337 in the boarding schools and 1,548 in the industrial schools.

The average attendance of pupils enrolled during the year was 6,929, being an increase of 91 in the average attendance as compared with the preceding year. The percentage of attendance of the number on the roll during the year was 62·18.

The schools are conducted under the following auspices:—

Undenominational	48 day and 2 industrial
Roman Catholic	81 day, 30 boarding, 9 industrial
Church of England	74 day, 15 boarding, 4 industrial.
Methodist	37 day, 4 boarding, 4 industrial.
Presbyterian	7 day, 8 boarding.
Salvation Army	2 day schools.

SURVEYS.

New Brunswick.

Lots of land in each of the St. Marys and Kingsclear Indian reserves which had been acquired for school purposes, were surveyed and posted and plans prepared of them.

Quebec.

A road from the Adirondack station to the Laprairie road in the Caughnawaga reserve was surveyed and posted.

Owing to a complaint that timber trespasses were being committed, the limits were retraced of the Indian lands in the township of Whitworth, county of Temiscouata.

Levels, cross sections, plans and specifications were made for the abutments of a steel bridge in the Miniwaki Indian reserve.

Ontario.

On account of the original lot numbers having been obliterated and destroyed, principally by fire, a re-survey was made of portions of concessions 2, 6 and 7, township of Assiginack, Manitoulin Island.

A survey was made of a disputed limit between locations 57 and 58 in the Alnwick Indian reserve.

The Indians having objected to the estimate of cost and assessment made by the township council of a drain located through the Caradoc Indian reserve, an examination was made for the purpose of ascertaining whether the assessment and cost had been fairly made.

A re-survey of all the lots or Indian holdings in the Golden Lake Indian reserve and a survey of a school lot in the said reserve were made.

The work of retracing the limits of all the Indian reserves in Treaty No. 3 which was commenced two years ago and continued last season, has been again continued this season.

Surveys and estimates of cost were made of four drains in the Moravian Indian reserve in the township of Orford.

On account of a dispute as to the ownership and location of Island No. 120, Stony lake, an examination and a partial survey were made of the said island.

The survey and estimate of cost were made of a drain in the Six Nations reserve.

As the limits of Henvey Inlet reserve had become practically obliterated by the lapse of time and by fire, they were retraced.

The surveys were made of the Indian reserves provided for in Treaty No. 9, at English River, at Albany and at Moose Factory.

Manitoba.

The posting of the lots in the townsite of The Pas was completed and a number of unsold lots examined and re-valued.

A small reserve was laid out at Pine Bluff, being a portion of the land to be received by the Cumberland band for their interest in the surrendered Birch River reserve.

A small island near the Dog Creek Indian reserve, Lake Manitoba, was surveyed to ascertain its correct area and locality with the view of having the land granted to the Indians of the said reserve.

An examination and survey was made at the Fort Alexander reserve in connection with the request of some Indians of the band that the widths of certain lots in the reserve be changed.

A waggon road was located across the Peguis reserve, as well as a road across the Dominion lands between the said reserve and the Fisher River reserve.

Saskatchewan.

Three reserves, numbers 165, 165A and 165B, were laid out at Canoe lake, under the provisions of Treaty No. 6.

Alberta.

The unsurrendered portion of the Michel Indian reserve was subdivided for Indian occupation.

Under the provisions of Treaty No. 8 the Fox Lake Indian reserve and the Beaver Ranch Indian reserve were surveyed for the Cree Indians, and the Boyer River and Childs Lake reserves were surveyed for the Beaver Indians.

In accordance with the provisions of Treaty No. 8 additions were made to the Sucker Creek, Drift Pile and Swan River reserves on the south side of Lesser Slave

lake, a small reserve was surveyed at the mouth of the Arsenault river, and lands were selected and surveyed for the Sawridge band at the east end of the said lake.

British Columbia.

A number of small plots of land in the Queen Charlotte islands to which the Indians consider they have just claims were examined and some of them surveyed with the view of endeavouring to obtain them for the Indians.

The survey was made of an addition to the Aupe Indian reserve No. 6 of the Homalco band in order to include a grave-yard and school site within the limits of the said reserve.

The boundaries of the Whonock Indian reserve, New Westminster district, were re-established in order to settle a dispute with an adjoining proprietor.

The boundaries were retraced and reported of the Nanaimo reserves Nos. 4 and 5, the Chemainus and Sicka-meen Indian reserve No. 10 and the Cowichan Indian reserve No. 3; the said Nanaimo Indian reserve No. 4 was also subdivided for Indian occupation.

Yukon.

A tract of land was surveyed at Carcross for the purposes of an Indian boarding school.

LANDS.

The sales made of surrendered surveyed lands are shown in the tabular statement on page 3 of Part II of this report, and during the past year 7,834·89 acres were sold, realizing the sum of $132,512.53.

During the year 295 Crown grants were issued and recorded under the provisions of the Indian Act.

Returns of patents to the number of 47 were prepared and transmitted to the different registrars of the counties and districts in which the lands patented were situate, and four returns were made to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario covering the lands patented within that province.

On June 12, 1912, the surrendered unsold lands in the Wabamun Indian reserve, No. 133A, west of Edmonton, 648 lots in the townplot of Duffield, and 357 lots in the townplot of Wabamun on the White Whale Lake reserve, west of Edmonton, were offered for sale by public auction at the city of Edmonton, and 4,351 acres were sold, realizing $35,886.25. Twenty-four lots in the townplot of Duffield were sold, realizing $1,365, and 49 lots in the townplot of Wabamun were sold, realizing $5,352.

On March 12, 1913, 16 lots in the townsite of Elkhorn were offered for sale by public auction at Elkhorn, and all the lots were disposed of, realizing the sum of $1,425.

On February 28, 1913, the Sarcee band of Indians surrendered 1,650 acres of their reserve to be sold for their benefit, and the same is being surveyed in order that it may be placed in the market.

LOCATION TICKETS.

Location tickets granting title under the provisions of the Indian Act to individual Indians for lands on the reserve were issued during the past year to the number of 35, and on March 31, last, there were current 1,604 Location tickets.

LEASES.

Under the provisions of section 11 of the Regulations for the disposal of Indian lands leases were issued, in triplicate, to white men at the request of Indian locatees to the number of 104, and on March 31, last, there were 1,199 leases current.

TIMBER.

The number of timber licenses current at the end of the fiscal year was 30 and 15 vacant.

FINANCIAL.

At the close of the twelve months ended March 31, 1913, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to $7,039,426.93, had increased to $7,287,153.24.

The amount expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund voted by Parliament for the purposes of the department was $1,818,186.26.

On March 31, last, the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account for the funding of the annuities and earnings of pupils at industrial schools, together with collections from Indians for purchase of cattle and for ranching expenses, was $60,779.92. Deposits and interest during the twelve months aggregated $34,017.09, and withdrawals $34,402.01.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant.

FRANK PEDLEY,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

REPORTS

OF

INDIAN AGENTS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHAPLEAU AGENCY,
CHAPLEAU, April 24, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1913, including two reserves in the Robinson Treaty and five in Treaty No. 9.

ROBINSON TREATY INDIANS, CHAPLEAU.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—Their reserve is situated on the northeast side of the Kebesquashing river, about half a mile southeast of the village of Chapleau, and contains 220 acres. As it is rocky with very little timber and only small spots fit for cultivation, it has very little value.

Population.—The population, including absentees, is 76, a number of whom change their places of living periodically to Missinaibi and Biscotasing on the Canadian Pacific Railway main line.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been very good, and quite a number are still away following their winter occupation of hunting and trapping. There have been no epidemics or serious sicknesses at any time during the year. Sanitary conditions are good on the reserve, but when the Indians leave their homes they become rather careless in that respect and crowd into smaller places inadequate to properly accommodate them.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are hunting and fishing, and while they are good marksmen, also well able to land the trout and pike, the majority are not anxious to perform other ordinary work, though the younger men undertake at fair wages the work of guides, canoemen and packers during some of the summer months. The women do some fancy-work and make canoes, which bring them fair returns.

Buildings.—They have a number of buildings on their reserve, but quite a number live in tents and teepees, and are apparently comfortable.

Stock.—They have no stock of any kind.

Progress.—While they are law-abiding citizens, to-morrow does not trouble them much, so that they cannot be called progressive, nor do they display any desire for civilization.

Temperance and Morality.—I experience very little trouble in these respects with these Indians. They are very temperate and their morality, too, is very good.

ROBINSON TREATY INDIANS, MISSINAIBI.

Tribe.—These Indians, too, are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—Their reserve comprises 216 acres, besides two islets of four acres and one-half acre, respectively, adjoining the reserve. This reserve is situated near the village of Missinaibi on Dog lake.

Population.—The population, including absentees, is 87.

Health and Sanitation.—Outside of colds and some lung troubles there has been no sickness of any importance among these Indians, and all together they are in a good healthy condition. Sanitation, too, is very fair where houses are occupied, but a few are still living in tents and teepees, which as a rule are too much crowded, though continuous improvements are noticeable.

Occupations.—These Indians, being well acquainted all over this part of the country, make excellent guides and canoemen, and quite a number of them are in this manner employed during a good part of the year, and at good wages. Others are engaged with the Hudson's Bay Company and another company which is established at Missinaibi, and are thus earning considerable money. The women are good workers and do washing and cleaning for the residents of the village at fair remuneration.

Buildings.—They have quite a number of buildings, where they are living comfortably, though some are still clinging to the tents and teepees.

Stock.—They have no stock excepting a few fowls.

Implements.—Not many of these are to be found here either; their whole outfit consists of a few garden tools.

Progress.—Though in some respects resembling those near Chapleau, these Indians have a greater desire of mixing in with other people and are more intelligent. They are not looking ahead, however, to any great extent, but are good law-abiding citizens.

Temperance and Morality.—The younger people entertain more or less desire for liquor, which, notwithstanding my efforts put forth in trying to keep it out, will at times find its way into their homes and cause more or less trouble, though I am pleased to say such is not very frequently the case.

Morality is still improving and no important cases of disorder have come to my notice during the past year.

CREES, TREATY 9, CHAPLEAU RESERVE.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Cree nation, and came here from James bay. Quite a number of them are now living and paid at Missinaibi.

Reserve.—Their reserve contains 160 acres, fronting on the Kebesquashing river, near the village of Chapleau.

Population.—The population, including absentees, at Chapleau is 75, and at Missinaibi, 62.

Health and Sanitation.—Nearly all these are residents of the respective villages of Chapleau and Missinaibi and are enjoying good health. Their homes are kept clean and in good sanitary condition, especially in Chapleau, where the laws of the town must be observed, and they are required to live up to the rules and regulations of the Chapleau by-laws.

Occupations.—These Indians, especially in Chapleau, have profited largely by the advantages offered them of getting their children educated in the public school, as a result of which they speak English fluently, can read and write well, and are able to fill more or less responsible positions with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The women and girls are busy cleaning and doing laundry work and quite a number of the latter engage as servants, thus earning good wages.

Buildings.—Nearly all these Indians live in their own houses, and while they are mostly only log cabins, they are kept clean and comfortable.

Stock.—They are not going in for stock and are owners only of a few fowls.

Farm Implements.—Their whole stock of implements consists of a few garden rakes and hoes, &c.

Progress.—They are making marked progress, due to their educational advantages, and are rapidly copying advanced ideas from the white man. The parents speak English, with rare exceptions, and all together they are law-abiding citizens.

Temperance and Morality.—Liquor is an evil with them, especially in Chapleau, and, while they are closely watched, they will at times obtain it. I am pleased to say, however, that they are improving right along both as to temperance and morality, and comparatively few cases have come to my notice during the past year. As a lot of Indians they are behaving splendidly.

OJIBBEWAS, TREATY 9, CHAPLEAU RESERVE.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—Their reserve is directly south of the reserve occupied by the Robinson treaty Indians, containing 160 acres.

Population.—The population, including absentees, is 58.

Health and Sanitation.—I have no serious or contagious diseases to report, though there has been considerable sickness of a less serious nature, such as severe colds and lung troubles, but with the exception of one woman, who is sick at present, all appear to be in good condition. Sanitation is not the best, as they are still crowding together too much into tents and teepees.

Occupations.—Almost exclusively hunting and trapping are their winter occupations, but during the summer they busy themselves considerably as guides and canoemen, at which they are experts, though of course they are not in love with hard work. The women are very handy at making canoes and fancy-work, and in that way are earning some money.

Buildings.—They have both frame and log buildings on their reserve, which apparently are comfortable and are kept clean. But tents and teepees are also used and these are not in as good a condition, and any of the families living in these are mostly overcrowded.

Stock.—They have no stock of any kind.

Progress.—Though not in love with hard work, in their own way they may be looked upon as being industrious, following their natural calling of canoeing and travelling the woods, either with or without packs, and keeping their reserve in good order. For the latter the women are deserving of the most credit. Not many of them can speak the English language.

Temperance and Morality.—Much credit is due to the chief for the excellent behaviour of these Indians, he being strict and very religiously inclined, with apparently full control over his band. They are very temperate and of splendid morals.

MATTAGAMI INDIANS, TREATY 9, MATTAGAMI RESERVE.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—Situated on the west side of Mattagami lake, this reserve has an area of 20 square miles.

Population.—The population, including absentees, is 90.

Health and Sanitation—Health has been fairly good and no epidemics or serious diseases have visited these Indians during the year. Old age seems to be a worse factor here and necessitated aid in a number of cases during the past year. Sanitation is still in the background, which does not improve matters. They are largely living on Hudson's Bay ground, and, as they have no houses, but are altogether occupying tents and teepees, which are overcrowded, they are not as comfortable as I should like to see them in that respect.

Occupations.—Concerning work, these Indians deserve credit for being far superior to the average. They speak the English language well, and, while some are employed with the Hudson's Bay Company, the majority are making a good living at canoeing and guiding. The women, too, are industrious at making canoes and doing fancy-work.

Buildings.—They have only one little house on the reserve, and are actually not living on the reserve at all. Their disappointment in ascertaining that the timber did not belong to them is still showing its effect, and it is due to this fact that they are not building or constructing any houses or shacks on their reserve.

Stock.—They have no stock of their own, but the Hudson's Bay Company is treating them kindly by allowing them the use of some of its cows for looking after the same.

Farm Implements.—Any implements they are using are the property of the Hudson's Bay Company, as they have none of their own.

Progress.—As already stated, they are much discouraged and progress is, therefore, very slow.

Temperance and Morality.—There is noticeable improvement right along, and while a few will obtain liquor while away from the settlement, I have received no serious complaints during the year. Their morals, too, are constantly improving.

OJIBBEWAS, TREATY 9, FLYING POST.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—Their reserve is situated on the east side of the Six Mile rapids of the Ground Hog river, and is 23 square miles in area.

Population.—The population, including absentees, is 92.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable sickness during the year, and Chief Albert Black died with consumption. His family required assistance since his death and several other cases have come under my care, more perhaps for reason of old age, however, than for reason of sickness. There is no very great improvement concerning sanitation, probably due to the fact that these Indians are ignorant of civilization and do not come in contact with other people to any extent. The tents and teepees, in which they live exclusively, are as a rule overcrowded, and are the cause of considerable sickness.

Occupations.—Like the majority of Indians these also rely mostly on hunting and trapping; through some changes having taken place in the personnel of the Hudson's Bay Company, there is a remarkable improvement at this post, and some earn considerable money freighting and packing supplies from Biscotasing, while others have moved further towards the Canadian Northern railway, which passes 2½ miles from the post, where more or less employment is offered to them. The women are great trappers. They also make canoes and do fancy-work.

Buildings and Stock.—Their reserve being low and swampy, it is not a desirable place for them to live. Most have moved away and only very few are living there now. Outside of two small log shacks being occupied by those remaining on the reserve, they live in tents and teepees, which of course, as is common with them, are too thickly inhabited. These Indians own no stock.

Farm Implements.—They own none and whatever they may be using belong to the Hudson's Bay Company.

Progress.—These Indians are not showing much progress. They are very quiet and peaceable, and though dissatisfied with their reserve, they appear to be happy in their own way. The daughter of the Hudson's Bay Company factor has undertaken to teach them for some time, which no doubt will be quite beneficial to them.

Temperance and Morality.—While these Indians have always been very temperate, the same cannot be said of their morality, and I have again had more or less trouble with them on that account, which no doubt is due to their ignorance, and to make them fully understand the seriousness of this evil seems to be almost impossible.

NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE INDIANS, TREATY 9.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the west shore of Missinaibi river, about half a mile southwest of the Hudson's Bay Company's post, covering an area of 27 square miles.

Population.—The population, including absentees, is 127.

Health and Sanitation.—They have been very healthy and without sickness of any consequence during the whole year. They are much advanced over the ordinary Indian, due largely to their chief, who, himself benefited by education, takes great pride in teaching the members of his tribe, and actually preaches to them every Sunday when he is with them. This good man's efforts also may be credited with the superior appearance of his tribe in dress and the general keeping of their homes, which are in good sanitary condition.

Occupations.—These Indians are not lazy, but all first-class workers, good hunters, excellent guides and canoemen. Some are employed around the post, and a large number have moved further north to the Canadian Northern railway for employment. In order to locate these, it will be necessary for me to go further north this year, unless they make it a point to meet me at the post.

Buildings.—While as yet these Indians have no houses of any consequence, and are living in tents and teepees, the latter are of a much superior class, and look nice and clean.

Stock.—Whatever stock they use belongs to the Hudson's Bay Company, as they have none of their own.

Progress.—For reasons stated these Indians may be considered quite progressive. They are sending quite a number of their children to Chapleau to attend school, and unlike the majority some of them are preparing for a rainy day by putting away and saving what money they are earning in excess of their present requirements.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and their standard of morality is high, due no doubt to the example their chief has shown them, by whose teachings they have profited to such an extent as to make them the least troublesome of any of the tribes under my charge.

Your obedient servant,

H. A. WEST,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF CAPE CROKER,
CAPE CROKER, April 12, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Reserve.—There is but one reserve in this agency situated in the extreme north-east portion of the township of Albemarle, Bruce county. It contains nearly 16,000 acres, 60 per cent of which is good for cultivation.

Tribe.—These Indians are nearly all Chippewas.

Population.—There are about 378 treaty and about 35 non-treaty Indians on the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on this reserve in general has been good. Sanitary precautions have been fairly well observed. Premises are kept clean and no contagious diseases prevail.

Occupations.—Quite a number of these Indians do considerable farming. In winter they nearly all engage in getting out timber. They do considerable basket-making and fishing. Some of the younger men find employment in rafting, sailing, and working in saw-mills during the summer months.

Buildings.—There are two fine stone churches on the reservation. The churches and grounds are kept neat and clean. There are three schools. There has been quite an improvement in their dwelling-houses the past year. They are well furnished and in general are kept neat and clean.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. The stock is very well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with what farm implements they require. They have also an ample supply of buggies, democrats, driving sleighs, and cutters, most of which are kept under cover during the winter.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking these Indians are industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are temperate and moral in their habits.

Your obedient servant,

A. J. DUNCAN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND,
PENETANGUISHENE, April 5, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the twelve months ended March 31, 1913.

Tribe.—This band or tribe is also called Chippewas of Beausoleil, the band having formerly lived on an island of that name situated about twenty miles east of the Christian Island reserve.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on Christian island, about half way between Penetanguishene and Collingwood and about twenty miles from either place, and separated from the mainland by a channel about 4 miles wide. The village is situated on the south side of the island, and is very well sheltered from wind and storm coming from the north and west. The reserve contains an area of 9,672.83 acres. There are two small lakes on the reserve, comprising about 320 acres in all. The land bordering the island is of rolling surface, very sandy, and in places very stony, covered with a second growth of scrubby brush. The interior of the island is still pretty well covered in places with very good hardwood bush. Where cleared the soil is clay loam, very fertile and well adapted for raising all kinds of grain, hay, roots, &c.

Population.—This band has a population of 272, including some 50 non-treaty Indians.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in general has been good. The two oldest men of the band died lately, one of them supposed to be over 100 years old. They are very careful in regard to cleanliness of person, and around their premises. No one suffers from cold for want of clothing. The houses are whitewashed, and surroundings are very clean, and are a credit to the band in general.

Occupations.—A few of the Indians do some farming, and succeed fairly well, although the younger class do not seem to care so much for farm work. They take more to lumbering in winter and working around saw-mills in summer.

The band has a fishing license for two miles around the island, which prohibits any interference from outsiders, and quite a few Indians made good use of their privilege last fall with good results.

Buildings.—The houses are mostly built of hewn timber, and whitewashed. There are a few good frame houses, but the inconvenience of getting lumber and shingles is partly the reason why these Indians have not better buildings and more of them. There are two brick churches, one for the Roman Catholics and one for the Methodists.

Stock.—There are ten or twelve good teams besides some ponies, and quite a number of very good cattle of the Polled Angus breed, some pigs and poultry. The cattle wintered in very good condition, considering the poor stabling they have.

Farm Implements.—The farmers have nearly all the implements they require, but they have not enough buildings to keep them properly under cover.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are fairly industrious, and law-abiding. By not taking more to farming their progress is rather slow.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians as a rule are temperate; though some of them will drink if they can get the liquor. They are not quarrelsome.

The morality of the band is fairly good.

Your obedient servant,

C. J. PICOTTE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLAND,
SUTTON WEST, March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement showing the condition of the Indians on the Georgina and Snake Island reserve for the year ending March 31, 1913.

Tribe.—The Indians of this reserve belong to the Chippewa tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of two islands situated off the south shore of Lake Simcoe, with an area of 3,497 acres. Georgina island, the larger of the two, is situated about two miles from the north shore of the township of Georgina, in the county of York. This island has a good percentage of land fit for cultivation and the whole band reside here. There is a large summer resort at Jackson's Point, about 5 miles to the southwest of this island, where the Indians dispose of a lot of their fancy-work during the summer. Snake island, the smaller of the two islands, is situated about 12 miles to the west of Georgina island, and about one mile from the north shore of the township of North Gwillimbury. No Indians reside on this island in the winter-time, and only one family in the summer. This island is not suitable for growing grain, being very stony, but affords good pasture for about 50 head of cattle.

Population.—The membership of this band is now 103.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in general has been good. There were a few cases of chicken-pox amongst the children during the fall, but no sickness of a serious nature. Most of the premises are kept clean and tidy.

Occupations.—Very few members of this band make their living by farming. The few that do are the most comfortably off. A good many of the young men work for the farmers on the mainland during the summer and get good wages, but apparently spend their money as fast as they earn it. A few go north in the winter-time and find work in the lumber camps. Very few hunt, fish, or trap for fur. Nearly all those with families leave the island in the summer and camp along the shore of the mainland, making fancy-work, which they dispose of to the summer visitors at good prices; and this is the principal cause of their neglect of the cultivation of the land.

Buildings.—Many of the buildings are as comfortable as the ordinary farmhouse on the mainland, but a few of the Indians are still contented to live in shacks.

Stock.—What live stock there is on the island is owned by a few, and is kept in very fair condition.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have plenty of implements for all the work they do, but these are only indifferently taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—Just a few are industrious and try to improve their condition, and appear anxious for their children to attend the school regularly, while the great majority just live from hand to mouth and are indifferent about the education of their children.

Temperance and Morality.—With one exception I do not think any of the older members of the band drink liquor, but the young men do not appear able to withstand the temptation, whenever they get the chance. However, I believe, there has been less intoxication than usual during the past year.

There is room for improvement in their morality, but I believe it to be quite up to the average.

Your obedient servant,

J. R. BOURCHIER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES,
DELAWARE, May 28, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Oneidas, Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1913.

ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—The Oneida reserve is situated in the township of Delaware, county of Middlesex, on the east side of the River Thames. It contains 5,271 acres of choice farming land.

Population.—This band has a population of 778.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary precautions have been well observed during the year. Whooping-cough was the only epidemic.

Occupations.—The principal ocupation is day-labour. There are a few good farmers. They earn a large amount of money from pulling flax, berry-picking, cutting wood among the whites, and from employment in connection with canning factories.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The dwelling-houses are mostly frame buildings, in fairly good repair. There are a few brick and cement block houses. Those who farm are well supplied with implements and farm buildings. Most of their land is fenced with wire. These Indians do not raise much stock, but what they have is of average breeding.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, the Oneida Indians are industrious and law-abiding. There are a few members of the band who are progressing very well.

Temperance and Morality.—It is to be regretted that some of the members of this band use intoxicating liquors, and that the marriage law is not observed as well as it might be.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies a part of the Caradoc reserve, county of Middlesex, comprising 8,702 acres, which for the most part is a beautiful undulating tract of country.

Population.—The population of this band is 480.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary precautions have been well observed during the past year. No epidemic broke out.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are principally farming and day-labour. A good deal of money is earned by these Indians from employment in connection with the canning factories, from pulling flax, and wood-cutting among the whites.

Buildings and Stock.—The dwelling-houses are mostly small frame and log buildings, although there are several frame and brick buildings of fair size. The barns and stables are usually small and in fairly good repair. Most of the Indians do not keep much stock, but what they have is of average quality.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are usually law-abiding and industrious. There are a few who are making fair progress and are getting along well, but the majority are contented with a bare living.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are very temperate, though there are a few who sometimes use intoxicating liquors. It is to be regretted the marriage law is not observed as well as it might be.

MUNSEES OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies a tract of 2,098 acres, it being a part of the Caradoc reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 115.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary measures have been well observed. The health of the Indians has been very good during the year.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings on this reserve are mostly log and frame. Those who farm are well supplied with farm implements. Not much stock is raised, but what they have is of good quality.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be considered as fairly industrious. Their progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—Very few of these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants. There have been no cases of intoxication during the year. Their morals are improving.

Your obedient servant,

S. SUTHERLAND,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA,
ATHERLEY, April 1, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of Rama belong to the Chippewa tribe.

Reserve.—Rama reserve is situated in the township of Rama, in the county of North Ontario, bordering on the east shore of the beautiful Lake Couchiching, which is a shallow body of water dotted with several islands. This reserve has an area of 2,000 acres. The southern section is for the most part cleared and suitable for agriculture. The northern section is rocky and fairly well timbered.

Population.—The population of Rama reserve is 241.

Health and Sanitation.—In general the health of the Indians has been very good; no epidemic prevailed among them. The homes and surroundings are being kept clean.

Sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve have great opportunities to earn large wages, as there is plenty of work and always a demand for workingmen at the chemical works and sawmills at Longford Mills.

The Indians of this reserve are expert river-drivers, and whole Indian gangs are hired by lumbermen from this reserve. The very highest wages are paid to them. These Indians are expert canoemen and trustworthy guides, and American tourists engage them months ahead for a trip during the summer up north, and pay them very large wages for their services. Every spring and fall there is considerable trapping done by those Indians that do not work out. A few still engage in fishing, principally for their own use.

Buildings.—These are fairly good and comfortable and in general kept very clean. The buildings are mostly frame. They have a beautiful brick church and a frame school-house and council chamber combined.

Stock.—The Indians of this reserve do not own much live stock. They have a few good milch cows and medium grade horses, which are well kept during the winter.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have some new and up-to-date implements, and they take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indian women of this reserve earn considerable money by making and selling fancy quill and sweet hay work to the American tourists, who always buy this work at good prices. There is a good demand by the white farmers for Indian help in the harvest field, as they are good workers. These Indians are civil and honest, but are not money-savers.

Temperance and Morality.—The general sentiment of this band is very much against the use of intoxicants, and the Indians are doing their best to assist in stamping out this great curse that is detrimental to the best interests of this reserve. The younger men returning home from the camps bring liquor upon the reserve and cause trouble. There has been considerable immoral conduct on this reserve by the young people, which has been strongly censured.

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. MEYERS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA,
SARNIA, April 29, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical returns for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Tribe.—The Indians residing on the reserve in this agency are all of Algonquin stock, and form one band. They speak the Ojibbewa language and are mostly of Ojibbewa and Ottawa descent; although on the Kettle Point reserve a considerable number are descendants of Shawanoo Indians from Ohio, and Pottawattamie Indians from Wisconsin, both of which tribes belong to the Algonquin race.

Population.—There are in all 424 Indians belonging to the band; 270 live on the Sarnia reserve, and 154 at Kettle Point and Stony reserves.

Reserves.—There is only one band, but it occupies, as shown above, three reserves, which are known as the Sarnia reserve, the Au Sable, or Stony Point reserve, and the Kettle Point reserve. The Sarnia reserve lies along the east side of the St. Clair river, immediately south of the town of Sarnia. It contains 6,190 acres, having been reduced during the year by sales for manufacturing purposes by 68 acres, and is all inclosed by either rail or wire fence.

Some of the land is under excellent cultivation, and the Indians disposed to farm raise good average crops. But far too much of the land, all of which is rich and would yield good returns to the farmer, especially the Sarnia reserve, is uncultivated and used only as pasture-lands either by the occupants themselves or is rented for that purpose to the adjoining whites. As a rule the pasture-lands are only poor, being in many parts overrun with undergrowth and shrubbery; consequently comparatively small returns are realized as rents.

Health and Sanitation.—As a rule the men are healthy and rugged; the same is true of many of the women. Far more deaths occur among the young men, women and children than among those of mature years. This grows, I think, out of the bad habits of the young men and women, being out at night up town to shows, &c., thus exposing themselves to cold and damp while out, and doubtless conditions are not conducive to health at their homes when they reach them at late hours. The infants and young people do not receive the care they should, and hence many die young.

Occupations.—As a rule the men spend most of their time in the employ of the whites, working for the farmers, or at the oil refinery, and on the docks and railroads. Some, however, give nearly all their time to farming, and are by far the best off, having comfortable houses and outbuildings and being fairly well supplied with agricultural implements. There are quite a few mowers and binders owned by these

Indians. There is one good steam thresher on the Sarnia reserve, owned by a company of nineteen of the Indians, which does all the threshing on the reserve. Several plots of ground on the St. Clair reserve are leased by white men, practical farmers, gardeners and fruit-growers, for these purposes, and I am very hopeful that with these illustrations of what may be done by proper husbandry, many, some at least, will be prompted to turn their attention more fully to this class of work.

Many of the women still engage in making baskets, mats and other fancy-work, which they sell principally at the various summer resorts on both sides of the river. Some of the young women are employed by whites as domestic servants, and as a rule give good satisfaction.

Kettle Point contains 2,100 acres, and Stony Point 2,550 acres; these lands are not nearly as well cleared as on the Sarnia reserve, and but little land is fenced, except what is under actual cultivation. There are a few very good farmers, however, who have comfortable, fairly well furnished dwellings and good barns and other outbuildings, together with a good supply of farm implements. Quite a few of the Indians, however, prefer to work for neighbouring white men on farms, and as guides and boatmen for those who are attracted to Kettle Point bay by the black bass fishing.

Characteristics.—The Indians belonging to this agency, are, as a rule, quite intelligent, many of the younger men and women being fairly well educated. Some are quite clever and able to enter into discussion on the various subjects engaging public attention with comparative freedom.

Temperance.—There is an organization on the Sarnia reserve known as the United Temperance Society, to which a majority of the Indians belong, and I am sure it has a very salutary influence upon the people; but, notwithstanding this, I am sorry to say quite a few Indians on each of the reserves indulge in the use of strong drink, and it is a regrettable fact that too many white men are quite ready to take advantage of their natural appetite for liquor, and for the sake of a few shillings or a share of the liquor secured, join with them in the violation of the law. Some idea of the extent to which this nefarious custom prevails may be conjectured when it is known that no less than nineteen white men have been convicted during the last twelve months for supplying liquor to members of the Sarnia band, and it is not at all likely that one out of every ten of the offences has been detected.

Buildings.—On the Sarnia reserve there are two churches—Anglican and Methodist, a brick council-house, which has lately been thoroughly repaired and painted at a cost of over $300, a new furnace having been installed at a cost of $150 and a new gasolene lighting system at a cost of $132.50. These make the building attractive and comfortable, and there is also a brick school-house. At Kettle Point there are also two churches, Anglican and Methodist, both frame; a frame council-house and school-house. A cement foundation was placed under the council-house at a cost of about $100, and the walls and ceilings are to be re-plastered as soon as the weather is favourable, together with other improvements which will cost a further sum of about $200. At Stony Point there is a frame Methodist church and school-house. All the buildings mentioned above are comfortable and convenient. An effort is being made to enlist the co-operation of the township of Bosanquet in the improvement of the road lying between the township and Stony Point, which is greatly needed, and we hope to report next year a passable highway, which does not now exist.

The department has undertaken to encourage the Indians to improve their dwellings by lending them money for this purpose, which they undertake to repay in instalments. Several, over a dozen, took advantage of this privilege during 1912, the result being that they now have fairly comfortable homes, much more sanitary than formerly.

General Remarks.—After two years' experience as agent for these people, I am led to believe that their development from native habits is comparatively slow, especially with a large proportion of them, and assuming those of the white man costs

them considerable effort. Still, quite a few of them seem to realize fully the superior advantages accruing from the adoption of the habits and customs, in their various forms, of the whites, and show unmistakable evidences of advancement, and I am strongly of opinion that patience and persevering efforts to elevate them to positions of honour and responsibility will be amply rewarded.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

R. C. PALMER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
RUBY, March 30, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending March 31, 1913.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southern end of Golden Lake, Renfrew county. It has an area of 1,560 acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Algonquin tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band is generally good. There has been no epidemic on the reserve.

Occupations.—These Indians make their living in many ways. They do farming on a small scale, also hunting and fishing. Sportsmen employ them as guides. Some work in lumber camps in winter and at river-driving in spring; others employ themselves making mitts and moccasins. They also make baskets and snow-shoes, which afford them a source of revenue.

Buildings.—Their buildings are generally small, but comfortable, and are kept clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are skilful and industrious.

Temperance.—Like all other Indians, they are addicted to the use of intoxicants.

Morality.—Their morality is good, and they observe Christian principles.

Your obedient servant,

PATRICK RANKINS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GORE BAY AGENCY,
GORE BAY, March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ending March 31, 1913.

COCKBURN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northwest side of Cockburn island. It has an area of 1,250 acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are Chippewas.

Population.—The population of this band is 55.

Health and Sanitation.— The health of this band is generally good.

Occupations.—Farming and timbering are the principal occupations. They farm on a small scale and have some very good gardens. They also work in the lumber woods in the winter making ties and posts and in the summer load boats and peel ties and posts.

Buildings.—Their buildings are neat, clean and comfortable and they show considerable skill in their construction.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have some horses, cattle and other stock and are fairly well supplied with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are sober, industrious and law-abiding, and make a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—The absence of liquor on the island has a good effect and the moral standard is above the average.

WEST BAY BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas and Ottawas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the township of Billings at the head of Honora bay and comprises in all 13 square miles. The land is sandy clay and clay loam and produces fairly good crops if properly cultivated. It is timbered with hardwood, cedar and other soft woods.

Population.—This band has a population of 300, a decrease of 49 during the past year owing principally to migration.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is poor. Sanitary measures are fairly well carried out. The houses are neat and clean and are whitewashed inside and out. Tuberculosis seems to be the principal cause of death. They seem to be free from contagious diseases.

Occupations.—The chief occupation is farming, there being over thirty families residing permanently on farms. Others work in saw-mills, peel ties and posts, and load vessels and pick blueberries in summer.

In the winter they cut timber off the reserve. Making fancy-work is also an important industry.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly log and are neat and clean and are fairly well furnished. There have been a few buildings erected during the past year.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have some very good horses and cattle and are fairly well supplied with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are generally law-abiding, are quite comfortable and are making considerable progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are disposed to be intemperate; but, owing to the liquor clauses of the the Indian Act being rigidly enforced, they have very few opportunities of procuring liquor.

OBIDGEWONG BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Wolsey in Mills and Burpee townships, Manitoulin island, and comprises about 800 acres of land, fairly well timbered.

Population.—The population of the band is 5.

Occupations.—They farm on a small scale and also do some fishing, hunting and trapping, and work in the woods in winter making ties and post, and load boats in summer.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians are poor, have poor buildings, very little stock and few implements.

SHESHEGWANING BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas and Ottawas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the township of Robinson, Manitoulin island. Its area is 5,000 acres. It has some good agricultural land and is fairly well timbered.

Population.—This band has a population of 186.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is rather poor, but seems to be gradually improving. The sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—Farming is the principal occupation, a number of the families residing permanently on their farms. Others are employed in lumber mills, making timber, fishing, loading boats and trapping.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly of logs hewed outside and in and are kept clean and neat; some of them are well furnished. A fine concrete school and dwelling was erected during the past year.

Stock and Implements.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry and is well cared for. They are fairly well supplied with farm implements and vehicles. They also have a threshing-machine.

Characteristics and Progress.—The farmers are doing well, but are not clearing enough land for cultivation to meet their requirements.

The younger generation is fairly well educated.

Temperance and Morality.—They are reasonably law-abiding, the only convictions being for breach of the liquor clauses of the Indian Act.

Your obedient servant,

F. W. BAXTER.
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MANITOWANING AGENCY,
MANITOWANING, March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report concerning the Indians in this agency for the year ending March 31, 1913.

WHITEFISH RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated near the mouth of the Whitefish river on the north shore of the Georgian bay. It contains an area of 10,600 acres. A large portion of the reserve is good arable land; the remainder is rocky and broken. The pine on the reserve is exhausted and there is not much merchantable timber left.

Population.—The population of this band is 72.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band has been very good during the past year, and sanitary conditions are very well observed.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are farming, gardening, fishing, berry-picking, and manufacturing bark and sweet-hay work. Some of them act as guides to tourists, some work in the lumber mills, while others work at loading boats with lumber during navigation, and work in the lumber camps in winter.

Buildings.—They have very warm and comfortable dwelling-houses and outbuildings.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle, hogs and poultry, of which they take good care at all times.

Farm Implements.—Those of the Indians who devote their time to farming have a sufficient supply of farm implements, including sleighs and cutters, for their winter work and driving.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Those cultivating their locations are making considerable progress and improving their holdings each year, while other members of the band work for wages at different places.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of this band are both temperate and moral in their habits.

POINT GRONDIN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is located east of Collins inlet on the north shore of Georgian bay. It contains an area of 10,100 acres. A fair portion of the reserve is suitable for agricultural purposes; the remainder is woodland and rock.

Population.—The population of this band, counting residents of the reserve and non-residents, is 47.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been fairly good, and sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians do very little farming, their principal crops being corn and potatoes. They harvest sufficient hay for their stock during the year. They fish, hunt, pick berries, and work in the saw-mills in summer, and in lumber camps in winter.

Buildings.—They have comfortable log dwellings and outbuildings, which are kept in good repair. These dwellings they keep whitewashed regularly each season.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle, sheep and some poultry.

Farm Implements.—As these Indians do very little farming, they have a sufficient supply of tools and implements for their requirements, including heavy and light sleighs.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and good providers for their families. They do not give very much attention to farming, as wages are good, the result of their being located in a lumbering section.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions, the members of this band are not addicted to liquor; and morally they are all that could be desired.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated about 12 miles from the town of Sudbury, on the Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie line of the Canadian Pacific railway, where there is a station called Naughton. It contains an area of about 43,755 acres. A large portion of the reserve is good agricultural land; the remainder is woodland.

Population.—The population of this band, counting residents and non-residents, is 168.

Health and Sanitation.—The health for the past year has been about the average. Quite a number of these Indians are afflicted with tuberculosis, but those who are free from the disease are a healthy and robust lot of Indians.

Occupations.—They engage in gardening. The crops are mostly corn, potatoes and vegetables. They also act as guides to prospectors and surveyors, and work in the lumber camps and mines.

Buildings.—Their dwellings and outbuildings are constructed mostly of logs and are generally whitewashed each year.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle, and pigs, which they take good care of.

Farm Implements.—As these Indians do very little farming, they have very few farm implements. They have a good supply of hand tools, such as hoes, spades, rakes and shovels.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are steady, industrious, law-abiding and fairly well-to-do; but only in a small degree do they appreciate the advantages to be derived from farming.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are generally temperate in their habits, and assist any effort to prevent the use of intoxicants on the reserve.

TAHGAIWININI BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—They have a reserve at Wanapitei, on the north shore of the Georgian bay; but nearly all reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island. The reserve at Wanapitei has an area of 2,560 acres, which is all wild land.

Population.—There are 214 Indians in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been fairly good. No epidemic disease has visited the reserve, and they keep themselves and premises neat and clean. The buildings are usually whitewashed yearly.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians is farming. Some of them work at the saw-mills, piling lumber in the yards, while others work at loading vessels with lumber and railway ties during the summer, and in lumber camps in winter. The women of the band help in the gardens, pick berries, and manufacture fancy bark and sweet hay work, for which they find ready sale.

Buildings.—Their buildings are nearly all constructed of logs with shingled roofs. Their dwelling-houses, barns and stables and other outbuildings are kept in good repair.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle, swine, sheep, and poultry, of which they take good care.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all kinds of farm implements. Some of them have buildings for taking care of their machinery, while others are not so careful.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and make good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral in their habits.

MAGANATAWAN BAND.

The members of this band number 38. They mostly live on the unceded portion of the Manitoulin island and at West Bay. This reserve together with the affairs of its Indians is under the supervision of the Parry Sound agency. The general conditions applying to these 38 Indians are identical with those of the reserves on which they reside, with whom they are included in the statistical report.

SPANISH RIVER BAND NO. 3.

The members of this band number 385. They nearly all reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, where they successfully farm and garden, and are prosperous and contented. They are of the Ojibbewa tribe, and their condition generally is identical with those of the Manitoulin unceded, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

SUCKER LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situate on the fourth concession of the township of Assiginack, on the Manitoulin island. It has an area of 599 acres, the larger portion of which consists of good farm-land; the remainder is woodland.

Population.—The population of this band is 12.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed exceptionally good health for the past year. No epidemic disease has visited the reserve during the year, and the sanitary conditions of their premises are quite satisfactory.

Occupations.—Farming is the only occupation engaged in by these Indians.

Buildings.—They occupy comfortable log dwellings, and their outbuildings are well constructed and comfortable and in good condition.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle, hogs and poultry, with which they are well supplied, and the best of care is taken of these.

Farm Implements.—They have a sufficient supply of farm implements, of which they take the usual care.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—With a few exceptions, the members of this band are not addicted to liquor; and morally they are all that could be desired.

SUCKER CREEK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Reserve.—This reserve is situate in the northern part of the township of Howland, 4 miles distant from Little Current, Manitoulin island. It contains an area of 1,665 acres. The greater portion of this reserve is good farm-land; the remainder is woodland.

Population.—The Indians on this reserve number 119, which includes both resident and non-resident members of the band.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are healthy and robust, and very little sickness of any kind has visited their reserve, and sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—Nearly all the members of this band are successful farmers, and they devote all their time to farming. Some of the younger men work in the lumber mills at Little Current in summer, and in camp in winter.

Buildings.—They occupy comfortable log and frame dwellings, and their outbuildings are comfortable and well constructed. Their dwellings are well furnished and would compare favourably with those of their white neighbours.

Stock.—They have a fair assortment of horses, cattle and swine. Their horses are mostly graded as general purpose. They take the best of care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They have a fair supply of up-to-date machinery suitable for farming purposes.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are a hardworking and industrious lot of Indians. Some of them are very well-to-do financially.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate in their habits. Their moral conduct is very good. They have a new Anglican church on their reserve, of which nearly all of them are regular attendants.

SHEGUIANDAH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are of the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Reserve.—This reserve lies in the northwestern part of the township of Sheguiandah, Manitoulin island. It contains an area of 5,106 acres. A fair portion of this reserve is suitable for farming purposes. The remainder is principally grazing land, including a small portion of woodland.

Population.—This band has a population of 112.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been very good. There has been no epidemic disease during the year, and the sanitary condition of the reserve is quite satisfactory.

Occupations.—Some of these Indians do a little farming, others engage in sugar making, berry-picking, and the manufacture of baskets and grass-work, while some work at loading lumber barges and in the lumber yards during the summer season.

Buildings.—Their dwellings and outbuildings are mostly constructed of logs and are built for comfort and are well furnished.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, swine and poultry, of which they take good care.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements, sufficient for their requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians are industrious and take to farming, while others are more indolent; but on the whole they are getting along fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are generally temperate in their habits, and assist any effort to prevent the use of intoxicants on the reserve.

SOUTH BAY BAND.

These Indians occupy a portion of the unceded portion of Manitoulin island. They number 102. They are of the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes. Their general condition is identical with that of the Indians of Manitoulin island unceded, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

MANITOULIN ISLAND UNCEDED.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises the eastern end of the Manitoulin island, east of the townships of Assiginack and Tehkummah. It contains an area of about 105,000 acres. A large portion of the reserve is good farming land; the remainder is woodland and excellent grazing land.

Population.—This band has a population of 724, according to the last census.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the past year. There have been no contagious diseases amongst them. The sanitary condition of the reserve was improved on account of a number of them moving out on their farms where they get more fresh air, which appears to be much better than living in villages. The sanitary regulations prescribed by the department are fairly well observed by the majority of these Indians.

Occupations.—Most of these Indians work on their farms, and some are very successful. A few follow fishing, while others work at the lumber mills in the summer season at different points along the North channel of Lake Huron. The women pick berries, make baskets and fancy bark and sweet grass work, for which they find ready sale. During the winter these Indians take out a large quantity of railway ties and fence posts, which are disposed of by the department at good prices.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are for the greater part of log construction with shingle roofs. Their dwelling-houses, barns, stables and other outbuildings are kept in good repair.

Stock.—Their stock is improving both in quantity and quality from year to year. A few of those engaged in stock-raising have some well-bred Durham and Hereford cattle, all of which receive fairly good care.

Farm Implements.—They are fully equipped with all kinds of farm implements suitable for their use. Some of them have implement-sheds for storing their machinery when not in use, while others of them are not so careful.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—A large number of this band are temperate in their habits, while there are others who will indulge in intoxicants at every opportunity, and would rather go to prison than tell where and from whom they purchased the liquor.

Their moral character is well up to the average.

Your obedient servant,

WM. McLEOD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK,
ROSENEATH, March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of my agency for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Reserve.—This reserve is in the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, and contains 3,536·38 acres including Sugar island, in Rice lake. There are about 1,800 acres of this reserve rented to white men, and the sum of $1,876.89 was collected for rents during the past year; the remaining cleared parts are worked and pastured by the locatees. The reserve is well adapted for farming, and those of the band who follow farming are doing very well.

Population.—This band has a population of 268.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of the band is at present very good, there being no serious epidemic during the past year. Their homes and premises are kept clean and tidy with a few exceptions.

Occupations.—Nine families are farming and doing fairly well, selling what is produced by mixed farming. A number of the Indians earn good wages at farming and on the rivers driving saw-logs and working in the lumber camps in the winter season. A number of the girls work as domestics for white people. Little is made from fishing, hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—The buildings are nearly all frame, and in general very well kept.

Stock.—Their horses, cattle and hogs are chiefly mixed breeds and are very well cared for.

Farm Implements.—All kinds of farm machinery can be found on this reserve, and the Indians take about the same care of their machinery as the average white man does.

Progress.—The Indians are improving their land each year by building good fences. They are also improving their buildings.

Temperance.—Some of the young men will take liquor whenever they can get it, but very few of the older men will indulge in strong drink at all.

Your obedient servant,

WALTON LEAN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT,
HAGERSVILLE, April 8, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of the Mississaguas of the Credit for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Tribe or Nation.—The Mississaguas of the Credit are a band of the Ojibbewa tribe once so numerous in Canada and the United States.

Reserve.—The reserve contains 6,000 acres, 4,800 of which is situated in the township of Tuscarora, county of Brant, and 1,200 acres in the township of Oneida, county of Haldimand. The reserve is adjacent to and lies to the south of the Six Nation reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 277.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the tribe has been good during the past year, no epidemic or contagious disease of any kind was reported. Grippe and influenza were prevalent during the last months of the year. The council of the band acts as a health committee and visits most of the dwellings and sees that all sanitary measures are carried out. A large majority of the dwellings are kept neat and clean.

Occupations.—Mixed farming is the principal occupation; those unable to cultivate their land lease it to white men, and work in the quarries at Hagersville, and on fruit farms in the Hamilton and Niagara district, where they earn good wages.

Buildings.—There is a steady improvement in both buildings and fences. All fences are built of wire, as there is very little or no timber for such purposes. In some cases part of the rent received is applied on improvements.

Stock.—The stock consists of horses and cattle and is of fairly good grade. Some splendid horses are owned by members of the band. A sufficient quantity of hay and other feed was secured to bring their animals through in good condition and in nearly every case they are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Nearly all implements required on a farm are owned by those cultivating their land, and with a few exceptions are well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are becoming more industrious each year and those cultivating their farms are making considerable progress. They begin to realize that they are better off by working their own land than by renting it and working out for the summer months.

Temperance and Morality.—A large majority of the Indians living on this reserve are temperate. Some few, however, get liquor occasionally. Several convictions have been made during the year and it is getting more difficult for them to obtain liquor in this locality. The Rev. Geo. T. Shields, a faithful and energetic missionary, exercises a great influence for good over this band. With a few exceptions, the morality of the band is good.

Your obedient servant,

W. C. VAN LOON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES,
KEENE, March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of my agency for the year ended March 31, 1913.

MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE LAKE.

Reserve.—Rice Lake reserve is located on the north shore of Rice lake, in the township of Otonabee, county of Peterborough. It contains about 1,860 acres, of which about 860 is cleared, and 210 of this is under lease to white tenants, while the locatees cultivate the remainder of said cleared land.

Population.—The population shown by the present census is 102.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a great deal of sickness during the past winter, but no deaths.

Occupations.—A few of the Indians work their own locations and are making considerable progress. Quite a number of the men and women leave the reserve for the summer and work on fruit farms, where they earn good wages; they return to the reserve for the winter. A few of the young men hire with the farmers for the summer months. Others act as guides to tourists.

Stock.—The stock is very well cared for. Some good horses and other stock are owned by some of the members of this band.

Farm Implements.—Those cultivating their land are well equipped with modern farm implements, which are very well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding; those cultivating their locations are making considerable progress and improving their locations each year.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are temperate and fairly moral, though there are a few exceptions to this rule.

MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD LAKE.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the north shore of Mud lake, in the township of Smith, county of Peterborough. It contains about 2,000 acres, of which over 300 is cleared.

Population.—The population according to the present census is 213.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a great deal of sickness during the year. Most of the children suffered from whooping-cough. Some of the homes are kept very clean and tidy.

Occupations.—Some spend all their time hunting and trapping and acting as guides for tourists in the summer months. Quite a number of the young men work in the lumber camps in the winter, and follow river-driving in the early part of the summer.

Buildings.—The church and school are fine modern structures. The homes of the Indians are very comfortable, while those who follow farming have good barns and stables.

Stock.—A few take great interest in and great care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—Those who depend entirely upon farming for a livelihood are well supplied with all the most modern implements; and these are well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—A number of this band are industrious and show desire to improve their condition. This is very noticeable in regard to their homes and surroundings.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the Indians on this reserve are addicted to liquor; but on the whole the band is temperate and moral.

Your obedient servant,

WM McFARLANE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG.
PORT PERRY, April 1, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for the Mississagua Indians of Scugog for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated in the northern end of the township of Scugog, in the county of Ontario, about eight miles from Port Perry. It consists of 800 acres; about one-half is rented to the whites. The soil is a clay loam and considered ideal for mixed farming.

Population.—The population of the band is 31.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is, generally speaking, good. Sanitary conditions are carefully guarded, and the homes and outbuildings are kept fairly clean. No contagious diseases prevail, but vaccination is not general.

Occupations.—There are only a few of this band that work their land. Most of them engage in hunting and fishing. The young men hire with the whites to work on the farms.

Buildings.—The homes and outbuildings are modern, comfortable, and in a good state of repair.

Stock.—Very little stock is kept. It is of fair quality, but not well cared for.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements are up-to-date, but not properly housed or kept in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are not very industrious, still progressing fairly well. They are good citizens and law-abiding, taking good care and precaution to retain their earthly possessions.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are considered temperate, but occasionally an older member may indulge in intoxicants if tempted.

Your obedient servant,

A. W. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,
HIGHGATE, March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Moravians of the Thames for the year ending March 31, 1913.

Reserve.—This reserve is in the township of Orford, county of Kent, and comprises 3,010 acres. The Thames river winds along its northern boundary. The land is rolling and as far as nature can do it well drained. The soil is a sandy loam, and there is some heavy land. A system of artificial drainage, somewhat extensive, is now being constructed, which, it is hoped, will materially increase the prosperity of the band.

Population.—The population of the band is 333, an increase of 2 over that of the previous year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band in the past year has been good. There have been no contagious diseases of a serious nature. The Indians are very careful to maintain the health of the band generally. Sanitation is well looked after and the Indians are frequently admonished to regard cleanliness as a most important matter in maintaining their health.

Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation of these Indians. A considerable number work for white people. Some of them are very good carpenters. Some hunting is done in the winter by a few; also some fishing during the spring season. A considerable number of girls go out to domestic service. The canning factories are employing considerable Indian help of late years. The proximity of the canning factories is encouraging Indians in the growing of vegetables, fruits and berries.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are very good. A considerable number of new buildings have been erected during the past few years.

Stock.—A fair number of stock is kept, and good care is taken of the same. It is of good quality. The Indians sell some to the dealers.

Farm Implements.—The Indians like to have farm implements. They are fairly well supplied with them and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band would like to be progressive, and considering the small holdings, and lack of drainage in some instances, they are doing very well. They are bright, fairly industrious, law-abiding, and fairly prosperous.

Temperance and Morality.—These people have a few failings in respect to these matters, which we hope to correct.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN BEATTIE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, EASTERN DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, March 5, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended March 31, 1913, on this agency, comprising Garden River, Batchawana and Michipicoten bands of Indians.

GARDEN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve extends 10 miles along the north shore of the St. Mary river and contains about 29,000 acres. The western boundary is about 6 miles east of the city of Sault Ste. Marie, in the district of Algoma. Garden Station on the Soo branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, is situated on the reserve. Root river, Garden river and Echo river flow through the reserve from north to south.

Population.—In October last this band had a population of 438.

Health and Sanitation.—The only serious disease on the reserve is tuberculosis, with which nearly every person is afflicted, more or less.

Occupations.—During the summer season a few cultivate small plots of land. The majority follow river-driving and loading lumber on vessels at the different sawmills in the vicinity. In the winter they take out timber from the reserve, and some are engaged in the lumber camps along the Algoma Central railway.

Buildings.—These consist of frame and log houses. Some of them are kept clean and tidy, while others are not very cleanly. All the houses on the reserve lack ventilation, and a great many of them are overcrowded.

Stock and Implements.—Horses and cattle and a few swine are kept by some of the members of the band. A few farm implements are kept and fairly well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—A number of the band are industrious and are making progress, while there are others who live from hand to mouth and will not work unless compelled to do so.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been only one case of intemperance during my term of office. These Indians are generally moral.

BATCHAWANA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west shore of Goulais bay, in the township of Kars, in the district of Algoma, and contains about 1,600 acres. It is occupied by about 65 members of the band. Some twenty families belonging to this band live on the shore of Batchawana bay, where they squatted a number of years ago on private lands. There are five families residing at Gros Cap, about 17 miles west of the city of Sault Ste. Marie, and the remainder of the band reside on the Garden River reserve.

Population.—In October this band numbered 413.

Health and Sanitation.—No serious epidemic of any kind has affected the band. Tuberculosis is very prevalent among them.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, working in the lumber woods, loading vessels, picking berries and a little gardening are the principal occupations of the band.

Buildings.—These Indians have log and frame houses and in nearly every case keep them clean and tidy. Ventilation is poor.

Stock.—Some horses and cattle are kept by the members of this band at the different places where they reside, with the exception of Gros Cap.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used here.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and quiet, but do not seem to have any ambition to better their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of them are addicted to drink when they can procure liquor, more especially at the Goulais Bay mission. I have had only one complaint as regards their morals.

MICHIPICOTEN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated west of the mouth of the Michipicoten river on the north shore of Lake Superior, and contains 9,000 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 132. A few of these Indians reside on the reserve, and others reside at Michipicoten, Batchawana, Goulais Bay, Sault Ste. Marie and Garden River.

Health and Sanitation.—Tuberculosis is the only disease in this band, excepting a few colds.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping in the winter season and fishing, acting as guides and canoemen for prospectors and tourists in the summer, are the occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—On the reserve proper there are five houses and a Roman Catholic church. Their houses are not kept tidy or sanitary.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians seem to be industrious in their own particular way of living, but are not making any progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are generally temperate and moral.

Your obedient servant,

A. D. McNABB,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1913.

LONG LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the northwest end of Long lake, and contains 640 acres; the land is sandy loam and is well timbered.

Population.—This band has a population of 269.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been very good during the past year.

Occupations.—The chief occupation is hunting and trapping. These Indians do considerable fishing for their own use, but have little, if any, market for their surplus catch. The younger men find employment as packers and guides with the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Bros., and also along the line of the Transcontinental railway and Canadian Northern railway construction work.

Buildings.—They do not live in houses, as they are a migratory band, and live in tents and teepees, with very few exceptions.

Characteristics and Progress.—They do not cultivate their lands to any extent, but are good hunters, canoemen and packers, and support themselves very well at this class of work.

Temperance and Morality.—They have little opportunity to procure liquor, and their general conduct is good.

NIPIGON BAND.

Reserve.—The main reserve is at the mouth of Gull river, and contains 7,500 acres. The land is sandy clay loam, and is well timbered with spruce, tamarack, poplar and jack-pine.

There are two other divisions of this band, one at Grand bay, holding 585 acres, and the other at Jackfish island, holding 286 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 406.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good. Their houses are kept clean and sanitary.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are their chief occupations; but many of the younger Indians work as packers and guides for Revillon Bros., the Hudson's Bay Company and along the line of construction of the Canadian Northern and Transcontinental railways. The older Indians do some gardening and raise vegetables for their own use during the summer season.

Buildings.—Their buildings are principally made of logs, and are clean and well kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are good hunters, packers and canoemen.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are removed from places where liquor can be obtained, and their morality is very good.

PIC RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Pic river, Lake Superior, and contains 800 acres, divided into 25 farms, facing the river. The land is a sandy loam, suitable for potatoes and vegetables. Many of the lots are well fenced.

Population.—This band has a population of 222.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good for the past year, and they keep their houses clean and sanitary.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are hunting, fishing and picking blueberries in season. A number find employment as packers and guides and canoemen with traders and tourists. They do a considerable amount of gardening during the summer months.

Buildings.—The houses are built of logs and lumber, and are kept clean and sanitary.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and make good progress at their work.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, generally speaking, and their morals are very good.

PAYS PLAT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Pays Plat river, Lake Superior, and contains 640 acres, well timbered with spruce, tamarack and poplar. Most of the land is very good.

Population.—The population of this band is 39.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good for the past year, and their houses are clean and sanitary.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are their chief occupations. Some find employment as canoemen and guides for explorers; and others make money in picking blueberries, as they find a ready sale for their berries. Not much gardening is done by this band, and no farming is engaged in.

Buildings.—All the buildings are made of logs and are clean and well kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and many of them are employed in the fishing industry, which yields them a good revenue. They also do some hunting and trapping.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of these Indians are sober and law-abiding, but occasionally complaints are made that some of the young men get liquor and drink to excess.

RED ROCK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Nipigon river, Lake Superior, and contains 486 acres. The land is fairly well timbered with spruce, jackpine and poplar, and is a sandy clay loam and well adapted for farming.

Population.—The population of the band is 234.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good during the past year. Their houses are clean and sanitary.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in fishing, hunting and trapping. Many of them are employed as canoemen and guides, especially during the summer season, as the river is visited by many tourists and fishermen. Others are employed as packers on railway construction work on the line of the Canadian Northern railway.

Buildings.—Their buildings are made of lumber and logs, and are clean and comfortable.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, these Indians are not addicted to the use of liquor, but some of the young men use liquor to excess, as it can be obtained occasionally by them from white men, and the practice is difficult to stop.

FORT WILLIAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated south of the Kaministiquia river, extending to Lake Superior, and contains 11,550 acres. A portion of the reserve is well timbered, a very large portion is rocky and mountainous, but there is considerable good land for cultivation.

Population.—This band has a population of 292.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of the band has been good during the past year, and their houses are clean and sanitary.

Occupations.—Fishing is an important industry with these Indians. Some engage in farming and gardening during the summer months and take out cordwood, timber and rock during the winter months. Many of the young men work in the lumber camps during the winter. Others find steady employment around manufacturing plants in Fort William, which is adjacent to the reserve.

Buildings.—The buildings are principally frame, but some are composed of logs, and are clean and comfortable.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are generally temperate, and their morals are good; but occasionally some of the young men get liquor, as their reserve is close to where it can be obtained. The presence of two constables on the reserve tends to lessen this evil very much. The Jesuit missionaries established on the reserve exercise a beneficial influence over these Indians, and their example is noticeably good.

Your obedient servant,

R. McKNIGHT,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,
PARRY SOUND, May 4, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement, showing the condition and progress of the various bands in this superintendency, for the year ended March 31, 1913.

PARRY ISLAND BAND.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated on the eastern shore of the Georgian bay, near the town of Parry Sound. It contains an area of 27 square miles. The soil is sandy loam, perhaps 60 per cent is suitable for agriculture and pasture.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 111, exclusive of half-breeds and Indians who are not members of the band.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Health.—The health of this band has been very good during the past year. There has been no epidemic or contagion among them.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are hunting, fishing and agriculture. The lumber mills and railways in Parry Sound and Depot Harbour, on the western shore of the island, enable the members of the band to secure employment at almost any time they desire it. In the tourist season they make good earnings as guides for the fishing parties.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are well behaved. They are a temperate and law-abiding people, and morally their standing is very good.

SHAWANAGA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated three miles from the Georgian bay, on the Shawanaga river, about 23 miles from Parry Sound. The Canadian Pacific railway passes through the reserve to Sudbury. The soil is sandy loam. The area is 14 square miles.

Occupations.—They do not farm much. In winter the younger members of the band cut timber for sale on permits. In summer they act as guides for fishing parties.

Population.—The population of this band is 120.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this band are well behaved, but are not very industrious. They show very little ambition.

MAGANATAWAN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Maganatawan river, 2 miles from Byng Inlet, and contains an area of 11,370 acres.

Population.—The population is only 28.

Health.—The health of this band has been very good.

Occupations.—They cultivate small gardens and sell vegetables of all kinds to the residents of Byng Inlet, a saw-mill village 2 miles from the reserve.

Buildings.—Their buildings are in good order, clean and comfortable.

Characteristics.—The people are thrifty, well-behaved, and temperate.

HENVEY INLET OR KABEKANONG AND LOWER FRENCH RIVER RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 30 square miles and is located between the Manganatawan and French rivers. The Canadian Pacific railway runs through the northwest corner of the reserve and the Canadian Northern railway runs through the reserve to Key Harbour on the west side of the reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 171 all told, but only 123 live on the reserve; the remainder are living at Killarney and other places.

Health.—The health of the members of this band has been very good, excepting for an outbreak of measles last winter among the children. But the instructions from the department to close the school and have school and houses all whitewashed and cleaned and impressing on the parents the necessity of personal cleanliness has added much to the general health and comfort.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, and berry-picking, are the principal occupations, while the younger men get work in the mill yards around Byng Inlet in the summer-time.

Buildings.—Their buildings are in good order. Most of them are whitewashed log houses and have a very picturesque appearance, as they are situated on the high bluffs of the river.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct in both respects has been all that could be desired during the past year.

WATHA OR GIBSON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated between the southern end of Muskoka lake and Georgian bay, 10 miles from Bala. The Moon and Muskoka rivers run through the reserve, which is well timbered with good hemlock.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are law-abiding and industrious and are making good headway in the improvement of their condition and with few exceptions they are temperate and moral.

Health.—The health of the band has been very good during the year.

Resources.—The resources of the Indians of this reserve are lumbering and agriculture. Most of the Indians are good workers and have some good clearings.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 134.

Tribe.—These Indians are Mohawks, but generally known as Iroquois, and came from Oka, Que. They are very industrious and own two sawmills and two stores, which are a great convenience for the people.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are mostly good, clean, and comfortable. A number of them are oil painted.

The church is a very well finished structure. The school-house is in very good order.

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER LOGAN,
Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SIX NATION INDIANS,
BRANTFORD, April 18, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Six Nations of the Grand river for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Reserve.—The reserve comprises the township of Tuscorora and part of the township of Onondaga, in the county of Brant, and a portion of the township of Oneida, in the county of Haldimand. It contains 43,696 acres.

Population.—The Six Nations consist of:—

Mohawks	1,906
Oneidas	386
Onondagas	374
Tuscaroras	423
Cayugas	1,086
Senecas	217
Delawares	172
	4,564

making a total population of 4,564, being an increase of 54 during the year.

The number of tribes comprising the Six Nations confederation was not always the same. Prior to 1714 it was the Five Nations, when the Tuscaroras were admitted, since which time it has been called the Six Nations.

Health and Sanitation.—The average health was good. A slight epidemic of measles occurred, but not of a virulent character and no deaths resulted. There were a few cases of diphtheria, one fatal. During the year 22 patients were treated at the Six Nations' hospital, of whom 9 were tubercular.

After being given a faithful trial of four and a half years the Six Nations' hospital was closed on March 31 last. In spite of the earnest endeavours of the department, the Indian superintendent, the medical superintendent and the hospital board, it has been found that Indians suffering from tuberculosis will not take advantage of the undoubted facilities offered by the institution for effecting a cure until their cases are so far advanced as to be hopeless, and only a few of the advanced cases entered the hospital. It was, therefore, decided by the hospital board and the council that, the expense not being commensurate with results, the hospital should be closed.

An efficient board of health assists the medical officer in enforcing sanitary measures. The council-house, where large gatherings are held, is regularly and thoroughly cleaned after each meeting, carbolic acid being freely used. The medical officer and others have taken advantage of every opportunity of urging improved dwellings, cleaner surroundings, particularly in regard to drinking water, and the general observance of the laws of health. A largely attended meeting was held in the Ohsweken Baptist church on the evening of what was designated 'Tuberculosis Sunday,' and addressed by the pastor, the medical officer and the superintendent.

Occupations.—General farming is the chief means of making a living. The crops for the past year were good, but the heavy rains during harvest caused much loss. Many of the younger members frequently seek employment off the reserve as farm labourers or domestic help. All the building on the reserve during the year including public and private works and cement work was done by the Indians. A large quantity of small fruit and vegetables is weekly offered for sale by Indians on the Brantford market.

Buildings.—There is a steady improvement in the buildings, and also in the fencing, which is now almost entirely of wire. Many new dwelling-houses, barns, and fences have been erected by the assistance of loans from the council, which loans are in most cases repaid at maturity. Many Indians have also rebuilt or repaired their buildings without loans.

Stock.—Great interest is taken in the raising of stock. Many of the Indians supply milk to factories off the reserve. A considerable number of hogs and sheep are raised.

Farm Implements.—All implements required on a farm are used by many members of the band, while those who depend entirely upon farming for a livelihood are well supplied with all the most modern implements and labour-saving devices in their barns.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are generally industrious. Those who are unable to work land for want of stock or implements seek and obtain employment off the reserve. The Six Nations are most law-abiding and steadily improving. During the year there were built 4 barns, 6 frame and 2 cement houses besides fencing, ditching and repairs, one concrete wall and bridge, one metallic culvert, and extensive repairs to the doctor's house. Three up-to-date frame school-houses were built, and a new school section established, making use of one of the discarded school-houses temporarily.

The South Brant Farmers' Institute held afternoon and evening meetings on January 15, which, the president stated, were better attended than any meetings held among the whites. A Women's Institute was also held at the same time. The Six Nations' Agricultural Society, wholly under the management of Indians, held its usual three days' annual fair, and was most successful both in attendance and quality and quantity of exhibits. The quality of horses and stock is improving. None but Indians are permitted to compete. Daily and weekly newspapers and agricultural journals have a large circulation on the reserve.

The public roads are kept in good condition under the direction of 47 pathmasters, who are appointed by the chiefs in council at the January meeting.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are generally temperate in their habits and assist any effort to prevent the use of intoxicants on the reserve. Several temperance societies exist and hold regular meetings.

The outstanding feature of the year was a visit to the council-house by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada, on February 15, 1913, when he was loyally welcomed by a large concourse of Indians.

Your obedient servant,

GORDON J. SMITH,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
STURGEON FALLS AGENCY.
STURGEON FALLS, March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1913.

NIPISSING BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is situated on the north shore of Lake Nipissing, two miles west of the town of North Bay. It now contains an area of 24,200 acres. This band surrendered all its land north of the Canadian Pacific railway; this portion having been surveyed and subdivided into three townships, namely, Pedley, Beaucage and Commanda, none of which has yet been sold. This reserve is remarkably well situated for navigation as well as railway accommodation. The Canadian Pacific railway crosses the reserve, and the Canadian Northern rail-

way is at present constructing a new line. These with the big and little Sturgeon rivers, the Deuchene and their tributaries all combine to make Nipissing an exceptionally picturesque and convenient reservation. This tract is the most valuable agricultural land in the district.

Population.—This band has now a population of 302.

Health.—The health of the members of this band for the past year has been good and they have been free from any contagious disease.

Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming in a small way, but the majority follow the Indian mode of life, hunting and fishing and acting as guides to tourists and survey parties. They appear to take to this kind of work and their services are frequently required at remunerative wages. During the winter months a number find employment in the adjacent lumber camps, while others cut pulp-wood and railway ties, which are readily disposed of at good prices. During the summer the women gather berries and make moccasins and fancy bead-work, which they sell readily in the adjacent towns and villages. At present a number of the men are employed on survey work in connection with the Timiskaming Ontario railway.

Buildings and Stock.—The members of this band continue improving their buildings. This is noticeable in regard to their dwellings, which are now more adapted to sanitary conditions and health, being well ventilated. This is very apparent in regard to their present health. In former years they lived in small unventilated cabins. Their dwellings are kept clean and comfortably furnished and in this respect would compare favourably with those of the white settlers living in this district. They have few barns or outbuildings, as they do not farm to any extent and do not require them. Their stables for live stock are suitable for the purpose and are kept warm and in good condition. Their stock is well fed and cared for.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this band have a number of ploughs and harrows. They are well supplied with garden tools such as shovels, hoes and rakes. All the cultivation is done with these implements.

Characteristics.—A number of the Indians of this band are industrious and show a desire to improve their condition of living. This is very noticeable in regard to their homes and surroundings. They are intelligent and are not easily taken advantage of in their business dealings with the various traders with whom they come in contact. The majority follow hunting and work in the lumber camps and spend their income as they go along and have not any desire to become farmers, preferring this mode of life. The women of this band as a whole are more industrious than the men. The members of this band can always get outside employment at remunerative wages, which helps to take them away from agricultural pursuits.

Temperance and Morality.—There are always several of this band who will get liquor whenever an opportunity offers; but on the whole there is a marked improvement, which is quite noticeable in regard to their families and their manner of living. The situation of this reserve with the adjacent towns and villages where liquor is sold makes it more convenient for these Indians to secure it if they can find some person to purchase for them. During the past year a number of penalties have been imposed upon persons supplying them with intoxicants. This, while it does not altogether prohibit the traffic, has a good effect, not only on the persons penalized, but upon the Indians as well. The morality of this band with a few exceptions is good.

DOKIS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is situated at the head of French river where it leaves Lake Nipissing. It contains an area of 39,030 acres, consisting of the large Okickendawk island and peninsula. These Indians were formerly the owners of a valuable tract of pine timber which was sold by the department for them

at a good price, thereby securing a large amount of money to the credit of the band, and, as the timber is being cut, this amount will be increased by the addition of Crown dues. They have already received a large amount of money resulting from this sale. This money, with some exceptions, has been wisely invested in savings bank accounts, while the majority have erected substantial dwellings and other buildings, and purchased considerable live stock, comprising horses, cattle, pigs and poultry.

Population.—The population of this band is 97.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been good.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of this band are hunting and fishing for their own supply; a number act as guides to tourists who frequent the French river each season during the summer months; while a few work in the lumber camps during the winter and upon the saw-log drives during the summer. Those who live upon the reserve cultivate small gardens for their own supply. On the whole they do not take to farming, but prefer their former mode of living, namely, hunting and fishing.

Buildings and Stock.—The Indians of this band have recently built several new houses upon the reserve that compare favourably with many of the best buildings found in the adjoining towns in this section, some of which are of large size and well finished. The stock consists chiefly of horses and cattle. Several of each have been recently purchased.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are not industrious, considering their financial resources from the sale of their timber, but appear to be well satisfied in their present way of living. They do not take to farming.

Temperance and Morality.—With a few exceptions, the members of this band are not addicted to liquor; and morally they are all that could be desired.

TIMAGAMI BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—This band of Indians has not been allotted a reserve. The members mostly live around the shores of Timagami lake, and a number reside upon Bear island near the Hudson's Bay Company's post. Lake Timagami is situated 72 miles from North Bay, and is now reached by the Timiskaming and New Ontario railway, operated by the Ontario government. This lake is noted for its clear water and numerous islands, and is a prominent tourist resort.

Population.—This band has a population of 93.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has not been as good as formerly.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in hunting during the winter months. In summer they all return to Timagami and secure ready employment acting as guides to tourists, who frequent this place in large numbers at this season. The Indians receive remunerative wages for this work, and there is abundance of employment for all. They do not farm, as they have not any land or reserve selected for them. Some cultivate small gardens along the lake front.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings of this band are very limited. A few of the Indians have houses upon Bear island and at Austin bay; but the majority live in teepees and tents.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are a bright and intelligent body and take readily to the mode of living of the whites. They are expert canoemen and find ready employment at this work from the Hudson's Bay Company and others visiting the vicinity. They are industrious and make good wages when employed, and appear to put their savings to good use.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band show an improvement in this respect, which is very noticeable in their present manner of living. There are

always a few who will get liquor whenever an opportunity offers, but they are very reticent in giving information against the persons supplying intoxicants, as they know it affects a further supply. During the past year a number of penalties have been imposed upon the persons who supplied them with liquor, which has had a good effect. With a few exceptions, these Indians are moral.

MATATCHAWAN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated north of Matatchawan, on the Montreal river, and contains an area of 16 square miles. This was given to the band under Treaty No. 9.

Population.—This band has a population of 82.

Health.—The health of these Indians has not been good. During the fall a number of children contracted diphtheria, and several of the families were isolated to check the further spread of the disease.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are entirely confined to hunting and fishing for their own supply. Their hunting grounds are not so remunerative as formerly, owing to the large number of prospectors visiting this vicinity.

Buildings and Stock.—A few members of this band have erected houses upon the reserve, but the majority live in teepees.

Stock.—These Indians have not any stock.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are not very industrious, but appear to be contented with their present mode of living. The department supplied them with a small amount of seed-grain and vegetables, which has been made good use of and was the means of a number moving upon the reserve. They devote their time to hunting, and dispose of their fur to the Hudson's Bay Company at Matatchawan Post.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the Indians of this band are addicted to liquor, and occasionally procure a supply from the traders in that district, who have been prosecuted for the offences. The majority are moral.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. P. COCKBURN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
THESSALON AGENCY,
THESSALON, March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the several bands of Indians in the Thessalon agency for the year ending March 31, 1913.

THESSALON BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the north shore of the North channel of Lake Huron, six miles east of the town of Thessalon, and contains about 2,307 acres.

Population.—The population is 101.

Health and Sanitation.—These people are very healthy, and had no serious epidemic during the year.

Occupations.—They drive logs and work around saw-mills, and load vessels in summer, and in the winter they work in the woods.

Buildings.—Their buildings are very good, and are kept very clean and sanitary.

Stock.—Very little stock is kept, but what they have is very good.

Farm Implements.—They have only a few rakes, axes and hoes.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are progressing more than they formerly did, and the young people are doing very well.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a marked improvement in most of these people. Some of the older people like to drink, if they can get liquor.

MISSISSAGI RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situate on the east side of the Mississagi river and west of the Penewabekong river, and comprises about 3,000 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 101.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good, there being no deaths recorded during the past year.

Occupations.—They work at lumbering and cutting cord-wood in winter, and at saw-mills and loading vessels in summer.

Buildings.—Their buildings are very good and are kept clean.

Stock.—They have very little stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—They have a few axes, rakes and hoes.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are more progressive than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—There is considerable improvement, and not so much drinking as usual among them.

SERPENT RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve lies east of the Serpent river and is bounded on the south and the west by Lake Huron, and on the north by the Serpent river, and has an area of about 27,282 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 116.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been good, and they have had no epidemics.

Occupations.—These Indians make a good deal of money by gathering a green vine which grows in the woods here, and selling it in eastern cities. They also work at lumbering and loading vessels.

Buildings.—These are good, and properly taken care of.

Stock.—They keep very little stock; only a few horses.

Farm Implements.—They have few implements, a plough and harrow, and some hoes, rakes and axes.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are law-abiding and industrious, and are progressing favourably.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are not much addicted to drink. They are getting more temperate each year.

SPANISH RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situate on the north shore of the North channel of Lake Huron, and is bounded on the north by the Spanish river, and on the south and west

by Lake Huron, and contains about 28,000 acres. The band is divided into three divisions. The first and second are living on the reserve, and the third is on the Manitoulin island in charge of the agent for that district.

Population.—There are 261 Indians on the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—They have had nothing more serious than a cold during the past year.

Occupations.—These Indians work in the lumber woods, in the saw-mills, and loading vessels, and at gardening.

Buildings.—Their buildings are very good, and are erected on a beautiful gravelly point, and are kept clean and tidy.

Stock.—They have quite a number of horses, and some very good cows. Their stock is of a good quality and generally in good condition.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are progressing favourably, are industrious, and appear to save their earnings.

Temperance and Morality.—They do not seem to be so much addicted to drink as they were some time ago.

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL HAGAN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALPOLE ISLAND, May 12, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Chippewa and Pottawattamie bands of Walpole Island reserve. The reserve is bounded on the west by the River St. Clair, and on the north and east by the Chenail Ecarté, and on the south by Lake St. Clair. It has an area of 40,480 acres, most of which is good farm and grazing land. The reserve includes Walpole, Squirrel and St. Ann's islands.

Population.—The population of the Chippewa band is 563, and the Pottawatamie band has a population of 172.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good during the past year. There has been no contagious disease amongst them. The sanitary conditions are improving each year.

Occupations.—A number farm and raise good crops, but the majority of the younger people work away from the reserve among the farmers and in factories. The women do a large business amongst the tourists, selling fancy baskets and souvenirs, for which they receive good prices.

Buildings.—There is an improvement each year in their houses, and a number are using wire for fencing, which improves the looks of their property.

Stock.—The stock is good for grade stock, but there is a prospect of an improvement. The pasturage is good and there is a good market for the stock at home. The ponies are a fair size and are large enough for their use, and command good prices.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have all the implements that they require to work the land with.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve as a whole are law-abiding and fairly industrious. The majority work away from home and make good wages; but those that work their land regularly are the best off at the end of the year.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this reserve as a whole are temperate. None of the older members use liquor, but there are a number of the younger people that use liquor, and it is hard to stop the practice on account of the reserve being so close to the United States. Generally speaking, the morals of the Indians are good. There are some that do not observe the marriage law.

Your obedient servant,

J. B. McDOUGALL,
Indian Agent.

SURVEY REPORT.

THESSALON, ONT., March 30, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report that I have completed the surveys of Indian reserves at Osnaburg, Fort Hope and Marten Falls, in Treaty No. 9.

I left home on May 15, 1911, accompanied by an assistant and five men, and proceeded to Port Arthur via Sault Ste. Marie. Here I was joined by two more men. I had previously ordered canoes for the trip and found them waiting on my arrival in Port Arthur. A couple of days were spent there in securing supplies and outfit for the trip. I took only such supplies as I knew I should be unlikely to obtain at the inland posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, but relied upon being able to purchase at these posts such heavy staples as flour, pork, sugar, &c. I did this after consulting with the officials of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort William. I also arranged for a letter of credit for $1,000, good at any post of the Hudson's Bay Company.

I left Port Arthur via the Grand Trunk Pacific railway on the morning of May 19, and arrived at Graham the same night. From here to Osnaburg the trip was made without incident via the canoe route through Lac Seul and Lake St. Joseph.

Immediately on my arrival at Osnaburg, I called the chiefs and councillors of the band together for a consultation as to the changes that the Indians wished to be made in the sites selected for the reserves.

In accordance with your instructions, I informed them that no change could be permitted on the site of the reserve on the Ontario side of the lake. They were greatly disappointed at this; but, after talking it over, they decided to withdraw their objections to the survey being proceeded with.

In the case of the reserve on the Keewatin side of the lake, a long discussion took place; after which I decided that the Indians' request that the site of the reserve be changed was entirely reasonable and I informed them that the survey would be made in accordance with their desires. It appears that the description of this reserve as worded in the treaty does not cover the ground the Indians asked for at the time the treaty was made. The land the Indians wanted lies east of the Hudson's Bay post; whereas that described in the treaty lies west. This reserve was accordingly surveyed in accordance with the Indians' desires, and in my opinion is a more suitable site for the reserve.

A description of each of these reserves is given in the report sent with the field notes of each reserve. The whole country around the Upper Albany is swampy, the land being broken with low rock ridges and only a very small percentage is suitable for agriculture. The timber is principally spruce, of which some groves of a size suitable for pulpwood occur throughout both reserves as a rule, though the timber is small.

A valuable water-power exists at the northern outlet of the Albany river, and an area sufficient for the development of this power was surveyed out and the Indians were informed that this water-power reservation was not to be included in their reserve.

On the Ontario reserve the Indians have erected a substantial school-house.

Immediately on completing the surveys of the reserves at Osnaburg, I left for Fort Hope, having first secured the services of two guides who were familiar with the many rapids and portages on the Upper Albany river. I arrived at Fort Hope on the morning of July 9, the trip down the river having taken a little over four days. On my arrival at Fort Hope, I found it to be impossible to induce any of the local Indians to accompany me to the site of the reserve, as the Indian agent was expected to arrive any day to make the annual treaty payment; as this event is the Indians' yearly holiday, no inducement will persuade them to miss it, and I was therefore compelled to wait at Fort Hope until the treaty payment was almost over before I could secure a man who was familiar with the country in which the survey was to be made. The survey was actually started on July 14, and was completed on the 22nd, and the party arrived at Fort Hope on the night of the 23rd. This survey was very disagreeable on account of the low wet nature of the country and the heavy rains that fell during the progress of the work.

This reserve was partially surveyed by W. Galbraith, D.L.S., a year or two ago. The portion of the reserve embraced within the limits of my survey is very low and wet and unfit for agricultural purposes. There is a small quantity of fair-sized spruce, but as a rule the timber is small, and a large proportion of it has been burned. There are two fairly large lakes in the northern part of the reserve, and I understand the Indians go there to fish in the spring. There are no improvements of any kind on the portion of the reserve surveyed by me.

On July 24, I left Fort Hope for Marten Falls, where I arrived on the afternoon of the 26th. On the way down the river I had the misfortune to have my canoe swamped in one of the rapids. Fortunately there was nothing in the canoe but a couple of axes and a tripod. These were lost; but, as I had an extra transit along with me, no inconvenience was experienced beyond the loss of the tripod.

On my arrival at Marten Falls, I found that the Indians were very desirous of having the location of the reserve changed and a survey made further down the river. The reserve as described in the treaty is very wet and swampy and contains no timber of any value. In addition to this there is a valuable water-power at Marten Falls, and, although the site of the reserve would have been below the rapids, there is a stream emptying into the rapids that would flow through the reserve as allotted in the treaty. An examination of the ground convinced me that it would be a difficult matter to develop this power without flooding this stream and also a part of the reserve. I therefore decided that it would be advisable to avoid any chance of complications arising from this cause, and accordingly surveyed the reserve down the Albany river opposite the mouth of the Ogaki river. This reserve is largely composed of low swampy land, having a clay sub-soil, which with proper drainage would make good agricultural land. The whole country is slightly rolling and is elevated above the Albany river, the banks being from twenty to forty feet high. The timber along the river bank is good, large spruce and poplar predominating, but gets smaller a short distance back from the river, and a large part of the reserve is covered with scrub spruce of no value whatever.

Immediately on completing this survey, I started down the Albany river and arrived at English River post on the morning of August 3. On arriving here, I found that the local Hudson's Bay agent was away, and I was unable to secure supplies sufficient for the maintenance of the party during the survey at this point. As several of my men were suffering from sore feet, caused by the continuous wading in the

swamp at Fort Hope and Marten Falls, I decided to leave this survey for the present, and started for the Transcontinental railway, where I arrived on the evening of August 11. Before leaving home in May, I had been informed by the district engineer of the Transcontinental railway that the steel would be laid as far as Nagagami river by the first of August. We were much disappointed, therefore, when we found on our arrival that the steel was still 40 miles away. I arranged to leave my canoes, tents, blankets, &c., in the care of the resident engineer of the Transcontinental railway at Nagagami, and, taking only our personal baggage and my papers and instruments, started to walk down the grade to the end of the steel. We were fortunately able to get meals and sleeping accommodation from the various contractors and engineers whose camps we passed, and finally reached Missinaibi crossing on August 15, the last few miles having been made on a gasoline motor car owned by one of the contractors. From here the contractors maintain a somewhat irregular train service to Cochrane, where we arrived on the morning of August 16, and left for North Bay shortly after.

I arrived home on the afternoon of August 18, and paid off the men I had taken with me.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES S. DOBIE,
O. and D. L. Surveyor.

SURVEY REPORT.

THESSALON, December 24, 1912.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report that I have returned from my trip to James Bay. I wired you to that effect from Cochrane on Friday night last.

I completed the surveys at English river and Albany as previously reported. I made a survey of the Indian reserve at Moose Factory as described in the treaty, and left there on the morning of December 1. I came out by French river and Nivin's line, crossing over on a trapper's trail to New Post, where I arrived on the afternoon of December 14. I had arranged last summer with the Hudson's Bay Company at Cochrane to forward some supplies for me to be held at New Post; but on my arrival there, I found that these supplies had not been forwarded and in fact they were short of supplies at the post, and Mr. McLeod, the man in charge, would not let me have any more than enough to reach Cochrane.

The Hudson's Bay Company's steamer from Montreal did not reach James Bay until very late last summer, and it was found to be impossible to distribute more than about half the usual amount of supplies to the company's posts at Albany, Moose and Rupert's House, before navigation closed for the season. On this account, a number of the posts in the James Bay district are very short this season. As New Post is supplied from Moose Factory, this post is among those that are short.

I regret this very much, as I had hoped to come out with everything completed; but in the circumstances there was nothing to be done, but to push on for Cochrane as speedily as possible. This survey, however, is a small one and can be done easily in the summer, as there is a good canoe route from Cochrane, and I came down to the site of the reserve in about four days from the railway.

The survey at Moose was easily done once winter set in. I had hoped to be able to do it all before the freeze-up; but, after completing the traverse of the river front

and running the north boundary about three miles inland, I found the country to be so wet that it was impossible to work in it. I therefore remained in camp on the Moose river until the swamps were sufficiently frozen to allow the work to be done on snow-shoes. We had some very cold weather about November 14, accompanied by heavy snow-storms, and after that there was no difficulty. I moved on toboggans, and the muskegs, while not frozen, were covered with enough snow to support a man on snow-shoes. I ordered snow-shoes and toboggans from the Hudson's Bay Company; but when I found that so much time would be lost waiting for the cold weather, I went over to Moose Factory and got these articles in a half-finished state, and we finished them ourselves while waiting for the cold weather.

I also, during this interval, took the precaution to send a couple of men with a week's supplies which they cached about half way from Moose to New Post. This cache made it comparatively easy to reach New Post with my outfit on snow-shoes.

The trip out was accomplished without accident of any kind. It took eighteen days' actual travel to reach Cochrane. The distance by the trail we came I estimate at from 210 to 220 miles. There was a lot of slush on the rivers and we had to break trail nearly all the way, which made progress rather slow and the work of pulling the toboggans very tiring. However, I am glad to say that the whole party arrived in good order.

The trip was a success in every way with the exception of the New Post survey, and in the circumstances I had no option but to leave it till next season.

I will proceed with the preparation of the plans and field notes and will forward them in due course.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES S. DOBIE,
O. and D. L. Surveyor.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR,
BECANCOUR, April 4, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of Becancour lies on the west side of the Becancour river, in the county of Nicolet, Que. Its area is exactly 122·17 acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are known as the Abenakis of Becancour.

Population.—They number 27, including absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—The health is generally good, and sanitary laws are well observed.

Occupations.—Basket-making is the chief occupation. Only two are employed in farming, and they are very intelligent farmers.

Buildings.—Their houses are small, but good. No new buildings were erected this year.

Stock.—They own some horses, several cows, some poultry and a few pigs. They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They have agricultural machines, of which they take very good care.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are good workers, and they are very temperate and economical.

General Remarks.—Very few of these Indians are full-blooded; they marry white people.

Your obedient servant,

V. P. LANDRY, M.D.,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS,
PIERREVILLE, April 30, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of St. François de Sales consists of several pieces of land situated in the seigniories of St. François du Lac and Pierreville. The area is 1,819 acres and 52 perches. The land of the Abenakis reserve is designated as No. 1217 on the official plan of the parish of St. Thomas de Pierreville, and contains 1,228 acres. The village is situated on the east bank of the St. Francis river, about 6 miles from its discharge into Lake St. Peter.

Population.—This band has a population of 332; quite a number of families are temporarily absent.

Health.—There was one case of small-pox during the year. The health is generally good.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the Abenakis is the making of baskets of all shapes out of sweet hay or ash. All these wares are taken to the United States either by the Abenakis or by outside dealers who come and purchase them from the Abenakis. In the spring and fall a large number of young Abenakis act as guides to sportsmen. They are very skilful and well liked for this kind of sport; also they are paid generously. The absence of the Abenakis during the summer is the chief cause of the lack of success in agriculture.

Buildings.—The dwellings of the Abenakis have improved much within some years. The old houses are being replaced by very modern buildings.

Live Stock.—Such of the Abenakis as engage in agriculture own good animals.

Farm Implements.—The Abenakis have few farm implements, and such as they possess are of little value.

Temperance and Morality.—Morality among the Abenakis is always improving. Drunkenness is diminishing also; only a small number are either immoral or intemperate.

General Remarks.—The Abenakis are as civilized as the surrounding people, and they live on good terms with the white people.

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH COTE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,
MANIWAKI, April 28, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Reserve.—The Maniwaki reserve is situated in the county of Wright, on the banks of the River Desert, at its confluence with the Gatineau river. It is about 86 miles from Ottawa city by rail, and it contains an area of 44,537 acres and 26 perches.

Population.—The population of this band is 436.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been very good during the past year. There were two deaths from tuberculosis and two very old women died, one of whom was nearing the century mark. There were no vaccinations among the Indians during the year, as all who required it had been vaccinated during the previous year. The sanitary regulations are strictly observed by a large majority of Indians. They are beginning to realize the necessity of sanitation and its beneficial effect on the health of the band.

Occupations.—Lumbering, river-driving and hunting furnish employment to those who are not engaged in farming. The Indians are always in demand by tourists to act as guides, and are also proficient as bush and fire rangers. The older members of the band who remain at home make canoes, snow-shoes and axe-handles, for which they find ready sale in the neighbouring town. Baskets, fancy-work, moccasins and mittens are the handwork of the women. Quite a few of the girls are employed as domestics in Ottawa and some in Maniwaki.

Buildings.—There is a steady improvement in buildings, and each year new houses are being erected to replace the old-fashioned log cabins.

Stock.—There has been very little change in the stock during the year, the stock sold being replaced by young stock. The Indians take good care of their cattle during the winter months, and there has been no loss of animals during the year.

Farm Implements.—The Indians engaged in farming are well supplied with farm implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—Although there are quite a few of the Indians who are improvident and shiftless, their number has been rapidly decreasing and the majority are thrifty and self-supporting. There are quite a number who have taken to farming and are making steady progress, each year marking new improvements. The Indians are law-abiding and compare favourably with their white neighbours in respect to civilization.

Temperance and Morality.—There are many of the members of this band addicted to the use of intoxicants, but it is not so easy to obtain liquor in Maniwaki now as in the past. Leo Bernard, the Indian constable, who is a member of the band, is keeping a strict watch over both buyers and sellers of intoxicants. The morals of the Indians have been good during the past year.

General Remarks.—The birth-rate has been unusually high and the death-rate low during the past year. There were no deaths amongst the infants born during the year, which has added considerably to the number of the band.

Many of the Indians have sold potatoes, vegetables and other roots during the past season, after furnishing sufficient for their own use and retaining their seed.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. McCAFFREY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
AMALECITES OF CACOUNA,
CACOUNA, March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report with statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Population.—The band has a population of 107, the same as last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of the band has been fairly good. At the present time there is one case of disease—consumption—also an old man has been suffering from paralysis for three years. Sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the women is the making of baskets and other fancy articles, which they sell at a good price during the summer to tourists, a good number of whom visit the reserve. Some of the men make snow-shoes and moccasins to order and earn good wages; there are some also who act as guides to sportsmen in hunting and fishing.

As there is no land on the Cacouna reserve suitable for cultivation, the Indians are always in the same state of poverty, especially since the cost of living has gone up. The department has been obliged to assist some of the sick and poor widows during the winter.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaint has been made in these respects during the course of the year.

Your obedient servant,

NARCISSE LEBEL,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
BERSIMIS AGENCY, SAGUENAY COUNTY,
BERSIMIS, April 15, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report:—

Tribe.—The Indians comprised within this agency belong to the Montagnais tribe as do nearly all those who are scattered along the north shore of the St. Lawrence. Only two families in this agency come from the south shore of the St. Lawrence and are descendants of the Micmac tribe.

Reserves.—This agency includes two reserves, Bersimis and Escoumains.

BERSIMIS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is the seat of the agency. It contains 63,100 acres; it is situated at the mouth of the Bersimis river, and has a frontage of nearly six miles on the river.

Population.—The population is 535.

Health and Sanitation.—An epidemic of influenza made ravages in the population of this reserve during the course of last summer and caused a fairly large number of deaths, especially among the children. The Indians of this reserve are, besides, subject to tuberculosis, which makes terrible ravages among them. This explains the constant decrease in population. There have been no contagious diseases, with the exception of consumption, during the course of this year. These Indians generally are very little familiar with the most elementary rules of health and still do not believe in preventive hygiene against this disease. With the assistance of the missionaries that serve this reserve the physician has during the course of the past year made an effort to inculcate into them the most elementary facts in connection with this subject, and I do not doubt that in the future, more or less near, these efforts will have their fruits. However, the necessity for a house where the physician would be able to remove the patient requiring special care—a hospital in miniature—is greatly felt; and that would be a school, always open, where every day the poor Indians would be able to learn by sight the most elementary laws of hygiene and to observe the good results.

Occupations.—Almost the only occupation of the Indians of this reserve is hunting and a little fishing during summer. Thanks to the permission granted by the department to the Indians of this reserve to make pulp-wood for sale, it is to be hoped that they may find in this industry the way of living supplementary to that which so often fails them when the winter hunt has been bad, which happens more and more frequently in proportion as the fur-bearing animals become more rare. They still find some revenue from the making of snow-shoes, moccasins, and small articles of embroidery on fur, which do not bring in as much as they would be able to get were it not for their distance from a good market.

Buildings.—Nearly all our Indians are now provided with wooden houses. Most of them own a house among several families, which is certainly the chief cause of lack of comfort and health among them. This year there has been little building going on, the hunt having failed partly last year.

Live Stock.—Some of the most fortunate of the Indians own horses and cattle. It cannot be said, however, that they engage in raising stock nor that they have any success at it. If the pasturage in Indian hay is fairly abundant during the summer, they can only with difficulty harvest enough for their winter provisions on account of the distance where they have to go to get it and owing to the want of means of transport; there is no practicable road outside of the village on this reserve.

Farm Work.—The Indians of this reserve are not familiar with farm work and do not care to take it up. It may also truly be said that the land is not very suitable for cultivation, and the rigour of the climate and the length of the winter season only allow cereals to ripen with difficulty.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are indolent and for the most part without initiative. They are content with little when they have little; but, wasters when they have abundance, they do not know how to economize in order to be prepared for reverses. I do not believe that they can become richer; but I know very well that they cannot become poorer than they are.

Temperance and Morality.—Descended from former natives of this country, they have preserved their character and temperament. On becoming civilized, constantly in contact with a population of a low kind, which is that of the shantymen, they have taken from them their vices more than the good example given by their mission-

aries. Also the passion for fire-water is deeply rooted in them. It is the thing that most occupies Indian agents and is the cause of occasional disturbances. The women, especially, are inclined in the same way as the men, they unfortunately fall deplorably, losing control of their will when in such circumstances a white tempter tries to ensnare them. Being cool-blooded, our Indians are fairly irreproachable in their conduct, and benefit to a high degree by the evangelical precepts which their devoted and conscientious missionaries do not cease to repeat to them.

ESCOUMAINS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the bank of the St. Lawrence, in the parish of that name, 60 miles above Bersimis. It contains an area of 97 acres.

Population.—The population is 93, comprising nine families.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health is fairly good, although there are still some cases of consumption.

Occupations.—These are the same as at Bersimis, but the land being of better quality, nearly all the cultivable part is cleared and used as a park, or in the cultivation of hay, and in gardens.

Buildings.—There is at present no need of new buildings, each family residing in its own house.

Live Stock.—Each Indian family of this reserve appears to own a cow that provides milk for the family. The parks are in common; but the reserve is too small for one to think of raising stock on a large scale.

Farm Work.—The reserve is too small for any cultivation except gardens.

Characteristics and Progress.—The general appearance is better than at Bersimis; but I believe that they have reached as high a degree of development as one can hope for from them. One of the inhabitants of this reserve tried to improve his position by setting up a domain outside of the reserve; but, owing to the malignity of neighbours better informed than himself, as the result of a suit he found himself dispossessed of the results of several years' work, and had to come back and reside on the reserve. The enlargement of this reserve, or effective assistance to such of its inhabitants as may desire to improve their position by enfranchisement or otherwise, would certainly be followed by a good result.

Temperance and Morality.—The inhabitants of this reserve are endowed with good moral sense, because they are not found in the condition of those at Bersimis. Surrounded by an honest agricultural population, they have copied their virtues. The taste for intoxicating liquors remains with them through atavism; but they are ashamed to go to excess. More attentive watchfulness and direction will probably triumph over the situation.

Your obedient servant,

JOS. F. X. BOSSE, M.D.
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
HURONS OF LORETTE,
JEUNE LORETTE, May 10, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report in regard to the Hurons of Lorette and other Indians established in my agency, with a statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Reserve.—The reserve of the village of the Hurons, where all the members of the band have houses, is situated 10 miles from Quebec. The Hurons have always resided on this reserve since they came to Lorette and near their ancient chapel, which attracts the attention of strangers more and more. The three families that reside on the old Quarante Arpents reserve have sold their lots to white men; two of these families reside in the parish of St. Ambroise de Lorette, and the other has established itself on the village reserve.

Population.—Since my last report, the population has increased by 6: it is at the present time 495, instead of 489, which it was last year. This number does not include the Huron Indians residing outside of the Lorette reserve. I have in my agency an Amalecite Indian family, which resides at Laval; one at Charlesbourg, and a third in rear of the parish of Beauport, all in the county of Quebec. At St. Urbain, county of Charlevoix, there is always the same group of 38 Abenakis and Montagnais Indians; 7 Abenakis Indians have also been residing at Lorette for a great number of years.

Health and Sanitation.—There is no doubt as to the cleanliness of the village and of the Indians who occupy it; the sanitary condition is without reproach. There has not been any epidemic disease. However, what is commonly called grippe has greatly troubled a good portion of the population. I may say that the rules of health are well observed. As there had been several cases of small-pox among the white people a short distance from the reserve, 126 Indian children were vaccinated during the course of the month of August, 1912.

Occupations.—In the early part of the year the special industry of the Hurons, that is to say, the making of moccasins and snow-shoes, was fairly active; but since January, last, the demand has been much less. This business this year is going to be almost nil. Several heads of families in order to maintain their wives and children have already been obliged to go some distance from the reserve. The Indians do not engage in fishing; but the return for the six or seven who engage in the hunt habitually has been more successful and at the same time remunerative; the price of fur is very high.

Buildings.—The houses are well kept up and improved each year. There have been two new buildings erected.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of Lorette are industrious and hard-working; but with the exception of the grand chief and his son, one of the sub-chiefs, none of them exercise economy,—they like to live well and not to deprive themselves of anything that they can have. They are as much civilized as the white people who live near the reserve and with whom they live on good terms.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of the Indians of my agency in respect to temperance is generally good; but there are exceptions, this is especially so among the young people, who easily procure liquor at Quebec, owing to the easy transport by train. Their manners are good and the laws of morality are well observed. There is never any disorder on the reserve that is caused by liquor.

Your obedient servant,

A. O. BASTIEN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,
ST. CONSTANT, May 15, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Reserve.—The Caughnawaga reserve is on the south shore of the River St. Lawrence, distant about nine miles from Montreal, and contains an area of 12,625 acres. There is considerable good agricultural land, but the greater portion is under a second-growth timber. It can easily be brought under cultivation.

Population.—The native population is 2,207.

Health.—Taken generally, the health of the band was good. Their houses and surroundings are kept clean and neat. The number of births has been greater than the number of deaths. Small-pox visited a white family on the reserve, but, through quarantine and vaccination, the Indians were prevented from contracting the disease.

Occupations.—This reserve is well adapted for farming, the soil is fertile, but the farming operations, with a few exceptions, are not carried on as successfully as could be desired. Quite a number of Indians leave the reserve for the winter, and work for wages at the erection of structural steel works or mining, they make good wages. They also manufacture lacrosse sticks and snow-shoes. The women make bead-work.

Buildings.—Every year one observes improvements to the houses and outbuildings, which are generally kept with care and cleanliness. They are, with some exceptions, very comfortably furnished.

Stock.—They have some good horses, cattle, swine and poultry, all of which are generally well cared for by the owners. They have a desire to improve their horses.

Farm Implements.—Those working their farms have all the implements necessary for cultivating and harvesting the crop grown. They take fairly good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are generally industrious and show a desire to improve their condition. Many of the young men and women are very well educated. The majority of the Indians are anxious to send their children to school.

Temperance and Morality.—For the most part they are temperate. There are some among them that are given to drinking when they can get liquor. Their proximity to the adjoining cities will not tend to improve them. There is very little immorality among these Indians.

Your obedient servant,

LORENZO LETOURNEAU,
Assistant Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,
ST. REGIS, March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Tribe.—The members of this band are all Iroquois, with the exception of one Abenakis from St. Francis who has been residing on the reserve for some years.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the township of Dundee, county of Huntingdon, on the banks of the St. Lawrence river and also includes all the islands from Prescott, Ont., to Lancaster, Ont. The area is 6,938 acres.

Population.—The population of this tribe is increasing each year and at present there are 1,573 members, which includes the absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health during the past year has been exceptionally good. There has not been any epidemic during the year.

Occupations.—A number of these Indians are engaged in hunting, fishing, making baskets, snow-shoes and manufacturing lacrosse sticks. Some are engaged in farming and are quite successful. It seems difficult to get them to become farmers, as they are of such a roving disposition.

Buildings.—During the past year there have been a few buildings erected of good size and modern architecture.

Stock.—The Indians have horses, cattle, poultry and swine, which are well taken care of. It would be hard to find on a whole a nicer lot of horses than are owned by these Indians.

Farm Implements.—The farmers have all the latest machinery, consisting of ploughs, rakes, harrows, mowers, reapers, binders, rollers, hay presses, and usually take good care of the same.

Characteristics and Progress.—While a great number of these Indians are industrious and anxious to improve their lot, many are still contented to live with as little work as possible. They are taking greater interest in their schools, with the result that many of the younger people are able to speak English fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—Although the majority of these Indians are temperate, there are, especially amongst the younger element, some who like firewater. In regard to morality, they are improving slowly and seem to realize the necessity of leading a good moral life.

Your obedient servant,

F. E. TAILLON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY,
OKA, April 28, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Reserve.—The piece of land occupied by the Indians is situated in the Lake of Two Mountains, on the Ottawa river, in the province of Quebec; the title is not vested in the Crown, but belongs to the seminary of St. Sulpice.

Tribe and Population.—The population of the band is 473, composed of Iroquois and Algonquins.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of many of the Indians was not good; an epidemic of measles prevailed in the band this winter and spring, but no deaths occurred. One woman died of paralysis, and one of an ordinary disease for her age; both died during the winter. Some young children died during the year. Sanitation in many places is medium.

Occupations.—A good many of them work the land and make progress; others are making money by working at ice-houses at Hudson, or in shanties and at stream-driving; others make axe handles, lacrosse sticks or baskets and moccasins. The women help the men in these occupations.

Buildings.—Some are in good order; but in general they are in need of repairs. Quite a number of barns and stables are in bad order. Some Indians are obliged to keep their grain and hay outside during the winter.

Stock.—In general the stock is well kept.

Farm Implements.—Their implements are fairly well kept, but some of the Indians have no sheds or barns and have to keep everything outside.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians can do rough work and are skilful. If these people were more industrious and provident, they would make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—Like other Indians, they are addicted to the use of intoxicants; but, I am happy to be able to say that progress has been made in this respect; this is due no doubt to the fact that last winter a few of them were convicted and punished for offences.

Morality is fairly well observed.

Your obedient servant,

C. F. BERTRAND,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF MARIA,
GRAND CASCAPEDIA, April 7, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Grand Cascapedia river and Chaleur bay. The reserve has a splendid aspect. It contains 416 acres, 136 of which is cultivable and the soil is fairly good.

Population.—The population of this band is 114. In 1900 it was 98.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been very poor during the fall and winter, but now they are well.

Occupations.—The Micmacs of Maria have many ways of making a living. There is a little farming done, also some fishing and hunting. In summer sportsmen employ them as guides and canoemen on the river. Some of them work in the shanties, and at stream-driving in the spring. Others are employed by farmers or remain at home making snow-shoes, shovels and baskets. They tan green skins with which they make many shoe-packs for winter wear. These articles afford them their chief revenue.

Buildings.—Their buildings are generally small, but comfortable and clean; five or six houses on the reserve are large and well finished inside.

Characteristics.—Our Indians are generally industrious, but they are always poor, owing to their lack of economy and their improvidence.

Temperance and Morality.—The Micmacs of this reserve, like other Indians of Canada, are addicted to the use of liquor, but generally they do not make fools of themselves. Their morality is good in regard to sexual matters, and they observe Christian principles.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. MORIN, *Priest,*
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE,
RESTIGOUCHE, April 22, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the north bank of the beautiful Restigouche river, in the township of Mann, county of Bonaventure, in the province of Quebec, in front of the town of Campbellton, N.B.

Tribe.—All these Indians are of the Micmac tribe.

Population.—The population is at present 533.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians have enjoyed fairly good health during the year. Sanitary precautions are well observed. Houses and surroundings are kept clean.

Occupations.—The resources of these Indians are numerous; some engage in farming, others in lumbering, river-driving, acting as guides to tourists, ship-loading, &c., and work at the mill on their own reserve, which is an advantage to them.

Buildings.—Their buildings are fairly good. Some have good houses, well furnished. They have also good barns and other buildings, which are well kept generally.

Stock.—These Indians own some good horses and some good cattle, of which they take good care.

Farm Implements.—Those who have sufficient land to cultivate are well supplied with farm implements. They take good care of them, and they know how to use them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers and command good wages. A few are still improvident. However, I am happy to say that their number is always decreasing.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that a good many of these Indians have a very pronounced taste for intoxicants, which they still procure too easily in spite of the watchfulness exercised over them. Their morals are fairly good in general.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. PITRE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MINGAN AGENCY,
ESQUIMAUX POINT, April 1, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Reserves.—In this agency there are only the Mingan and Chaloupe River reserves.

Population.—The population is composed as follows: Mingan, 157; Chaloupe River 12, making in all 169.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good as a rule. In the months of June and July an epidemic of whooping-cough attacked the Indians of Mingan and delayed their going to the woods; they did not go until the beginning of the month of September. There were some deaths among the children.

Buildings.—The majority of the Indians of Mingan live in little houses that are fairly comfortable.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the Indians is hunting game during the summer, and fur animals in the winter. Two families of Chaloupe River catch codfish during the summer. The hunt of 1912 was almost nil. All the same, these Indians are all good hunters.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good, but among them there are some who are addicted to drunkenness in spite of the forbidding of the authorities and the conferences of the Roman Catholic missionaries that take place from time to time.

I made two arrests in the month of January. This had the effect of quieting the liquor-sellers. With the new appointment of the constable, I believe that the sale will be stopped.

General Remarks.—These Indians are not making progress; they are indolent and improvident; consequently they are always poor, but they are not unfortunate in their trips. I may mention that an Indian woman was the victim of an accident caused by her gun in the interior of the forests, in the month of December; the Indians took her down to the sea, and in spite of the good care of Dr. McDuff, she succumbed after the amputation of one arm.

I cannot say as to the result of the hunt; the Indians are still in the woods, but the few families who arrived in the months of January and February had finished their hunt and brought in nothing.

Your obedient servant,

FRANK DOYLE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN,
POINTE BLEUE, June 7, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and statistics for the year ended March 31, 1913.

My agency comprises the bands at Pointe Bleue and Lake Mistassini and the groups at Kiskisink and Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi, making a population of more than 900 Indians, scattered at a radius of more than 400 miles from Lake St. John.

POINTE BLEUE BAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of this reserve belong to the Montagnais tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northwest bank of Lake St. John, Chicoutimi county, 5 miles from the town of Roberval. It comprises all the township of Ouiatchouan, say 22,423 acres; but from this area 19,525 acres have been surrendered and sold to white men. The portion inhabited by the Indians is the finest of the whole region, and the soil is of superior quality for the cultivation of grains and vegetables. This reserve is crossed through its whole length by the James Bay and Eastern railway, the trains of which pass backwards and forwards frequently between Roberval and St. Felicien.

Population.—This band has a population of 603.

Health and Sanitation.—Grippe attacked the Indians during the course of last winter, but without any fatal results. As a rule, the Indians are robust and enjoy good health. The rules of sanitation are observed in a satisfactory manner. The houses are sufficiently separated from each other. Most of them are well painted and properly kept inside.

Occupations.—Hunting and agriculture are the chief occupations of the Indians of Pointe Bleue. The hunt has been very good and furs are selling at very high prices. The Indians who engage in agriculture are progressing rapidly. Although the harvest in general was not nearly so good this year in the parishes adjoining this reserve, this diminution observed elsewhere in the yield and quality of the grain has hardly been felt here, where the harvest was satisfactory. The Indians kept the necessary quantity of grain to sow their lands in spring, and no one had to apply to the department for assistance in procuring seed-grain. Some Indians, but a small number, also engage in cutting wood in the shanties in winter. During the summer the Indians are sought for as guides by the numerous sportsmen that visit the region, and this is a good source of revenue to them.

Stock.—The number of stock is gradually increasing. The animals are well sheltered and well cared for. The Indians own nearly all the most modern farm implements necessary for their work. Two Indian farmers during the course of the year have acquired farm machinery; they are very well satisfied with it, and other members of the band intend to follow their example very soon.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians inhabiting the district within my agency are making marked progress in every respect. Some of them are above the average in intelligence, and bear comparison advantageously with the white people that inhabit the neighbouring parishes. They are generally peaceful and always ready to listen to and to put into practice good advice. There are several of them that never lose an opportunity of making money, no matter how much work may be involved, thus some of them have taken advantage of the construction of a railway in this part of the district to earn good wages. A very large number can read and write and are subscribers to newspapers and reviews, which they read regularly with profit. It is astonishing to observe sometimes that there are amongst them those who are informed, even as to political events, although they are disfranchised as electors. In a word the material condition of these Indians is considerably improved.

Temperance and Morality.—On this subject I can only repeat what I said in my report last year: they are improving always, and this is going on the more so, as at places where they easily procure intoxicating liquors—at Roberval and elsewhere—total prohibition has been voted during the current year, which makes the traffic in whisky very difficult. No serious offence has been committed, and I can only congratulate them on their conduct in general.

LAKE MISTASSINI BAND.

Tribe.—This group belongs to the Nascapee tribe, a branch of the Swampy Cree nation.

Population.—According to the last information that I have been able to obtain, the population is about 180.

Reserve.—These Indians have no reserve properly speaking. They are grouped near the Hudson's Bay Company's establishment on the southeast shore of Lake Mistassini, about 300 miles from Lake St. John.

Health and Sanitation.—I have not heard that there has been any contagious or epidemic disease in this district.

Occupations.—The climate, on account of the shortness of the season, is not suitable for the cultivation of grains. The potato can be cultivated, however, and the Hudson's Bay Company has a crop every year. These Indians have hardly any other way of making a living than fishing and hunting. They exchange their furs at the Hudson's Bay Company's post for provisions and clothing.

Buildings.—They live in bark huts and cotton tents.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, although for the most part intelligent, live without any purpose. They know almost nothing of civilization, and when they can prevent themselves dying of hunger they feel happy.

Temperance and Morality.—The distance from civilized centres does not permit them to give way to drunkenness, because it is very difficult to bring whisky there, and they are all necessarily temperate.

KISKISINK BAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of Kiskisink belong to the Montagnais tribe of Pointe Bleue.

Reserve.—There is no reserve at this place, which is situated altogether in the Laurentides, on the course of the Quebec and Lake St. John railway. The Indians inhabit land unsurrendered belonging to the Crown, where there are the headquarters of three of the largest hunting and fishing clubs in the district of Quebec.

Population.—The population is about 52.

Health.—A case of small-pox appeared at this place last winter; but, as all the Indians were vaccinated on the order of the department, no one else was attacked with this disease. The health of these Indians is good, and it seldom happens that they have recourse to the services of a physician.

Occupations.—They make money in winter from the hunt of fur-bearing animals, and in summer they are employed as guides by the members of the local clubs.

Buildings.—Some of these Indians reside in good houses, while others live in log huts or in cotton tents.

Characteristics.—With two or three exceptions, these Indians are industrious and never refuse any work that presents itself, also their condition appears to improve from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—This group has among its members two or three inveterate drunkards, who do not fear to sacrifice the largest portion of their earnings for the enjoyment of whisky. What is unfortunate is that they can easily procure intoxicating liquors by getting them from Quebec by railway.

On the subject of morality nothing serious has been reported to me.

STE. ANNE BAND.

Tribe.—This band is composed of Montagnais Indians who, with the object of enjoying more liberty, left the reserves at Pointe Bleue and Bersimis and established themselves at Ste. Anne.

Reserve.—There is no reserve at this place; but the Indians occupy lands leased or purchased from the owners in the midst of the village on the banks of the majestic Saguenay river, facing the town of Chicoutimi, about 75 miles from Pointe Bleue.

Population.—These Indians are nomads and the population varies. Last year this group could count about 80 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—They have enjoyed fairly good health. There has not been any epidemic disease among them.

Buildings.—They have good houses, well finished on the outside; but these have the defect in many cases of being too small for the number of persons that inhabit them.

Occupations.—These Indians live by the hunt, which is their principal revenue.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are all excellent hunters who bring every spring from the forest a considerable amount of furs. They, however, lack providence and waste their money in the purchase of useless things and especially in intoxicating liquors.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not yet enrolled in temperance societies; but I may say that these Indians appear to me to make less use of alcoholic liquors than formerly. In any case there is less disorder and scandal than in past years. I have no doubt that they still get drunk too often; but they have the good sense not to show themselves before the public. Day and night it is easy for them to procure whisky at Chicoutimi, and the temptation is so strong that they can only resist it with difficulty. After all, in general, I believe that there is a slight improvement in every respect.

Your obedient servant,

ARMAND TESSIER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF SAGUENAY, SEVEN ISLANDS AGENCY,
SEVEN ISLANDS, April 1, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

SEVEN ISLANDS BAND.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Montagnais.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in this agency, situated at Seven Islands. The area is six acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 690.

Health and Sanitation.—Nearly all the Indians are afflicted with respiratory troubles. Tuberculosis and phthisis prevail among many of them. An epidemic of grippe and influenza is now among them.

Sanitation is fairly good.

Occupations.—All the able-bodied Indians are engaged in game and fur hunting and trapping. They have absolutely no other resources from which they could earn a living.

Buildings.—Half of the Indians dwell while they are in Seven Islands and Moisie in fairly well constructed frame buildings. Many live in tents.

Characteristics.—All the members of this band are fairly good hunters and industrious; they are also law-abiding. On account of fur-bearing animals gradually decreasing in numbers, the Indians are becoming poorer yearly.

Temperance and Morals.—Many Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, which is on the increase. They are not immoral.

Your obedient servant,

C. A. MacDOUGAL,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
TIMISKAMING AGENCY,
NORTH TIMISKAMING, April 1, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

Reserve.—The Timiskaming reserve is situated in the county of Pontiac, province of Quebec, at the head of Lake Timiskaming, on the north side of the Ottawa river. It formerly comprised an area of 38,400 acres, but 24,082 acres have been surrendered to the Crown, leaving 14,318 acres for the band. Of the above quantity the Indians have located 3,710 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 244, being a decrease of two during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good during the past year, although there are three or four cases of consumption. In general the health of the Indians seems to be becoming poorer.

Occupations.—The majority of this band are engaged in farming, but on a small scale, and none rely entirely upon farming for their subsistence. During the winter some members of the band take out fire-wood, which they sell in town. Others hire out in the lumber camps and in summer act as guides for tourists and prospectors. A few still do some trapping and hunting, but the majority do not.

Buildings.—Two frame houses and three shanties were erected during the past year, and some improvements made to the buildings. The department has furnished some lime to this band, and a few have whitewashed their buildings.

Stock.—The stock is about the same as in the past year, and none of the Indians care to keep a large number, although they have always plenty of feed to winter their animals.

Progress.—Not much progress has been made during the past year, although a few have cleared land.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are temperate in their habits. There has been no serious case of immorality during the past year.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. RENAUD,
Indian Agent.

New Brunswick,
Northeastern Division,
Buctouche, March 31, 1913.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I beg to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Location of Agency.—This agency is in northeastern New Brunswick, and embraces all the reserves in the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmorland.

EEL RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is in Restigouche county, about 4 miles from the town of Dalhousie, and about the same distance from the Intercolonial railway. It contains 220 acres, of which but a small portion is cleared, the remainder being woodland and bog-land.

Population.—The population is 94, the same as last year. There have been 4 deaths and 4 births during the year.

BATHURST BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have two reserves; one, the Pabineau reserve, about 7 miles from the town of Bathurst; and the other, St. Peter's island, about half a mile from the town, both in the county of Gloucester. The Pabineau reserve contains 1,000 acres, chiefly woodland, and St. Peter's island, 16 acres, nearly all of which is cleared. The island is separated from the mainland by a passage about a mile wide. Formerly all the Bathurst Indians lived on the Pabineau reserve; but they have nearly all moved off, some settling on St. Peter's island and others on the mainland adjoining. In the winter season, however, some of them move back to the Pabineau reserve.

Population.—The population is only 27.

BURNT CHURCH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side overlooking the beautiful Miramichi bay, about 30 miles from the town of Chatham, in the county of Northumberland. The shore at this point is high and dry and the reserve pleasantly located. It contains 2,058 acres, of which about 250 acres is occupied by the Indians; the remainder is covered with woods and bushes. There is some timber.

Population.—The population is 220.

EEL GROUND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is beautifully situated on the north bank of the northwest branch of the Miramichi river, in the county of Northumberland, about 6 miles above the town of Newcastle. It contains 2,682 acres, of which about 225 are cleared and occupied by the Indians; the remainder being woodland and timber-land. The soil is fertile.

Population.—The population is 167.

RED BANK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on both sides of the Little Southwest Miramichi river, in the county of Northumberland, about 15 miles above Newcastle. It contains about 5,000 acres, of which the Indians occupy about 50. It is fairly well wooded with soft and hardwood timber and firewood. The land near the river is fertile, but in the rear it is poor and stony.

Population.—The population is 58.

BIG COVE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the Richibucto river, in Kent county, about 10 miles above the village of Rexton. It contains about 2,000 acres, of which the Indians occupy about 300. The remainder is woodland with a considerable tract of bog-land. The soil is generally fertile.

Population.—The population is 335.

INDIAN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated near the mouth of Richibucto river, in Kent county, and contains 100 acres of dry sandy land. About 25 acres are cultivated by the Indians; the remainder is covered with small spruce and fir-trees.

Population.—The population is 32.

BUCTOUCHE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the north side of Buctouche river, in Kent county, about three miles above Buctouche village. The shore at this point is high and the reserve is pleasantly located. It contains 350 acres. The Indians occupy about 50 acres, the remainder being woodland. The soil is fertile.

Population.—The population is 20.

OTHER RESERVES.

The remaining reserves in this agency are not occupied by Indians, except Fort Folly reserve, in Westmorland county, on which a few Indian families reside. Pokemouche reserve, in Gloucester county, and Tabusintac reserve, in Northumberland county, belong to the Burnt Church band; the former contains 2,477 acres of woodland, chiefly growing small pine and spruce, with some bog-land; the latter reserve contains 8,070 acres of woodland and timber-land, growing spruce, pine, cedar, hemlock and hardwood. Half of the Big Hole reserve, in Northumberland county, belongs to the Red Bank and half to the Eel Ground band. It contains 6,303 acres, part of which is covered with wood and timber and part with scrub pine. The soil of the northern part of this reserve is good, but the remainder is sandy and unfit for agriculture. There is a valuable fishing privilege in connection with this reserve, and also one in connection with the Pabineau reserve, in Gloucester county. Renous reserve, in Northumberland county, contains 100 acres of woodland and belongs to the Eel Ground band. Indian Point reserve, also in Northumberland county, belongs to the Red Bank band and contains 100 acres of woodland. Fort Folly reserve, on the Petitcodiac river, in Westmorland county, contains 62½ acres, only a strip of which along the river is fit for agriculture, the remainder consisting of high, stony land covered with spruce bushes.

INDIANS NOT SETTLED ON RESERVES.

There are a number of Indians in this agency not settled on reserves who are settled at points near towns and villages. In Westmorland county there is an Indian

settlement near Dorchester, another near Painsec Junction on the Intercolonial railway. They number in all 56, including the families at Fort Folly reserve. They reside in shanties and pay no attention to the education of their children nor to agriculture.

REMARKS APPLYING TO ALL THE INDIANS IN THIS AGENCY.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Population.—The total population of the agency is 1,009, an increase of 7.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable sickness among these Indians during the past winter, chiefly colds, grippe, consumption, pneumonia and other pulmonary diseases. During the year an epidemic of scarlet fever broke out in the Eel Ground reserve. This disease was promptly stamped out and no deaths were reported. The school was quarantined for a time, but was released shortly after. There were no other epidemics other than those mentioned. The extent of sickness has caused an unusually large call for relief supplies, to which the department has generally responded. Sanitation and hygiene are taught in the schools and are receiving more attention than in former years. In the spring care was taken on all the reserves to remove the filth and garbage that had accumulated near their dwellings during the winter. Many of these Indians lime-wash and thoroughly cleanse their premises and disinfect their buildings.

Occupations.—The Indians residing on the reserves near the sea, engage in fishing; those further inland work in the lumber woods during the winter and at stream-driving in the spring-time. In the summer season, they work in the lumber mills and in loading vessels, at which work they get good pay. Most of them do a little farming. They all engage in the manufacture and sale of baskets, tubs, and other Indian wares. Those living off the reserves live by begging and selling their wares, and are not so industrious. Very few of them do any hunting, but a number of them act as guides for sportsmen during the hunting season.

Buildings.—Indians living on the reserves generally occupy small frame houses. Many of them are comfortable, but others are badly built and afford poor protection against the cold. The Indians living off the reserves, generally occupy small shanties, badly ventilated and dirty. Those who keep stock have small frame barns. The Burnt Church band has a new school-house, modernly built and up to date in every respect. The band has also a council-house and a lock-up on the reserve. The new church, which was commenced a few years ago, is about completed; it is a very nice church and compares more than favourably with the other churches in that locality. The Eel Ground band has a new school-house, nicely located, a church, council-house and lock-up on the reserve. The church is not in a very good condition and is not large enough to accommodate the people, but I am pleased to state that the band last year commenced the erection of a new church and already the stone foundation has been completed. The Big Cove band has a church, school-house, hall, lock-up and other buildings in connection. Last year, a wood-shed was built attached to the rear of the school, and the school buildings and outbuildings were all newly painted, which added greatly to their appearance. The Indian Island band has a church as have also the Fort Folly Indians. During the year a trial school was opened upon the Eel River reserve, and the dwelling-house of Peter Prisk upon the said reserve was leased, repaired, and fitted up for that purpose.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Several of the Indians are industrious, progressive and willing to work, and those so inclined are improving their positions financially; but I regret to report that the great majority of them are making no progress whatever. They are not a saving people as a rule, and cannot be induced to look beyond the requirements of the day, and as a consequence they are often reduced to straitened circumstances, especially during the winter months and in case of sickness. They are as a rule peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians are temperate, but there are some who manage to get liquor. In this respect, however, there is a great improvement. The stringent law in force forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians has much to do with the general welfare of the tribe. Their morals are generally good.

Your obedient servant,

R. A. IRVING,
Indian Agent.

New Brunswick,
Northern Division,
Andover, May 22, 1913.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Andover agency.

This agency consists of two reserves, the Edmundston reserve, in the county of Madawaska, and the Tobique reserve, in the county of Victoria.

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Amalecite tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve adjoins the town of Edmundston and contains about 700 acres, fronting on the St. John river. Some 500 acres of this reserve is forest-land, the timber being of mixed growth of spruce, fir, cedar and small pine. The highway road, the Canadian Pacific railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific railway cross this reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 43, the same as last year.

Health.—As the dwellings are not close to each other, the condition in respect to health is fairly good. Measles prevailed to some extent among the school children. No deaths occurred during the year. Lessons on sanitation and hygiene are given in school.

Occupations.—The members of this band support themselves largely from the land, farming being done to some extent by every family. During winter months the young men hire to work in lumber woods, and at stream-driving during spring. The old men cut and sell fire-wood, pulp-wood and saw logs from the reserve. This with the making of snow-shoes and moccasins and a few baskets enables them to live quite comfortably.

Buildings.—No new buildings were erected during the year, but a few sheds as additions to barns were built to enable them to better take care of increasing crops. The houses are mostly old and in need of repair.

Temperance.—The drinking of intoxicating liquor is too much indulged in. As some arrests were made and fines imposed, it is hoped a lesson has been taught the offenders that will prevent excessive drinking in future.

Stock.—Several horses, a few cows and some young stock are owned by members of this band. The stock came through the winter in good condition.

Farm Implements.—Their implements are well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is peaceful and the majority of the members are law-abiding and are making fair progress in farming, and a good school is instructing the children in both English and French, and lessons are given in cleanliness and domestic science.

TOBIQUE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve contains some 8,000 acres, about half of the land being on the north side of the Tobique river and half on the south side. Some 2,000 acres have suffered from forest fires, much of the valuable timber being destroyed. The Indians occupy and have under cultivation some 240 acres. The remainder is timber-land, the timber growing consisting of spruce, hemlock, fir and cedar and mixed hardwood. The Indians are located on the north side of Tobique river at a point where the Tobique river joins the St. John river, about one mile from the town of Andover, and about two miles from the village of Perth. Andover is reached by a wire ferry across the St. John, and Perth by a steel bridge, which spans the Tobique river at Tobique Narrows. The land north of Tobique river is well suited for farming purposes. The tract south is hilly and is better suited for timber than for agricultural purposes.

Population.—The population of the band is 175, a decrease of 4 during the year owing to deaths being in excess of the births.

Health.—There has been much sickness among these Indians during the past winter from grippe and lung trouble. Owing to many houses being out of repair ventilation is poor. There was no epidemic. There was one death from tuberculosis.

Occupations.—The members of this band are industrious, the women assisting in the making of baskets and snowshoes, while the old men work on the farms. The women look after the gardens. The younger men hire to work in lumber woods during winter and at stream-driving in the spring and work on farms for the white men during summer and fall. A few Indians are employed by white tourists as guides in fishing and hunting. Fishing and hunting on their own account is a thing of the past with the members of this band.

Farm Implements.—Only a few members of this band own farm implements, consisting of ploughs, harrows, hay-rakes, potato-cultivators and small hand implements.

Temperance.—The law against drinking and disturbances caused from too free use of intoxicating liquors is well enforced and fewer noisy Indians are in evidence.

Stock.—Ten horses are owned by this band, used chiefly for farming; a few cows, pigs and hens are also kept. All came through in good condition.

Characteristics.—As a rule the members of this band are law-abiding and industrious.

General Remarks.—The weather in May was very wet, delaying seeding and planting; this being followed by a cold summer, crops were late in maturing. The early frosts and a September snow-storm damaged most of the grain crop. The root crop yielded fairly well.

The public buildings on this reserve are in good repair. The school-house is a commodious one and the school, under the care of Miss Ethel F. McGrand, is a model of neatness. A class in domestic science is showing good results. A council house suitable for holding social dances, also lock-up for wrongdoers and a fine church with the priest's house are also in evidence. Many of the private dwellings are small and old, but there is a desire to improve them.

Sanitary conditions outside of the houses are well looked after.

Your obedient servant,

S. P. WAITE,
Indian Agent.

New Brunswick,
Southwestern Division,
Fredericton, April 28, 1913.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of affairs in connection with my agency for the year ended March 31, 1913.

WOODSTOCK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated three miles below the town of Woodstock. It fronts on the St. John river and consists of about 160 acres, including cleared and forest lands. The Indians of this reserve are thinking more about farming lately, they intend to clear some land and have it ready for farming next year.

Population.—The population of this reserve is about 62.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the members of this band have enjoyed good health, excepting one family that has tubercular trouble.

Occupations.—The Indians derive their living from the sale of Indian wares, working in lumber woods, river and stream driving and working for farmers in the vicinity of the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good; and, with one or two exceptions, they are not given to the use of intoxicants.

KINGSCLEAR BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the parish of Kingsclear, York county, 11 miles distant from the city of Fredericton. It fronts on the St. John river, and contains about 460 acres. The Indians of this band are looking towards farming on a larger scale, and with the very liberal grant the department has given for this year, they expect to make the best of it.

Population.—The population of this reserve is about 74.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year, the members of this band have enjoyed good health. Their houses are in some cases small, but they are kept clean and well ventilated.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of this band is the manufacture of all kinds of Indian wares. Most of the young men work in the lumber woods in winter. In the spring and freshet time they hire at stream-driving. When they return they raft lumber, having a rafting plant of their own. The farming spirit is on the increase on this reserve.

Stock.—They are owners of three good horses and seven head of cattle, which have been well wintered and are in good condition. These Indians cut about twenty tons of hay.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are all frame buildings. They are of modern style, in good condition, and are kept neat and clean.

Temperance and Morality.—With but very rare exceptions, I am pleased to state the members of this band are not addicted to the use of intoxicants. Their morals are extra good. They are law-abiding, peaceable and respected by their neighbours.

ST. MARY'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated directly opposite the city of Fredericton. It consists of 2 acres of land, and fronts on the St. John river.

Population.—The population of this reserve is about 118.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians, notwithstanding that the reserve is overcrowded with buildings, has been fairly good. The dwellings are chiefly one-story frame buildings. Sanitary measures are strictly enforced, on the approach of warm weather.

Occupations.—The scarcity of ash, to make Indian wares, deprives the older Indians of the opportunity to help to make a living for themselves. The young and able-bodied men engage in hunting, guiding, stream-driving, working in the lumber woods, loading scows with deal, and other work in the mills, for which they receive good wages.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to the close proximity of this reserve to the city of Fredericton and being in the centre of the St. Mary's and Gibson villages, where the temptations are many, I have to state that I was discouraged with the amount of drinking there was on this reserve. But with a strict enforcement of the law and the good advice of the Rev. Father Donahoe and the able assistance of Constable Solomon Brooks, we were successful in starting a temperance society on the reserve, to which 47 of the members of the band belong, having taken the pledge from the Rev. Father Donahoe. I am pleased to be able to say they have kept their pledge from the first of January up to the present time. Their morals are good. Most of the band are industrious and good workers.

OROMOCTO BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Oromocto, Sunbury county, 11 miles below Fredericton. It fronts on the St. John river and contains 125 acres of forest and farm lands.

Population.—The population of this band is about 54.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year, was good. There are some suffering from tuberculosis, but not in a very advanced stage yet. The reserve is most favourably situated in the interests of health.

Occupations.—Most of the band follow labouring work for a living. Farming, apart from the raising of potatoes, is not followed. A few of the young men find ready employment in the lumber woods, others find employment with the farmers. In summer-time the Indians work in the mills at Oromocto and Upper and Lower Gagetown. Owing to the scarcity of ash in this section, very little work is done at Indian wares.

Temperance and Morality.—Their habits and morals, I am pleased to say, have been good during the year.

General Remarks.—The rest of the Indians of this agency are located at Upper and Lower Gagetown, in the county of Queens. In addition to the above, there is a large number of Indians camping in Charlotte, St. John and Kings counties. These Indians engage in much the same employments as the Indians of the west district of New Brunswick. Some of them are good workers and do fairly well. There are others, however, who prefer an easy time in procuring a living to hard labour.

Your obedient servant,

N. J. SMITH,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,
ANNAPOLIS, March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended march 31, 1913.

Tribe.—These Indians are Micmacs.

Reserve.—There is one reserve, Kedgemakooge reserve, situated on the boundary line between Annapolis and Queens counties, containing about 400 acres. This has been leased for a term of years. There are about 600 acres of land on the Liverpool road granted to Glonds and Paul that the department has not taken over yet. It is not very valuable. There is a small second growth of spruce on it.

Population.—The population of the band is 59. They are scattered over the county, living at Lequille, Middleton, and Lawrencetown.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been fair. There was considerable sickness at Middleton and Laurencetown, mostly grippe.

Occupations.—Their occupations are basket-making, acting as labourers and guides and working in the lumber woods and at stream-driving.

Buildings.—They have very good frame buildings, most of which are in good repair.

Extensive improvements have been made. A club-house, 28 x 60, two stories, with L, 20 x 30, four cottages, three log cabins, ice-house, laundry, stables and boat-house, have been erected. All buildings except log cabins have patent roofings. The log cabins are shingled.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are law-abiding with a few exceptions and may be said to be becoming more like the community in which they live. We have several very poor families. The old Indians are not able to work.

Temperance and Morality.—For the most part they are temperate. There are some among them that are given to drinking when they can get the liquor, but owing to the law, it is difficult for them to get it. Their morals are good.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE S. HOYT,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES,
HEATHERTON, March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ending March 31, 1913.

Reserves.—There are three reserves in this agency: Heatherton, consisting of 120 acres; Afton, consisting of 405 acres, and Summerside, consisting of 100 acres.

Population.—Not including Indians who are not residents, I find the population to be 171.

Health.—The health of the Indians, except those suffering from tuberculosis, was generally good. There was no epidemic this year. There were four deaths from pulmonary consumption. The department is taking energetic means to put a stop to the ravages of this disease among the Indians. I find the Indians themselves more awake to the necessity of helping the department in isolating patients, thoroughly fumigating houses where consumptive patients died, and burning any of the clothing or other articles which would cause the least danger of contagion.

Progress.—I am under the impression that the majority of the Indians live more comfortably than formerly, although there are in this agency a number of old people and widows, and a few orphans who have no friends to support them and who require aid.

Occupations.—Coopering and basket-making are the occupations of many of the Indians. Others, particularly the young men, readily obtain work at good wages in neighbouring towns, while the proceeds from those and kindred occupations are supplemented by the products of their little farms, which products are at times considerable.

Temperance and Morality.—There was considerable drinking among the young Indians, particularly after pay-day. The matter had at last become a serious nuisance. A number of prosecutions were instituted against those supplying the Indians with intoxicants, which proved in most cases successful in putting a stop to the selling to Indians. The morality of the majority of these Indians is good, although there are some cases of decadence.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM C. CHISHOLM,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY, ESKASONI RESERVE,
CHRISTMAS ISLAND, March 28, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Bras d'Or lake, and comprises about 2,800 acres, 800 of which is cleared and partly under cultivation. The remaining 2,000 acres is covered with forest of spruce, birch and hemlock.

Population.—The population of the Eskasoni band is 143, there being an increase of 9 since last report.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band was very good for the past year. The freedom of the reserve from any serious disease was in a great measure due to the strict observance of the sanitary measures recommended by the department.

Occupations.—The Indians of the reserve follow mixed occupations such as farming, fishing, coopering, basket-making and lumbering. A number of the young men are employed a part of the year at the steel works in Sydney and at the coal mines.

Buildings.—Nearly all the buildings are of frame and some of them are quite comfortable and sanitary. There were two new houses erected this year, also a residence for the teacher.

Stock.—Most of the Indians keep stock of some kind. They raise very good horses and care for them very well.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are quite industrious and law-abiding, and strive to improve their condition.

Farm Implements.—They are supplied with such implements as ploughs, harrows, mowing and raking machines, also the necessary small implements for carrying on their farm work.

Temperance and Morality.—The band is quite temperate. No liquors are sold or used on the reserve. These Indians are also of good moral character.

Your obedient servant,

A. R. MACDONALD,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY,
SYDNEY AGENCY, SYDNEY, June 2, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

Tribe.—All the Indians are Micmacs.

Reserve.—The reserves are situated at Caribou Marsh and Sydney; the former contains 640 acres of land, the latter 2¾ acres. All the Indians live on Sydney reserve.

Population.—The population of this agency is 120.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Sydney band is fair, the sanitary conditions are unsatisfactory, the houses and surroundings are not free from germ-carriers, there is too great a congestion, and there is no sewerage.

Occupations.—Both the men and women are fairly industrious, they are engaged as labourers at the local industries, and do general work around Sydney; they also engage in woodcraft.

Buildings.—Nearly all the buildings are frame and quite comfortable.

Temperance and Morality.—There is considerable intoxication among these Indians from time to time, this could be remedied to a certain extent by the appointment of a local constable.

NORTH SYDNEY BAND.

Reserve.—The Indians dwell on property belonging to the Nova Scotia Coal and Steel Company; there is no reserve.

Buildings.—Their buildings are not good.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Population.—The population is about 40.

Health and Sanitation.—The surroundings at this place are not good; the Indians do not take any interest in their abodes.

Occupations.—They labour at the mines and surrounding towns.

Temperance and Morality.—I have had no intemperate or immoral conduct to report.

Your obedient servant,

C. J. SPARROW,
Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,
Micmacs of Colchester County,
Truro, April 15, 1913.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this county are Micmacs.

Reserve.—Millbrook reserve, comprising an area of 35 acres, with a wood-lot of 120 acres one-half mile from the reserve, is situated on the Halifax road, 3 miles south of Truro.

Population.—The population is 97.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health on the reserve during the year has been good. Only two or three cases of tuberculosis exist at the present time. The sanitary regulations are well observed. Some of the houses are kept surprisingly clean.

Occupations.—Those able to work obtain employment as choppers for lumbermen, and at stream-driving on the rivers, on the neighbouring farms, as day-labourers in the town of Truro, and on the Intercolonial railway. Others make baskets, hockey-sticks, axe and pick handles.

Buildings.—Nearly all have good frame houses, some of which are neat and attractive in appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—Liquor is difficult to obtain, and very few of the Indians indulge in it. They are of good moral character.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT H. SMITH,
Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,
Micmacs of Cumberland County,
Parrsboro, April 16, 1913.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

Tribe.—All the Indians living in this county are Micmacs.

Reserve.—The only reserve in this county or agency goes by the name of Franklin Manor, No. 22, located near Halfway river, about 14 miles from Parrsboro' and 40 miles from Amherst, the shire town of the county. It consists of 1,000 acres. Less than one-half of the Indians live on the reserve, being scattered in different parts of the county, thus making it difficult to do very much farming.

Population.—The total population of the Indians in this agency is 101.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a great deal of sickness of a minor nature, but no epidemic disease as far as I know. Rheumatism is very common among them. Their sanitary conditions are bad, as they take little care in keeping themselves or their surroundings clean.

Occupations.—There is more or less farming carried on. During the winter a few men work in the lumber woods and saw-mills, and in the summer make pick and axe handles, while the women make a few baskets.

Temperance and Morality.—There does not seem to be very much drinking among them, owing to the fact that they find it hard to get liquor. Morally they seem to be improving, but very slowly.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. JOHNSON,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF DIGBY COUNTY,
BEAR RIVER, April 3, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Reserve.—The reserve occupied by the Indians of this county is situated one and a half miles from the village of Bear River, and contains, 1,600 acres, of which 54 is cultivated, 225 natural pasture; the remainder is forest of second growth.

Population.—The population is 98, of which 15 reside in Weymouth.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health throughout the reserve has been fairly good. There have not been any infectious or contagious diseases during the year. Sanitary measures recommended by the department as far as possible have been carefully observed.

Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve follow a mixed occupation; most of them do some farming; in the spring a good many go river-driving. They also act as guides to sportsmen, and make hockey sticks, axe handles and canoes. During the summer they fish and make baskets and fancy-work, for which they find a ready sale amongst the tourists. In the winter the lumbermen give employment to a good many.

Buildings.—All their buildings are frame and in good repair.

Characteristics.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding. The older Indians are very poor and have to be helped by the government.

Temperance and Morality.—The older Indians are temperate and moral; the younger class are more given to drinking and when they get a little money, they will send it to Halifax, or to St. John, and get what liquor they want. Their morals are good.

Your obedient servant,

R. A. HARRIS,
Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,
Micmacs of Halifax County,
Dutch Village, April 20, 1913.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Population.—The present population is 235.

Reserves.—There are six reserves, comprising 2,269 acres, none of which are occupied by the Indians, the Indians residing at different points, namely, Bedford, Dartmouth, Elmsdale, Enfield, Fall River, Windsor Junction, Sheet Harbour and Upper Musquodoboit.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been fairly good, except those advanced in years, who require a good deal of medical attendance.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, lumbering, stream-driving, making small wares, &c., are the chief sources of revenue.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly frame.

Stock.—Those who keep horses and cattle take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—All the Indians are law-abiding and pride themselves on any outward progress. Many, of course, are very poor and indolent and cannot get along without government aid.

Temperance.—It is a rare occurrence to see an Indian under the influence of liquor.

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CHISHOLM,
Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,
Micmacs of Hants County,
Shubenacadie Agency, May 5, 1913.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir.—I have the honour to submit my annual report and agricultural and industrial statistics of the band under my care.

Tribe.—The band in this county is a part of the Micmac tribe, which formerly occupied Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Population.—The total population of Indians in this county is 76.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year has been exceptionally good, tuberculosis having been the cause of nearly all the deaths. This disease, however, is not so prevalent as in past years owing, no doubt, to the prominence given to sanitation.

Occupations.—Their occupations are farming, fishing, coopering, basket-work, &c.

Buildings.—Their buildings are on the whole as comfortable as those of their poor white neigbours.

Stock.—The stock wintered well.

Farm Implements.—These are not modern, but sufficient for their purposes.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a law-abiding people and are gradually becoming more like the community in which they live and work.

Temperance.—There was no disturbance on account of liquor reported.

Your obedient servant,

ALONZO WALLACE,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,
WINDSOR AGENCY, May 19, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report from December 17, 1912, to March 31, 1913.

Tribe.—The Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Population.—The population of this agency is 26.

Health and Sanitation.—Fairly good, there is one case of tuberculosis at the present time, and a case of two of rheumatism among the older ones.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are basket-making, coopering, making axe handles, and one or two work on railroad.

Buildings.—These Indians have small frame houses, which are quite comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, law-abiding and well respected as a rule.

Temperance and Morality.—For the most part they are temperate; their morals are good.

Your obedient servant,

J. W. STEPHENS,
Indian Agent

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,
GLENDALE, March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ending March 31, 1913.

Reserves.—This agency embraces two reserves, Whycocomagh, with an area of 1,555 acres, and Malagawatch, with 1,200 acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population at Whycocomagh is 134, an increase of 11, due to births. It is noteworthy that there were no deaths here during the year. The population at Malagawatch is 27, an increase of 2 over last year, caused by migration.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health is good The death occurring on the Malagawatch reserve was due to consumption.

Occupations.—Some of the men and women hire out, others work in the Sydneys or make baskets, tubs, axe-handles, &c.

Temperance and Morality. The morals of these Micmacs are very good, and nearly all are total abstainers.

Your obedient servant,

D. MacPHERSON, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF KINGS COUNTY,
STEAM MILLS, May 8, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my statistical statement and annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Reserve.—There are two reserves,—one at Cambridge, called the Cambridge reserve, consisting of nine acres; the other at Horton, called the Horton reserve, consisting of 420 acres.

Population.—The population of this agency is 93.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good; there were no epidemic diseases and only one case of tubercular trouble.

Occupations.—These Indians work as labourers, act as guides, engage in trapping, and make baskets.

Buildings.—Their buildings are good.

Stock.—Their stock is well taken care of.

Progress.—They are law-abiding, fairly industrious, and, I think, are making a better living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral, with but very little intemperance amongst them.

Your obedient servant,

C. E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF LUNENBURG COUNTY,
BRIDGEWATER, April 19,1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my first annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Reserve.—There are two reserves in this agency; one is situated at New Germany and the other at Gold River, each containing 1,000 acres.

Population.—The population of this agency is 105.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health throughout the reserves has been up to the average. There was one death in New Germany reserve during the year. Much more care is being taken by Indians as regards cleanliness, it being difficult to teach them the necessity of isolation in cases of tuberculosis, as they do not believe it to be infectious.

Occupations.—These Indians are engaged in farming, fishing, lumbering, hunting and making baskets and mast hoops; some make beaded fancy-work. Those at and near Bridgewater that are not on the reserves get their living chiefly by fishing and lumbering (working in lumber woods). They do not farm very much, but they all make a good and comfortable living.

Buildings.—The houses and other buildings are all frame, and are comfortable, and fairly well furnished. Some of these Indians have sewing-machines and organs.

Stock.—Over one-half of the Indians own stock of some kind, of which they take good care.

Farm Implements.—A few ploughs, harrows and smaller implements, such as hoes and forks, &c., are owned by the Indians, and they are constantly replenishing them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding. I think their conditions are improving from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions the Indians of this agency are moral and temperate in their habits.

Your obedient servant,

N.P.FREEMAN,
Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,
Micmacs of Pictou County,
New Glasgow, April 11, 1913.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Reserve.—There are two reserves in this agency. The larger reserve at Fisher's Grant, near the mouth of Pictou harbour, comprises 200 acres. About 40 acres are cultivated. The other reserve, near Merigomish, consists of two small islands.

Population.—The population at present is 170.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been good. Three died of pulmonary consumption. A remarkable case of longevity was that of Sally Paul, who died during the year. She was over 100 years old, and saw five generations of descendants growing up about her.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency are employed at farming, fishing, making pick handles, butter tubs and moccasins. Quite a number during the past year have worked at the construction of the new car works near New Glasgow, where they are considered a good class of labourers.

Buildings.—The Indians have a large church and a school. They have nearly all frame buildings for dwellings.

Stock.—They own a few horses.

Farm Implements.—There are a few ploughs, harrows, sleighs and wagons owned on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are as a rule industrious and all law-abiding. They are intelligent.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, with two or three exceptions, men of temperate habits, and are in general of good moral character.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. MacLEOD.
Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,
Micmacs of Queens County,
Caledonia, April 21, 1913.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Reserve.—There is one reserve in this agency on the Wild Cat river containing 1,000 acres.

Population.—The population of this agency is about 68.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been fairly good except a few cases of grippe. They observe sanitary regulations about their buildings fairly well.

Occupations.—The Indians residing on the reserve make their living mostly by farming. Those not residing on the reserve make their living by fishing, hunting, basket-making and working in the lumber woods.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this agency are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and their morals are good.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES HARLOW,
Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,
Micmacs of Richmond County,
Chapel Island Reserve.
St. Peters, April 1, 1913.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I beg to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the southern side of the Bras d'Or lake, and comprises about 1,200 acres, besides a few islands.

Population.—The population is at present 130.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health throughout the reserve during the year past has been good. There was no epidemic of any kind. There were four deaths from tuberculosis. An improvement in the Indian's observance of sanitary regulations about his premises is quite noticeable.

Occupations.—The Indians are engaged in farming, fishing, making pit-timber, baskets, axe handles, and hiring as labourers. As a class they give good satisfaction as labourers.

Buildings.—Seventy-five per cent of the buildings are frame and as a rule comfortable and fairly furnished.

Stock.—On account of the poor hay crop on the reserve last summer, the Indians wisely sold in the fall what they could of their stock. Yet over one-half of them own stock of some kind, and of this they take good care.

Farm Implements.—There has been a satisfactory increase in the number of farm implements bought during the year. They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are most law-abiding, are as a rule industrious, and are without a doubt improving in their temporal condition.

Temperance and Morality.—There has not been one instance of drunkenness during the year. Their morals are excellent and they are practically all total abstainers from alcoholic liquors.

Your obedient servant,

R. L. MACDONALD, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF SHELBURNE COUNTY,
SHELBURNE, April 16, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

Reserve.—There is no reserve in this county. The Indians are at present located at Sable River, Shelburne River, Clyde River and Barrington.

Population.—The population of this agency is 30.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good during the year. No infectious diseases prevailed. They observe the sanitary regulations and their premises are clean and tidy.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits are fishing, hunting, basket-making and hiring as labourers.

Buildings.—The buildings in this agency are of logs and frame, and with few exceptions are in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, but make very little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and their morals are good.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HIPSON,
Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,
Micmacs of Victoria County,
Baddeck, April 12, 1913.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I beg to submit my first annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1913.

As I have been agent of this reserve only since November 18, last, my report must necessarily be a brief one.

Tribe.—The Indians of this reserve belong to the Micmac tribe.

Reserve.—The only Indian reserve in this county is situated at Middle River on the beautiful Bras d'Or lake, near the picturesque village of Nyanza. As far as I can learn, the reserve comprises about 650 acres of good land; 60 acres of this land is fairly well cultivated; 210 acres is cleared, and used principally for pasture; and about 380 acres is under wood. The soil is fertile, and, if properly cultivated, would yield good crops.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 88.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on this reserve for the past year has been somewhat better than in previous years. There has been only one death during the year. Two persons have been ailing for several months, but I do not anticipate any immediate danger of death in either case. Sanitary regulations are fairly well observed.

Occupations.—During the summer season the Indians of this reserve till their lands and raise fairly good hay and grain crops. Some of them hire out as labourers and earn good wages. Others engage in fishing cod, herring, eels and oysters. Last summer's fishing was about the ordinary catch; but the oyster industry was particularly good.

During winter the Indians engage in coopering, basket-making and also in hunting and trapping when the weather is favourable. During the past year game was fairly plentiful and trapping somewhat better than in previous years.

Buildings.—The buildings, though not large, are comfortable and generally kept in a good state of repair. They are all frame buildings. During the past year a good, commodious house was built by the department for the use of the teacher of the Indian school.

Stock.—The cattle and horses are kept in excellent condition, as the Indians have a good supply of hay and some fodder.

Farm Implements.—The number of farm implements is rather limited, but they are kept in good condition.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are of a quiet and peaceable disposition, sincerely religious, industrious and ambitious to improve their condition. During summer they make a good living, but the winters are generally long and severe, and they find it very difficult sometimes to secure sufficient food for their proper sustenance.

Temperance and Morality.—From my experience so far with the Indians of this reserve, I must say that their moral conduct is excellent, and I do not know of any serious violation of the virtue of temperance among them.

Your obedient servant,

D. J. McINTOSH,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF YARMOUTH COUNTY,
YARMOUTH, June 16, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Reserve.—There is one reserve in Yarmouth county situated on the north side of Starr road, four miles from town. It contains 21¼ acres. About 5 acres is cleared, 1½ cultivated, the rest is forest, second growth, all soft wood.

Population.—The population is 63.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians is very poor. There has been a great deal of illness, but nothing contagious.

Occupations.—Their occupations are making baskets, mast hoops, axe handles, fishing, trapping, and a few go as guides in the hunting and fishing season.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very slow. They are not inclined to roam as much as in former years, they seem to want to educate their children, and, when they get a chance, they learn quickly.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions they are temperate.

Your obedient servant,

W. H. WHALEN,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RIVER BOURGEOIS, April 13, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on Indian affairs in Nova Scotia for the fiscal year ended March 30, 1913.

Population.—While information at hand would indicate a decrease in the Indian population of this province within the past four or five years, I hold to the opinion expressed in a former report that the reverse is more probably the case. However, the prospect is not encouraging for any marked increase of population, while the high rate of mortality among infants continues to prevail; and I think this regrettable fact, due in all probability to sinister influences susceptible of modification, should receive special attention from the department's medical officers, who, upon investigation, would no doubt be able to suggest means of effecting some improvement in that respect. If the death-rate among small children could be reduced to a normal percentage, I believe the natural increase in population of Indians would be fully maintained; but in existing circumstances such a result is hardly possible.

Health and Sanitation.—As intimated in the preceding paragraph, an unhealthy condition of things must obtain among the more youthful portion of the Micmacs in Nova Scotia, and the same is true of the adult portion in some sections of the country, the result being that the aggregate number of Indians in this province is practically what it was as far back as my official experience extends.

Among adults, especially in some of the bands, tuberculosis in its various forms too frequently occurs, sometimes taking off its victims with amazing rapidity, and at other times assuming a chronic form, when the person affected may live for years.

No epidemic disease made its appearance among our Indians during the year. At present, some of the bands are very free from sickness of any kind, while others have several members on whom consumption has fastened its poisonous fangs.

As a result of persistent teaching, the majority of the Indians have acquired an intelligent grasp of the subject of sanitation, and many of them are quite careful in the observance of sanitary rules and regulations. In most Indian schools the children are taught the value of cleanliness, physical exercise, and pure air, as important factors in the preservation of health; and the influences of that education are not confined to the school, but become more or less effective throughout the whole Indian community. Agents and medical officers also are always mindful of their duties in the matter of sanitary instructions to their wards.

But it is often difficult for the average Indian to make practical use of his knowledge of sanitary science, because circumstances will not permit. He may be very poor and obliged to live with his family in a small house of one room, erected years ago, when the predominating idea among most people was to construct so as to exclude carefully the cool outside air from entering their dwellings; and being very poor, he is without the means to improve his situation and, therefore, must content himself with things as they are. In this connection, I think the department is to be commended for its willingness to assist, in deserving cases, Indians who make earnest efforts to erect dwellings constructed according to modern ideas which will afford suitable and proper accommodation. More comfortable housing than the majority now enjoy is essential to their physicial well-being, and they should be encouraged in every reasonable way, when they show a desire to attain that end.

Occupations.—An Indian's chief occupation is usually determined by his place of residence. If he lives near an industrial centre like Dartmouth, or Sydney, he is mostly employed as a day labourer, and as such his services are in good demand, where skilled labour is not required. But it must not be inferred that an Indian is incapable of becoming a craftsman. I am acquainted with several Indians who are excellent carpenters.

Those who inhabit reserves cultivate the soil to a certain extent. In the majority of cases their efforts as farmers are paralyzed in a great measure through want of teams and appliances for tilling the ground; but quite a few of them—and the number is increasing—are fairly well equipped with farm implements, horses, &c., and may be considered practical farmers, depending mainly on the products of the land for a living. This class also, when not occupied with agricultural pursuits, devotes much of their time to the manufacture of pick-handles for the use of miners and quarrymen, axe-handles, wash tubs, butter tubs, hockey-sticks, rustic seats, &c. In winter and early spring many Indians are engaged in lumbering operations. They are in much demand as stream-drivers, when the season's cut of logs is being rafted down waterways.

Indian women, as a rule, are occupied much of their time making what is known as 'fancy work,' including small, curiously shaped baskets, beaded moccasins and quill boxes. These articles often command high prices, and are easily disposed of, chiefly to American tourists, who visit different parts of Nova Scotia in summer. I am not sure, however, that this occupation affords profitable employment, because it is pursued at the expense of domestic duties, which, if properly performed, would be productive in the end of more substantial and permanent results. An Indian whose wife is a good housekeeper is almost invariably in comfortable circumstances.

Stock—Many of the horses and cattle owned on reserves are well bred; and they are well cared for, as a rule. The Indian appears to be kind to domestic animals; but he often makes the mistake which too frequently occurs with other people also:

he is liable to keep more stock over winter than his supply of hay, oats, &c., would justify, the consequences is that as the season advances and fodder is being rapidly exhausted, he becomes obliged to put his stock on allowance, and spring finds it in a poor, profitless, condition, in fact, if the department did not come to his assistance in such times of stress, he would often suffer severe loss, comparatively speaking.

Progress.—Marks of progress to a greater or less extent are evident on every reserve. The construction of new buildings, somewhat modern in design; the improvement, by alteration and enlargement, of old ones; the erection of neat wire fences; and the more extensive cultivation of the land, are all quite noticeable. With respect to new buildings, I might say that in a few instances they may be rather pretentious; yet, even if the situation justifies that criticism, I much prefer having to make it to being obliged to report no progress in that direction.

Race, Religion, Morality.—The Indians of Nova Scotia belong to the Micmac tribe of Algonquins of eastern Canada. All are Roman Catholics, very steadfast in their faith. Those living at Whycocomagh take a great pride in a new church erected on their reserve last year through the zeal and energy of the priest, who has charge of the band. The building, notwithstanding its modest dimensions, is to my mind the prettiest edifice of its kind in Cape Breton; and I regard it as another striking evidence of progress among our Indians.

All are loyal British subjects. They are honest, sober, law-abiding, and very submissive to the well intentioned wishes of those who are striving to promote their welfare. Like other people they have their faults, which, I believe, 'lean to virtue's side' oftener than is the case with most mortals.

For detailed information, I beg to refer the department to statistical returns and the reports forwarded to it by the various local officials throughout the province.

Your obedient servant,

A. J. BOYD,
Indian Supt.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
MICMACS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
HIGGINS ROAD, April 10, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this superintendency, viz.: Lennox Island reserve and the Morell reserve. The former is an island in Richmond bay; it contains an area of 1,320 acres. The latter is situated on lot or township 39, in Kings county; it contains 204 acres of good land.

Population.—The population, comprising both reserves and other localities in Prince Edward Island, is 293 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this superintendency has been fairly good; there was no epidemic during the past year.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are farming, fishing, and making baskets, axe-handles, and lobster-traps and hoops, which are used in building traps.

Stock.—The stock consists of horses and cattle. The Indians take good care of their stock.

Buildings.—The buildings are all frame, and in good repair, with a few exceptions.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of Lennox Island are well supplied with farm implements, such as ploughs, spring-tooth harrows, and other small implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding; there is a marked improvement in their condition. One of them, named Lemuel Bernard, is an enterprising young man; he has a grocery store on Lennox Island, and furnishes nearly all the supplies which are given to the destitute Indians on that reserve. He is doing a good business. It is very convenient for the poor Indians to get their supplies so near home. A post office has been established on Lennox Island this year. Chief John Sark is postmaster.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians living on the reserve of Lennox Island are temperate with a few exceptions. Their morals are good.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.

[Report received too late for publication in proper position.]

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWKS OF BAY OF QUINTE,
DESERONTO, June 14, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for the Mohawk Indians of Tyendinaga for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Reserve.—The Mohawk reservation in the township of Tyendinaga, county of Hastings, reaches from the town of Deseronto on the east to the township of Thurlow on the west, bordering on the north shore of the bay of Quinte gradually sloping southerly to the bay, the area of which is about 17,000 acres, the greater part of which is good tillable land, and in some parts partially covered with second growth trees and bushes, shallow plains, flat rock and marshes, which are used for grazing purposes, lying as they do along the shores of the bay where the stock have access to an abundance of pure water.

Population.—The population of this band is 1,411, being an increase of 23.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good, 20 deaths during the year, which is a low death-rate considering the population, no epidemic having occurred. There were a few cases of diphtheria, none of which proved fatal. The principal diseases were grippe, scarlet fever, measles and other minor ailments, which the doctors quickly overcame. There have been a few cases of tuberculosis, the percentage of which would not appear to be more than those who are afflicted with this dread disease among the white people adjacent to the reserve. I am happy to say that there are but few cases of this disease on the reservation. I attribute this to the untiring zeal of the department in sending out instructions as to sanitation and care of those who are afflicted with this disease, which instruction has, on different occasions, been communicated to the band. The doctors also have been diligent in giving instructions when called upon to visit those who are afflicted. There have been, however, a few cases of virulent type of pneumonia which in some cases resulted in death. The Indians appear anxious to observe sanitary laws, keeping their houses, yards, and outhouses clean and in a sanitary condition, cultivating flowers, having gardens, and growing vegetables, and in some cases have nice lawns, which they keep clean and tidy.

Resources and Occupations.—Principal among the occupations of the Indians are farming, gardening, raising vegetables, strawberries, raspberries and other small fruits where a ready market is found in towns adjacent to the reserve. A number went largely into growing tomatoes to supply a canning factory in Deseronto, but, owing to the cold, wet season, the tomatoes did not ripen as was expected, therefore this industry did not pay as well as was expected. There were, however, some who were well paid for their venture, one Indian having received $400 from his crop of two acres. The Indians are not discouraged at the failure, but will cultivate a larger acreage of tomatoes during this present year. Some of the young men work in the iron smelter, others in saw-mills, box factories, car shops, machine shops, being good workmen, therefore receive good wages, being temperate, reliable and punctual at their work. There are about 80 engaged in farming, nearly all of whom are successful, the land, when properly tilled, being very productive. Some, however, neglect their farms, which, when neglected, grow up with foul weeds and become non-productive. The spring of 1912 could not have been better for seeding operations, the land having worked well for a seed bed which, when sown, came up nicely and grew rapidly, but shortly after seeding the wet weather came on and drowned out a large amount of grain on low flat lands, and after the grain was cut it could not be housed owing to the continued wet weather; some of the grain which grew in the stook and when housed was wet, in many instances became musty, therefore being unsaleable. A large amount of grain was wasted in the field and those who had grain to sell received a low figure; the buckwheat crop, owing to wet weather, having been a complete failure or nearly so, and any that was harvested was unsaleable and was ground up with other unsaleable grain and fed to pigs, which, when fattened, brought high prices, and in a manner recouped for loss sustained on account of damaged grain.

A good crop of hay was harvested, but, owing to wet weather, was not in good condition, and when sold did not bring good prices, some of the farmers refused to sell at prices offered, consequently a large amount of hay will be carried over. Potatoes, when growing, appeared to be a large crop, but when harvesting operations were commenced, it was found that fully one-half was rotten, therefore potatoes were scarce, and it will be necessary for some farmers to import their seeds. Corn was a poor crop owing to the cold wet weather. A large number of Indians are engaged in dairying, having a large number of cows and sending the milk to the cheese factories, one of which is located near the eastern part of the reserve, the other at the western. Owing to the abundance of grass, they have received a good revenue from this industry.

The Agricultural Society still maintains its popularity, its membership having increased during the year, having held a very successful fall show at the council house. A good show of stock and farm produce was exhibited, and an improvement in their cattle and horses is observed, they being in fine condition. It is gratifying to observe the improvement made in their cows and other stock, some of which are well bred. There are some fine specimens of Holsteins, Jerseys and Durhams. Various breeds of hens, turkeys, geese and ducks were shown, which the Indians appear to be interested in. A fine lot of horses were shown which would compare favourably with any of the adjoining townships of white people.

Buildings.—Several buildings have been erected during the year, being well and substantially built on stone foundations, comfortable and up-to-date, two large barns having been built with underground stables, with all the latest improvements, old buildings having been repaired, gardens and lawns fenced and painted, showing conclusively that the Indians are progressive and prosperous, their houses and surroundings being more home-like and comfortable.

Stock.—The cattle and horses are largely a mixed breed, which is gradually being improved as better stock is bought for breeding purposes, which gradually brings their stock to a higher grade.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have sufficient implements of the latest improved kind, some of which are not properly housed. However, efforts have been made by a number to erect proper buildings to protect them from the weather when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of the band are steadily progressing, largely sober and industrious, each year bettering their condition, priding themselves on their stock, keeping their buildings, outhouses, and fences in good condition, and surroundings clean and comfortable. Several of the younger members have engaged in farming and are becoming prosperous and comfortable.

There are others who are indolent, becoming destitute and more miserable as they advance in years, but I am proud to say that very few are in this condition, the band as a whole being prosperous, contented and comfortable, and proud of their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—There are members of this band who are addicted to the excessive use of liquor, thereby wasting their means, at times paying fines or being sent to prison. The majority being temperate, look with contempt upon those who waste their means in this way. The younger members look upon those addicted to liquor with contempt. Liquor is a curse, there appears to be no possible way of convicting those who supply the liquor to the Indians. The morals of the band are good, comparing favourably with any community, the Indians being kind to each other, law abiding, courteous, willing to lend a helping hand to any member in distress or sickness, sympathizing with any and all weak members.

Your obedient servant,

JOS. R. STAINTON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
BIRTLE AGENCY,
BIRTLE, April 9, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report together with agricultural and industrial statistics for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

Tribe.—There are five reserves in this agency; four are occupied by the Saulteaux, and one by the Sioux or Dakotas.

The Saulteaux are a branch of the Ojibbewa tribe, and receive annuity. The Sioux receive no annuity. They are part of the band of Sioux who came to the Dominion of Canada after the Minnesota massacre, 1862-3, and refused to return to the United States. They were given a reserve by the Dominion government, and some cattle and farm implements to enable them to earn their own living by farming and cattle-raising, which they are doing very successfully.

BIRDTAIL SIOUX BAND, NO. 57.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 6,400 acres, and is located at the junction of the Birdtail creek and the Assiniboine river. The land is a light loam on the bench and in the valley of the Assiniboine, heavy clay, fertile, and suitable for the growing of wheat, corn, oats, and root crops of all kinds. There is a good portion of the valley meadows, which yields a fair average amount of good hay in the rainy seasons. There are about 600 acres in wood, mostly scrub, consisting of oak, elm, maple, and poplar. The Assiniboine river borders the south and west portion of the reserve, and the Birdtail creek runs through the northwest portion. The valley of the Birdtail creek

runs through the northwest portion and is wooded, principally with poplar, and in many places there is a great growth of wild fruits. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway runs through the reserve along the valley of the Assiniboine river, hugging the hills, and crosses the Birdtail creek in a northwesterly direction. Beulah is the nearest village to the reserve, being 5 miles east, and Uno, on the Grand Trunk Pacific, is now the nearest post office, 2 miles distant. Birtle is 12 miles north.

KEESEEKOOWENIN'S BAND, NO. 61.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the Little Saskatchewan river, and on the base of the Riding mountains, and has an area of 6,600 acres. This includes the fishing station and the east half of section 8, township 20, range 19, west, at Clearwater lake, about 20 miles northeast of the reserve, near Elphinstone, Manitoba. The soil is a black loam, some parts of the valley being very stony and unfit for cultivation; most of the cleared land, however, is fertile and suitable for raising grain and root crops of all kinds. The pasturage for stock is getting less each year on the cleared land, as it is being cultivated and fenced. There is good grazing, however, in the wooded sections, as there are numerous small lakes and open places where the animals can feed, get water, and find good shelter. In the valley along the Little Saskatchewan river, which runs north and south through the reserve, there are large meadows, which supply the bulk of the hay required for stock. Around the numerous small lakes and ponds small quantities of hay can also be cut. There are about 3,883 acres in wood, mostly small poplar, willow, with some spruce and tamarack at Clearwater lake. The Canadian Northern railway (Clan William branch) runs southeast of the reserve, and Elphinstone, about a quarter of a mile from the southern boundary, is the nearest post office.

WAYWAYSEECAPPO'S RESERVE, NO. 62.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 24,960 acres, and is located about 15 miles northeast from Birtle and is 5 miles west of Rossburn, Man. The Birdtail creek runs through the northeast corner of the reserve. There are about 19,000 acres in wood, mostly poplar and willow. The large poplar is suitable for building houses and stables and the remainder makes good firewood, and the large willows are used for fence posts. In the southern and western portions are numerous lakes and ponds, and hay meadows, which furnish sufficient hay for stock, and for sale. The soil is a rich, heavy black loam, and is suitable for the growing of all kinds of grain and root crops, also the raising of stock. Most of the north half of the reserve is thickly wooded and the south, open prairie, with numerous sloughs and bluffs of poplar and willow.

GAMBLER'S BAND, NO. 63.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 774 acres, and is situated near Silver creek. The Assiniboine river is on the west side, and Binscarth, Man., a small town on the northwestern branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, is 5 miles northeast from the reserve. There are about 50 acres in wood, mostly small poplar, willow and scrub oak. The soil is black, sandy loam, and suitable for the growing of all kinds of grain and root crops.

ROLLING RIVER BAND, NO. 67.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 12,800 acres, and is situated about 8 miles north of Basswood, Man., a small village on the Canadian Pacific railway (Minnedosa and Yorkton branch). The land is undulating with a great deal of poplar and willow brush. There are numerous lakes and sloughs. Four of the lakes contain fish. The hay-supply is obtained around the lakes and sloughs, but in very rainy seasons the supply is limited, on account of the high water in them. The Rolling river runs

through the eastern portion of the reserve, north and south. The soil is a black loam, and suitable for grain-growing and root crops. Owing to the hilly and rough nature of the land, it being heavily wooded with poplar and willow, it is hard for the Indians in clearing the land, unaccustomed as they have always been to this sort of work, to make the rapid progress that might be expected of them. The Canadian Northern railway (Clan William branch) runs north of the northern boundary of the reserve. There are about 7,800 acres in wood, principally poplar and willow. The large poplar is suitable for building purposes. The nearest post office is Rolling River, about 3 miles from the reserve.

CLEARWATER LAKE FISHING STATION, NO. 61A.

Reserve.—This reserve is part of the Keeseekoowenin's, No. 61, and is located about 25 miles northeast of Elphinstone, Man., and in the timber reserve. The soil is light and stony and only a small area can be cultivated. The hay-supply is secured on occupied lands in the vicinity. The reserve is used as a fishing station. The principal catch is tullibee, and some jackfish. There are about 900 acres in wood principally small spruce, tamarack, poplar and willow.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Population.—The population of each band is as follows:—

Birdtail Sioux band, No. 57	76
Keeseekoowenin's band, No. 61	95
Clearwater Lake band, No. 61	18
Waywayseecappo's band, No. 62	196
Gambler's band, No. 63	15
Rolling River band, No. 67	78
Total population	478

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency on the whole has been very satisfactory during the past year. There have been 12 births and 9 deaths, 3 adults and 6 minors. There was 1 case of typhoid fever on the Waywayseecappo's reserve, and the medical officer, Dr. Evans, took all the necessary precautions in the case, with the result that no other cases developed. Grippe was prevalent during the winter and several deaths resulted from this disease, as a result of pneumonia following in each fatal case. Tuberculosis was the cause of the deaths of the adults. The winter was a severe one, having been continuously cold with a heavy snow-fall, and was especially hard on the Indians, confining them more closely to their homes, and under the conditions in which they live, proving to them the great importance of keeping themselves and their homes clean; and that the instructions of the department towards this end are wise, and so they see the necessity of carrying them out, as far as possible. The low death-rate bears this out. The Cottage hospital in connection with the Birtle boarding school (Dr. Wheeler, medical officer and Nurse Highet in charge) has done excellent work during the year. The patients were principally school pupils, but a larger number of patients from the reserves were treated than in former years, going to show that the prejudice against coming to the hospital, which a large number of the Indians have, is wearing off.

The fact that the Indians during the spring and summer months move from their houses and live in tents, has a great tendency to improve their health, and it also gives them the opportunity to clean their houses and premises thoroughly.

Occupations and Resources.—The members of the Birdtail Sioux band, No. 57, are farmers. Their principal grain crop is wheat; oats and barley are also grown for feed. They have good gardens, raise corn, potatoes and other garden stuffs.

They also raise cattle, some horses and pigs. The majority raise poultry and some turkeys and geese. The women make baskets, straw and rag mats, moccasins and beadwork of all kinds. Some of the band also earn a little by the sale of fur, senega-root, wild fruits and fire-wood. Their principal income is from the sale of wheat, which generally grades No. 1 and 2 Northern.

The majority of the members of the Keeseekoowenin's reserve, No. 61, now earn their living by farming and raising cattle and some horses. Some few still earn their living by hunting, trapping and fishing. The women make baskets, straw and rag mats, moccasins and beadwork of all kinds. Some of the young women are excellent needlewomen and earn a good living by their industry in this line; some also work out as domestics. A number of the young men work out as farm labourers and earn good wages.

The members of the Waywayseecappo's reserve, No. 62, farm a little, raise some cattle and a few horses. Considerable revenue is made by the band in the sale of fire-wood, hay, senega-root and wild fruits. The young men work out as farm labourers and some of the young women, ex-pupils of the Birtle boarding school, as domestics in the homes of white farmers in the vicinity of their reserves.

The women make baskets, straw and rag mats, moccasins and beadwork of all kinds and tan hides. A number of the men work out during harvest and threshing-time with their teams, and make good wages. The band also makes considerable money by the sale of fur, principally muskrat, mink and wolf.

The members of the Rolling River band, No. 67, farm a little, raise some cattle and horses and a few poultry. Their principal revenue is from the sale of fire-wood, hay and furs. They also work out with their teams during the threshing season, and earn good wages. The women make baskets, straw and rag mats, moccasins and beadwork of all kinds, and work out occasionally in the homes of the white farmers in the vicinity of their reserve.

The Gambler's reserve, No. 63, has only two families, John Tanner and his son Joseph. The father is a good farmer and cultivates over 100 acres. His princpal crop is wheat. He also raises horses and cattle, pigs and poultry of all kinds. He is progressive and is very well-to-do. His farm is well equipped with all the necessary up-to-date machinery required to work a farm. His son Joseph is employed at his trade of shoemaking in the Qu'Appelle industrial school, of which he is a graduate.

Buildings.—The class of building on the reserve is log with shingled roofs, with kitchens attached. There are also a number of lumber ones, neatly built and painted. There are a number of log shanties, but these are getting less each year. The stables are also log, with a few lumber ones. The granaries are mostly built of lumber.

Good progress is being made in the building of dwelling-houses on each reserve, and each head of a family tries to have a better one than his neighbour.

Stock.—The past winter was a severe one, but fortunately there were no very bad storms. Hay ran short on some of the reserves, especially on the Birdtail Sioux and Keeseekoowenin's reserves, and some little loss may be expected later on. On the whole cattle and horses have come through in very fair condition. Bulls wintered very well with the exception of those on the two reserves mentioned above. On the whole the owners of stock take good care of their animals: there are some, however, who give their animals, especially the cattle, very little attention or care.

Farm Implements.—The reserves on the whole are fairly well equipped with the necessary farm implements, and the Indians are adding each year to the number. Most of the farm machinery is owned by the Indians themselves, having been purchased by their own earnings, and consequently is well cared for by the owners.

Two of the bands, Birdtail Sioux and Keeseekoowenin's, have purchased steam threshing outfits, for which they are paying, in both cases, in yearly instalments.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress of the Indians in this agency is slowly but steadily improving. In the cultivation of the soil the Indians are showing greater interest, especially as they are not so easily discouraged as in former years after a bad harvest and low prices for grain (which was the condition last season), but intend to make a better effort to increase their acreage this coming season. There are of course a number who will never settle down to farm or raise cattle, preferring to roam about picking up odd jobs here and there, and doing some hunting and trapping during the fur seasons.

A notable feature to be commended is the number of school graduates who subscribe for the weekly newspapers of Winnipeg, *Farmer's Advocate* and the local weekly papers.

On the whole the Indians are industrious and have great respect for the law. Some, through their industry, are improving their condition, and others do not seem to get any better off, and are always in debt to the local merchants.

The cattle industry is not going ahead as it should. The restrictions of pasturage and small hay crops have retarded this industry to some extent.

Temperance and Morality.—During the past year the conduct of the Indians has been satisfactory. There are some who are addicted to intoxicants, and seem to have no great trouble in procuring them if they have the money to pay for them. It is almost impossible to convict suspects in these cases, as absolute proof is necessary, and while there are those who are always ready to report these cases, it is another matter when it comes to sworn evidence. The department has a special constable for the suppression of the traffic. The morals of the Indians, under the conditions in which they live, are fairly good.

Crops.—The spring seeding was late, the land having been very wet, seeding was general by May 1, and was completed by June 1. The growing conditions during the beginning of June were fair, but towards the end and first part of July no rain fell and the crops were commencing to suffer. The situation, however, was relieved in time to save the crop in part, but some of the grain-fields suffered. Hail also did considerable damage on some of the reserves. Harvest began on August 30, and was general on September 4. Threshing began on October 8, but returns were far below expectations, especially on the Birdtail Sioux reserve. Potatoes were a good crop, but corn and other garden stuff was poor, on account of the dry weather in June. Wheat averaged 8; oats, 23·60; barley, 9·88 bushels per acre.

Your obedient servant,

G. H. WHEATLEY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
CLANDEBOYE AGENCY,
SELKIRK, March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Clandeboye agency for the year ending March 31, 1913.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

Tribe.—The people of this agency are Saulteaux, with more or less of an admixture of Swampy Cree.

OLD ST. PETERS RESERVE.

This reserve was surrendered and sold in the year 1907 and can hardly be considered as a reserve now, although the annuity and land payments were made there in June, 1912. There are still residing on the old reserve about 921 Indians.

BROKENHEAD BAND.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 15 and 16, ranges 6 and 7, east of the principal meridian. It is heavily timbered with poplar, spruce and tamarack. It is watered by the Brokenhead river, and contains 21·90 square miles.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 145.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the principal occupations, but some of the Indians work in the cord-wood and tie camps during the winter months.

Buildings.—The houses are built of logs, with shingle roofs, in which the Indians live in the winter; but they usually live in teepees or tents during the summer.

Stock.—The Indians of this reserve cannot be classed as stock-raisers, at present they have 8 horses, 65 head of cattle and 2 pigs; but these figures do not include 8 head of cattle supplied by the department.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used here.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are principally pagans and are not very progressive, the majority of them are in poor circumstances.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate, and their morals are as good as the average.

FORT ALEXANDER BAND.

Tribe.—These people are Saulteaux, with a mixture of French half-breed.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the bank of the Winnipeg river, in townships 18 and 19, ranges 8 and 9, east of the principal meridian. The river runs in a northeasterly direction and empties into Lake Winnipeg.

Population.—The population of this band is 531.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good this season.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are fishing and hunting, but they also work as labourers at any work they can find to do. Fur has been quite plentiful this season and some of the band have made very good wages hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—The buildings are constructed of logs with shingled roofs, and in most cases are comfortable and clean.

Stock.—These Indians have more live stock than any other band in this agency. They have at present 8 horses, 264 cattle and 5 pigs; this does not include 10 head of cattle supplied them by the department.

Farm Produce.—This year these Indians have raised about 1,200 bushels of grain, and the majority of them have small gardens.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are fairly temperate, and their morals are slightly above the average.

BLACK RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band is a mixture of Saulteux and Swampy Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Little Black river, on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg, and contains 2,000 acres, which is timbered with a mixture of spruce, tamarack and poplar.

Population.—This band has a population of 76.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the principal occupations, although most of the men worked in the lumber camp last winter.

Buildings.—The buildings are of logs with shingled roofs, and are very comfortable and clean.

Stock.—There are at present 21 head of cattle on this reserve, which number includes 2 head supplied by the department.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people seem to be industrious and are doing fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and are morally as good as could be expected.

HOLLOWWATER RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Hole river, on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg, and contains 3,316 acres. The surrounding country is reported to be rich in mineral. Fire was through this reserve some years ago, and there is quite a lot of dry tamarack and spruce still standing on the burned part of the reserve.

Population.—This band has a population of 102.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been exceptionally good, and not one death has occurred during the past winter.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the principal occupations, but fishing was very poor this season at all the reserves situated on Lake Winnipeg.

Buildings.—Their houses are built of logs with shingled roofs and seem to be warm and comfortable.

Stock.—There are at present 2 horses and 21 head of cattle on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people seem to be satisfied, but they do not make much progress and are very much given to roaming around.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, and their morals compare very favourably with those of other bands.

Your obedient servant,

F. W. R. COLCLEUGH,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
FISHER RIVER AGENCY,
HODGSON, May 22, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I respectfully beg to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

As I was appointed to this agency only in January, my report will be very brief.

Reserve.—The Fisher River agency is composed of the following reserves:—Peguis, Fisher River, Jackhead, Grand Rapids, Poplar River, Berens River, Bloodvein, Pekangekum, Deer Lake and Little Grand Rapids, situated upon or adjacent to Lake Winnipeg.

Tribe.—The first two reserves are composed of Cree Indians, the remaining eight bands are of the Saulteaux tribe, with the exception of a few Ojibbewas.

Population.—The total population of the agency is about 2,000.

Health.—Taken as a whole the health is good, but could be improved, and the ravages of consumption greatly lessened, if the Indians could be induced to adopt common sanitary precautions and keep better ventilation in their houses during the winter months.

Occupations.—Most of the Indians obtain a living by hunting and fishing, some are employed by the fish companies on Lake Winnipeg during the summer and in the lumber camps in the winter. The new reserve of Peguis, a splendid piece of land, is well suited for mixed farming; the people who are already in occupation from the old reserve of St. Peters are making good progress, having large gardens and some several acres of land sown with grain. With cattle-raising the Indians of Peguis reserve should be very comfortable in a short time.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance in this agency is as good as can be expected considering the example set by those who are supposed to know better. Morally there is plenty of room for improvement.

General Remarks.—The rapidity with which the country to the west of Lake Winnipeg is being settled will soon deplete it of game of every kind. The desire of the Peguis band to cultivate land and raise cattle is gratifying. If the bands to the north of Peguis will bestir themselves with their cattle and gardens, all could become self-supporting. Many of the homes in the Peguis and Fisher River reserves are a credit to the occupants.

Your obedient servant,

T. H. CARTER,
Indian Agent.

LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,
RAINY RIVER DISTRICT, FORT FRANCES AGENCY,
FORT FRANCES, ONT., April 10, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1913, together with statistical statement.

Agency.—This agency comprises the following bands, viz.:—Hungry Hall, Nos. 1 and 2; Long Sault, Nos. 1 and 2; Manitou Rapids, Nos. 1 and 2; Little Forks; Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickousemenecaning, Seine River, Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake, being 14 in all, with a total population of 842, being the same as in my last report.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

HUNGRY HALL BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—Reserves Nos. 14 and 15 are situated at the mouth of the Rainy river, and contain 6,280 acres.

There is very little merchantable timber on these reserves, but considerable dead timber that is only fit for cord-wood. The land is good, being a rich clay loam.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 43.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the different bands in this agency has been fairly good; there has been no epidemic, and the death-rate has been lower than it has been during the past eight years.

Occupations.—The Indians work at taking out dry cord-wood in the winter, and for settlers, at saw-mills and river-driving in the summer, besides fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—All the Indians residing along the river have fairly good log houses.

Temperance.—All the Indians in this agency are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants; but, as every known case of intoxication has been promptly prosecuted, and severe punishment inflicted, a great improvement has been effected. At the present time an Indian of the Couchiching band is serving a six months' sentence for giving liquor to other Indians; a bartender at Rainy River was fined $200 and costs for supplying liquor to an Indian last fall.

LONG SAULT BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—These reserves, Nos. 12 and 13, are situated on the north bank of the Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. Their combined area is 11,413 acres.

The land is a rich clay loam. There is very little merchantable timber on them.

Population.—The population of these bands is 62.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out dead timber, in saw-mills, at river-driving, on steamboats, and for settlers, besides fishing and hunting.

MANITOU RAPIDS BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserve.—These bands occupy reserve No. 11, which is situated on the north bank of Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. The area is 5,736 acres. The land is a rich clay loam. There is very little merchantable timber on it.

Population.—The population is 89.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out timber, river-driving, in saw-mills, and for settlers, besides fishing and hunting.

Stock.—The members of this and the Little Forks band are the only ones in this agency that show a desire to care for cattle, and they are not doing as well as they should.

LITTLE FORKS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the Rainy river, 12 miles west of Fort Frances, opposite the mouth of the Little Forks river, and is designated as Reserve No. 10. It contains an area of 1,920 acres.

The land is a rich clay loam. There is a large quantity of good spruce for pulpwood, but very little of other merchantable timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 48.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out timber, they work in lumber camps, river-driving, and for settlers. They also fish and hunt.

WILD LANDS RESERVE, NO. 15M.

This reserve comprises 24,358 acres, and is owned in common by all the above mentioned Rainy river bands.

There are large quantities of merchantable timber on this reserve, consisting of pine, tamarack, spruce and cedar.

The greater portion of the reserve is a rich clay loam. It adjoins the Hungry Hall reserves, near the mouth of the Rainy river.

COUCHICHING BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on Rainy lake and Stangecoming bay, 3 miles north of Fort Frances, and are designated as 16A, 16D and 18B.

They contain an area of 15,947 acres. There is considerable good land, but the greater portion is rocky and broken. There is very little merchantable timber on these reserves, owing to frequent fires in the past.

Population.—The population of this band is 191.

Occupations.—This band has various occupations, consisting of working in lumber camps, river-driving, in saw-mills, cutting and hauling cord-wood, fishing and hunting. A number of the women get steady work in washing and scrubbing at Fort Frances, and as the greater portion of this band are smart, intelligent half-breeds, they make a good living.

Buildings.—Their houses are well built, and are kept very neat and clean A number have good frame houses; the rest are log buildings with shingled roofs.

Temperance.—The majority of this band are fairly temperate and moral.

STANGECOMING BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve, No. 18C, is situated on Rainy lake, about 8 miles north of Fort Frances, and contains 3,861 acres, the greater portion being barren rock, and the timber is of poor quality, except at the north end, where there is some good tamarack and jack-pine.

Population.—This band has a population of 38.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by fishing and hunting, but a number work in lumber camps, river-driving, and in saw-mills.

Temperance.—The Indians of this and the following bands are all addicted to the use of intoxicants, but I think there has been an apparent improvement in this respect. In other respects they are fairly moral and law-abiding.

NIACATCHEWENIN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves attached to this band are 17A and 17B, and are situated about 26 miles northwest of Fort Frances, on the Northwest bay, in Rainy lake. The area of these reserves is 6,201 acres. The greater portion is rocky and broken. There is considerable good timber on 17B, principally pine.

Population.—The population of this band is 65.

Occupations.—The young men get employment in lumber camps, at river-driving and saw-mills, but they principally live by fishing and hunting.

NICKICKOUSEMENECANING BAND.

Reserves.—This band owns 26A, on Red Gut bay, 26B, on Porter's inlet, and 26C, on Sand Island river. The combined area is 10,227 acres. There is considerable merchantable timber on 26C, but the merchantable timber on the other two reserves has been sold. The soil is light.

Population.—This band has a population of 47.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by fishing and hunting, but for the past two years they have made considerable money by picking up saw-logs on the lake, for lumber companies; the chief owns a motor boat, with which they gather the logs. They are paid $20 a head, which is derived from interest money from the sale of their timber. This money is paid semi-annually.

SEINE RIVER BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves, Nos. 23 and 23A, extending from Wild Potato lake to Sturgeon Falls, on Seine river; and No. 23B, at the mouth of Seine river. They contain a combined area of 11,063 acres. There is considerable good timber on these reserves, but the land is sandy and rocky.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by fishing and hunting.

LAC LA CROIX BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve, No. 25D, belonging to this band is situated on Lac la Croix, near the boundary, about 100 miles east of Fort Frances, and contains 15,353 acres. There is considerable good timber on this reserve, but the land is poor.

Population.—The population of this band is 115.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are fishing and hunting.

STURGEON LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The allotted reserve for this band is situated on Kawawiagamak lake, and contains an area of 5,948 acres.

There is said to be considerable good timber on this reserve, principally pine.

Population.—The population of this band is only 12.

Occupations.—These Indians depend entirely upon fishing and hunting for their living.

Your obedient servant,

J. P. WRIGHT,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
GRISWOLD AGENCY,
GRISWOLD, April 1, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.— I have the honour to submit my annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of the band on the two reserves in this agency are Sioux or Dakotas who either migrated from across the boundary line years ago, or are descendants of the same.

OAK RIVER BAND, NO. 58.

Reserve.—Commencing at the point of section where the Assiniboine river crosses the surveyed road running north and south between sections 34 and 35, township 9, range 23, west of the principal meridian, and going north 6½ miles to the northwest corner post of section 34, of township 10, the western boundary of this reserve is met; thence from said corner post going east 3 miles to the northeast corner post of section 36, of the same township, is the northern boundary; thence going south 3 miles to the intersection of the public road by the Assiniboine river where a bridge crosses over, is the eastern boundary. The northern, eastern and western boundaries are Dominion land surveyed roads, while on the south the Assiniboine river forms the natural boundary.

Within these boundaries are 9,734 acres of a varied topography. Near the river along the southern boundary are very valuable hay-lands, about 3½ miles long by ½ a mile in width, covering 900 acres. As one recedes from the river and crosses the meadow, the land rises abruptly from the flats and forms a bold steep ridge the length of the reserve. In this ridge are several deep ravines that have been washed out by great floods at some former period, and in which now grow poplar, ash and scrubby oak, which, together with the timber on the reserve side of the river, form a fair supply of building timber and fire-wood of about 750 acres.

On the southern end of the ridge, and eastern side left bare by these former floods, are thousands of tons of boulders, fit for building purposes; and in plain sight for 6 miles along the ridge and in the valleys are valuable sand and gravel beds. Of this rough country of sand, gravel, and boulders, there are about 2,000 acres. The remainder of the reserve of 6,084 acres is a rolling prairie of rich sandy loam, and 2,773 acres of this is under cultivation.

Population.—The total population on this reserve is 322.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health conditions of this band continue to improve. Hygienic laws are being observed to a certain extent, and the life in the open air all through the spring, summer and fall is a great factor in the health of these Indians. The reserve has been free from any epidemics during the past year. There are few cases of tuberculosis on this reserve. There would be many more if the Indians lived in their small close houses all the year round. It is not easy to teach the Indians how to ventilate their houses, but it is to be hoped that in time they will improve in this respect.

They all gather and burn the refuse that has accumulated around their houses during the winter season. The Sioux or Dakotas living on this reserve are a very hardy race and there are some fine specimens of manhood here, tall, well built, cleanly fellows. The death-rate was slightly in excess of the birth-rate this year. There are 7 old men and 19 old women ranging from 65 to 85 years of age.

Occupations.—The Indians are for the most part good farmers. A few go trapping in the season and meet with varied success. Fur was not very plentiful this season and the Indians have to go a long way to get any at all. There is no trapping around here. A few of them go fishing and catch enough for domestic purposes. One-third of the Indians go hunting big game during the season. They thoroughly enjoy the hunt and all were successful this year.

The Indians had a fairly good crop this year; but, owing to the poor crops during the two preceding seasons, some of them got rather deeply into debt and it took all and more than they made to clear them. The particulars of crops with values and all information as to sources of income have been given in full detail in the agricultural and industrial statistics accompanying this report.

As the reserve is too small for pasturage for cattle, the Indians only keep a few milch cows for the use of their families.

Buildings.—There have been a number of buildings erected this year, on a slightly larger scale than the old houses. The winter abodes of the Indians are far too small for health and comfort, and I think that in the future they will build larger and better houses.

Stock.—The Indians are improving their stock, both by breeding and purchasing a better class of horses. Two or three teams of heavy work horses have been purchased by the Indians this year. One man paid $600 for a span of heavy mares.

All stock is in good condition for the work this spring, especially the work oxen loaned by the department to the ex-pupils.

Farm Implements.—The Indians follow the example of their white neighbours and leave the bulk of their machinery outside.

Characteristics.—The Sioux Indian is very industrious, for the most part ambitious, and possessed of a large stock of patience. He has a fertile imagination, rather suspicious nature, and has no idea of economy.

Progress.—The Sioux of this band are making a good living out of the land, and one Indian had over 3,000 bushels of wheat; he sold one car-load, and he has another car-load in the elevator. This same Indian is opening a bank account this spring. In a general way they are finding out that it pays to put a little money by. They are

also improving their horses and making them more valuable. The Indians of this agency paid nearly $5,000 worth of approved accounts, and also paid quite a number of outside accounts, so on the whole they are progressing very favourably.

These Indians observe the law as well as their white brethren, and in some ways they are ahead of them; an Indian will pay up cheerfully if he has anything to pay with.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been no whisky-drinking reported on the reserve this year, although one or two have got liquor in Brandon. Owing to the foreign element in the country, it is easy for an Indian to obtain whisky if he wants it very badly. The tendency of the band is towards temperance. There have been no magisterial cases during the year, just a few family disagreements that were settled amicably.

There is a decided improvement in the morals of the Indians, undoubtedly due to the education they have received in the churches and schools.

OAK LAKE BAND, NO. 59.

Reserve.—This reserve is 5 miles north of the village of Pipestone, Man., and covers 2,560 acres, or 4 square miles. It occupies part of sections Nos. 33, 34, and 35, of township 7, range 26, and also part of sections 9, 10, and 11, of township 8, range 26. The Pipestone river crosses this reserve from north to south, and upon each side of it is growing building timber and fire-wood to the extent of 150 acres.

On the lowlands adjacent are 200 acres of meadow-land, furnishing in wet years abundance of hay for use and for sale. The remainder of the surface of 2,200 acres is a good sandy loam, 408 acres of which is under actual cultivation.

Population.—The total population of this band is 70.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band is normal. Nearly all the Indians on this reserve move down into the bush by the river during the winter, so that they are fairly healthy owing to the better ventilation in the tents. There have been two or three cases of serious illness during the winter and Dr. Banting, of Pipestone, has been out fairly often. The cases are progressing favourably.

Occupations.—The general occupation is that of farming. The particulars as to acres, crops, values and improvements are all to be found in the return of agricultural and industrial statistics which is forwarded with this report. During the season some of the band spent a portion of time in hunting and trapping, finding the same, not only profitable, but enjoyable.

Stock and Implements.—Owing to shortage of pasture, the band has given up the cattle industry.

The Indians on this reserve are not so well equipped with stock and implements as the Indians on the Oak River reserve, consequently they do not farm as much as they might do.

Buildings.—There were no new buildings erected this year.

Stock.—The Indians take good care of their horses and always keep enough hay for their own use. There is one new team of work horses on the reserve this year.

Farm Implements.—The usual Manitoba care is given to the implements, left exposed to the elements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Sioux on this reserve are more of a roaming disposition and not so disposed to work. There are quite a number of the Turtle Mountain reserve Indians here, and they brought their failings with them.

There are a few good examples on the reserve: one man had over 6,000 bushels of wheat and 1,400 bushels of oats; the others ranged from 60 bushels to 400. Several have turned over a new leaf and are ready for work in the spring.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole they are a law-abiding community. The missionary told me that there has been no gambling on the reserve, and I have had no complaints against the Indians for drinking intoxicants this year.

Their morality is as good as can be expected from them. There is room for improvement along this line.

Your obedient servant,

JAS. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

ONTARIO AND MANITOBA,
KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCIES,
KENORA, Ont., March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, together with statistical statement, and inventory of government property under my charge.

KENORA AGENCY.

There are twelve bands in this agency, viz.: the Dalles, Rat Portage, Shoal Lake, Nos. 39 and 40; Northwest Angle, Nos. 33, 34 and 37; Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assabaska, Whitefish Bay, and Islington.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Ojibbewas.

THE DALLES BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Winnipeg river, about 10 miles north of the town of Kenora, with an area of 8,009 acres. On it there is a quantity of Norway and jack pine and spruce, with a few hay meadows.

Population.—This band has a population of 86.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been fairly good. Sanitary measures have been fairly well observed, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working in the lumber camps, acting as guides, and hunting and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. Some have nice gardens.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding, and a few of them are industrious, and making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are fair. A majority of the band are addicted to the use of intoxicants, whenever they can in any way procure them.

RAT PORTAGE BAND.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves, viz., 32A and 32B, on Matheson and Clearwater bays, Lake of the Woods, having a combined area of 13,280 acres. On these reserves are to be found tamarack, spruce, poplar and pine, with some hay swamps.

Population.—This band has a population of 81.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole the health of these Indians has been good. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed, and all Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The members of this band engage in hunting, trapping, fishing, working in the lumber camps and on steamers during the summer, and some of them have nice patches of potatoes, and other vegetables.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are generally law-abiding and civil. Their progress is very slow so far as the reserve is concerned, as they prefer to work out rather than on their reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants. Their morals are on a par with the other Indians of this district, and are fairly good.

SHOAL LAKE BANDS, NOS. 39 AND 40.

Reserves.—These reserves are situated on the west and northwest shores of Shoal lake, partly in the province of Manitoba and partly in Ontario. The combined area is 16,205 acres. On these reserves there is a small quantity of cedar, spruce, pine and poplar, with hay swamps and agricultural land.

Population.—The combined population is 145.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the health of the bands has been good. Sanitary measures are fairly well carried out, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Trapping, hunting, fishing, working on steamers and in the lumber camps, are the occupations of these Indians. Some have very nice gardens.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of logs, well built, of fair size, with good shingled roofs, well furnished and ventilated, and clean.

Stock.—What stock they have is well cared for both as to feed and water as well as properly stabled, and it has wintered in first-class order.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all kinds of implements, and they take good care of them by keeping all their tools and implements under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the members of these two bands are industrious, and are becoming richer every year. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of these Indians are fairly temperate, while a portion of them make use of liquor to excess whenever they can procure it. Their morals are on a par with any of the other bands, which is fairly good.

NOTHWEST ANGLE BANDS, NOS. 33, 34 AND 37.

Reserves.—These bands hold the following reserves, viz., 33A, 34B, Whitefish Bay; 34C, 37C, 37B, at Northwest Angle, part in Manitoba and part in Ontario; 34 and 34C on Lake of the Woods; 37A, 34B, on Shoal lake; and 37 on Big island. The combined area is 20,183 acres. On these reserves there is a quantity of good timber and some fine hay swamps.

Population.—The combined population is 124.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the bands on the whole has been fairly good; several deaths have occurred, from old age, and long standing sickness; but no serious epidemic has visited the bands. Sanitary measures have been carried out and all Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working at the fisheries, lumber camps, on steamboats, hunting, fishing and berry and wild rice picking are the occupations of these Indians. Some of them have very nice gardens, from which they derive great benefit with potatoes and vegetables.

Stock.—Only Councillor Maisbeekeejick, No. 11, of band No. 34 has any stock, which he has raised himself, and he takes good care of his animals, all of which he has wintered in good condition, and he deserves credit for the progress he is making, not only with his stock, but otherwise. I may say that the other two bands are not progressing very much.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of these bands prefer to roam about in the old Indian way, and but slight progress is made on any of these reserves. They are generally indolent and do not take to farm work. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the members of these bands are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, while a number of them may be considered temperate. Their morals are fair.

BUFFALO BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Buffalo bay, Lake of the Woods, in the province of Manitoba; area 5,763 acres. There is a very small amount of timber on this reserve, but some very good agricultural lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 31.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been on the whole fairly good, sanitary precautions have been fairly well observed, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, picking wild rice, making rush mats and bead work, are the occupations of these Indians. Some of the men work on the boats and on the railroad, while some have nice gardens.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of logs, well built, of fair size, and are kept clean and are well ventilated.

Stock.—They have only one yoke of oxen, which are well cared for in every respect.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is on the whole of a progressive nature, and is becoming better off each year.

Temperance and Morality.—While a number of the band are to be considered temperate, yet the majority of them are much addicted to the use of intoxicants, which it is easy for them to procure on the American side, at Warroad, Minn., about 12 miles from the reserve. They are fairly moral.

BIG ISLAND BAND.

Reserves.—This band has eight reserves, viz., 31A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H on Big island and Nangashing bay, Lake of the Woods. The combined area is 8,737 acres. On these reserves there is a large amount of fine merchantable timber, agricultural land and fine hay swamps.

Population.—This band has a population of 126.

Health and Sanitation.—There have not been any serious cases of illness reported, beyond the usual colds and influenza, and on the whole their health was good. All the Indians have been vaccinated. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed.

Occupations.—Working at the fishing stations, on steamers, and in lumber camps, hunting, fishing, and berry and wild rice picking are the chief occupations of these Indians. Some have nice patches of potatoes and corn.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of logs, of fair size, with shingled roofs, fairly well supplied with furniture and kept clean and neat.

Farm Implements.—They have all the necessary implements for all the farm work they do, all of which are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are not making very much progress. In a manner they are industrious, but they are not content with farming. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—A portion of the band may be considered temperate, while the other portion is very much in the habit of making use of intoxicants to excess if they can in any way procure them. Their morals are fair to good.

ASSABASKA BAND.

Reserves.—This band has nine reserves, viz.: 35 A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and J, on Sabaskong, Nangashing, and Obabikong bays, Big and Little Grassy rivers, Lake of the Woods, with a combined area of 21,241 acres. There is a large quantity of fine timber on all these reserves, and good hay-lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 151.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been several deaths in this band during the year, principally of old people, and from old standing diseases for which nothing could be done. On the whole their health may be considered good. Sanitary measures are fairly well carried out, and all Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in working for the lumbermen, and on steamboats during the summer, hunting, fishing, and a few have gardens.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are becoming richer every year. They cannot bring themselves down to work on the reserve at farming. On the whole they are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a number of the band that may be considered temperate, but the majority of them are in the habit of using intoxicants to excess when they can get them in any possible way. Their morals are fairly good, considering the mode of life they lead.

WHITEFISH BAY BAND.

Reserves.—The band has three reserves, viz.: Nos. 32 A, B, and C, on Yellow Girl, Sabaskong and Whitefish bays, with a combined area of 10,599 acres. On these reserves there is a quantity of fine timber, and good hay swamps, and some good agricultural land, if properly handled.

Population.—The band has a population of 61.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band has been fairly good; several deaths have occurred during the year, from old standing diseases and old age. Sanitary precautions have been well carried out and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working in the lumber camps, on steamers, hunting, fishing, picking berries, wild rice, and looking after their gardens, and potato patches are the occupations of the members of this band.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are built of logs, with shingled roofs, well finished, of good size, well ventilated, and kept clean and neat; and it is a pleasure to approach this reserve, on the boat, as the whole place looks like a white village.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all necessary farm implements, all of which are well looked after.

Characteristics and Progress.—A number of this band have made fair progress during the year, and are becoming richer each year. I may mention Chief Paypahmahseekay, or R. J. Roy, No. 27, who has a fine place at Black River and keeps a stopping place there for use of the lumbermen and others, and is doing very well; this winter he has been taking out cordwood and ties, and has done good work. There is also Charles Paypamepeeke, No. 22, who has a fine house at Whitefish rapids, which he has rented for a stopping place and he receives $40 a month for it, which gives him a chance to go off hunting, at which he has been very successful during the winter. Others are doing well. All are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are to be considered temperate, while a number of them are very much in the habit of making use of intoxicants to excess if they can get them in any way. They are fairly moral.

ISLINGTON BAND.

Reserves.—This band holds three reserves, viz., Swan Lake, Islington, and Onemans lake, with a combined area of 24,899 acres. On these reserves there is merchantable timber, agricultural and hay lands as well as some fine fishing lakes.

Population.—This band has a population of 231.

Health and Sanitation.—There are several cases of scrofula and tubercular diseases amongst this band, and several deaths have occurred during the year. There have been one or two drowning accidents, and also the burning to death of two Indians near the Grand Trunk Railway crossing, Winnipeg river, by the accidental burning of a shack they were sleeping in; but on the whole their health otherwise has been good. All the Indians have been vaccinated, and sanitary precautions have been well observed.

Occupations.—Freighting for the Hudson's Bay Company, and acting as guides and canoemen to any one requiring their services, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, making bark canoes, and bead-work, which they sell at good prices, are the occupations of these Indians. This and attending to their gardens and potato patches keep them busy, and a few men work in the lumber camps and on the railroad.

Buildings.—Their houses are built of logs, with shingled and painted roofs, are fairly well furnished, and kept neat and clean.

Stock.—They take good care of the stock they have, both as to stabling, and feed and water, and they came through in good condition.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all requisite implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are as a rule industrious, and are becoming richer each year. Gilbert Bear is making the most progress, as he has quite a nice trading post, and makes a lot of money in this way. Moses Land, who was burnt to death, was also another progressive Indian, and made considerable money hunting and trading. There are several other Indians of the band who are doing very well. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of this band are very much addicted to the improper use of intoxicants, while there are a few that may be counted temperate. Their morals are not as good as they might be, although most of the women are considered moral, and compare favourably with any of the other bands in this agency.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

This agency is made up of the following bands, viz.: Eagle Lake, Wabigoon, Lac de Mille Lacs, Ignace, Frenchman's Head, Lac Seul, Wabuskang, and Grassy Narrows.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Ojibbewas.

EAGLE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of Eagle lake and has an area of 8,882 acres. There is a very little timber on this reserve, as it was cut under license some years ago. There are some good hay swamps and agricultural land.

Population.—This band has a population of 65.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has not been as good as could be wished for. There have been several deaths in the band due to colds and old standing cases of consumption and scrofula; otherwise their health has been fair. All the Indians have been vaccinated. Sanitary measures are well observed.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are working in the tie camps, cutting cord-wood for the merchants, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, and attending to their gardens and potato patches.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of logs, of fair size, well ventilated, and are kept fairly clean and comfortable.

Stock.—Their stock is fairly well cared for. The winter has been long; consequently, the hay supply ran short, and we were obliged to purchase a few tons to get through the winter. However, the stock is in good condition at the present date.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all requisite implements and tools, all of which are well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—Very slow progress is made by the members of this band on their reserve, as they prefer working out, and roaming about from one place to another. There is only one man that remains on the reserve continuously, that is Alex. Singleton, and he is making fair progress. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are very much inclined to make use of intoxicants to excess when they can in any way procure them. Their morals are fair to good.

WABIGOON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Little Wabigoon lake and has an area of 12,872 acres. At present there is only a small quantity of timber on the reserve, as it has been cut lately under license.

Population.—This band has a population of 93.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good. No complaints have been received, neither has there been any casualty reported. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians work in the tie camps and on the railroad, hunt, fish, pick berries and wild rice, and a few of them have nice gardens.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are constantly on the go from one place to another; consequently very little progress is made on the reserve. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of this band are very much inclined to make use of intoxicants to excess, while there are a few that may be considered temperate. Their morals are on a par with the other bands.

LAC DES MILLE LACS BAND.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves, viz.: No. 22A1, on Lac de Mille Lacs, and 22A2, on Seine river; the combined area is 12,227 acres, on which there is a quantity of good timber and some fine hay swamps.

Population.—This band has a population of 79.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been a few deaths during the year, principally among old people and from long standing diseases for which nothing could be done. The general health of the band, however, has been good. Sanitary measures are in general well carried out, and all the Indians have been attended to by Dr. Hanson and vaccinated.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are working on the railroad, in tie camps, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, and attending to their potato patches and gardens.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are fairly industrious, but are making slow progress, owing to the nomadic mode of life they lead. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—A portion of the band are considered temperate, while the other portion are in the habit of making use of intoxicants if they can possibly get them. Their morals are questionable in many respects.

LAC SEUL BANDS.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southeast shore of Lac Seul or Lonely lake, with an area of 49,000 acres. The Lac Seul, Frenchman's Head and Ignace bands occupy different parts of the reserve. There is a large quantity of fine timber on this reserve as well as hay-lands.

Population.—The combined population is 695.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the bands has been fairly good. Several accidents have occurred by shooting and drowning, and there were two cases of insanity, one of which died at the Dynevor hospital, the other is at the Mimico asylum where she is being taken care of. Sanitary measures are fairly well carried out. All the Indians have been examined and vaccinated by Dr. Hanson.

Occupations.—Working for the Hudson's Bay Company, freighting, acting as guides and canoemen, hunting, fishing, making birch bark canoes, bead-work, berry and wild rice picking, and looking after their potato patches and gardens are the principal occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs, of fair size, well-built and ventilated, and are generally kept clean and neat.

Stock.—Their stock is well taken care of as to feed and water as well as to stabling, and came through the winter in good condition.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all the implements they require, all of which are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are of an industrious nature, and are becoming richer every year. They are making fair progress in some respects, with room for further improvement. They are generally speaking law-abiding and courteous in every respect.

Temperance and Morality.—A portion of the band is temperate, while the larger portion of them are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants. On the whole they are moral, with a few exceptions, chiefly amongst the women.

WABUSKANG BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Wabuskang lake with an area of 8,042 acres. On this reserve there is a quantity of good timber, and a small amount of agricultural land, and hay swamps.

Population.—This band has a population of 55.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band is good. All the Indians have been vaccinated. Sanitary measures have been carried out fairly well.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, making rush mats, and bark canoes, acting as canoemen and guides to any tourist or other person requiring their services, and in this way they make a good living. A few of them have nice patches of potatoes and gardens.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are seldom on their reserve, they are constantly roaming about; hence they are not making any progress. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are fairly temperate, while some are not. Considering the nomadic life they lead, their morals may be considered fair to good.

GRASSY NARROWS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the English river and has an area of 10,244 acres. On it there is a quantity of fine timber, and some fine hay swamps.

Population.—The band has a population of 148.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited this band, and, beyond the usual colds and influenza, their health has been fairly good. Sanitary precautions have been observed, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working in the tie and lumber camps, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, and attending to their potato patches and gardens, are their principal occupations.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the band are industrious, and are doing well, while the other portion are indolent, and do nothing but roam about from place to place. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—A portion of the band are temperate, while the other portion are given to the use of intoxicants. Their morals are rather poor.

Your obedient servant,

R. S. McKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY,
NORWAY HOUSE, March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my first annual report for the Norway House agency, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913.

There are 7 reserves in this agency, namely, Norway House, Cross Lake, Split Lake, Nelson House, Oxford House, God's Lake, and Island Lake.

NORWAY HOUSE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Little Playgreen lake, about 22 miles north of Lake Winnipeg, and contains 18,448 acres; formerly it contained 10,340 acres, 8,108 acres having been added to this reserve, owing to the many adhesions to this reserve, principally from York Factory and the country contiguous to it.

The physical features of this reserve are rock and muskeg with spruce, tamarac, jack-pine, and poplar bluffs all over it. On the small fertile spots near the water the the Indians build their houses, and make their gardens.

Population.—This band numbers 738 with 51 absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very fair since June 1. During the winter a great deal of sickness was prevalent throughout the reserve, 47 deaths occurring. From June 1 only a few deaths have taken place.

The hospital has remained closed this winter owing to the resignation of Dr. Dent and Mrs. Dent, the matron. At present the hospital is now being used to accommodate the children of the Indian boarding school, which was burnt down on February 26. Sanitary measures are being observed by the Indians, such as cleaning the refuse away from their dwelling-houses, and otherwise keeping their homes well aired and well scrubbed.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, tripping, freighting, trapping and acting as guides are the chief occupations of this band, and these give sufficient work to ensure a good living for the whole band.

Buildings.—The buildings are of logs, of fair size, generally with two rooms down-stairs, and bed-rooms up-stairs. Roofs are either shingled, or rubber felting is used in the place of shingles.

Stock.—Only a few cattle are kept on the reserve, and most of these are private property.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools are in use mostly, ploughs are only used to break up their gardens.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians of this band are good workers and industrious. They excel in trapping, and in any of the occupations that are habitual to them they generally do them well. They are not progressive as to saving up their earnings, which many of them could do; but no doubt they will learn eventually to adopt better modes and standards in order to lay something by for their old age.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are temperate, so long as temptation does not exist. Their morals are only fair, with room for improvement.

CROSS LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Cross lake, about 60 miles from Norway House, and contains 7,760 acres. This office has not yet been informed of the amount of the addition that has been made to this reserve.

Population.—This band numbers 512, with 12 absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good during the year, 17 deaths having taken place. As these Indians mostly live in tents during the summer, their houses are only occupied for a very short time, principally in the winter time and spring months, thus overcoming to a great extent unsanitary conditions.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, trapping and freighting, are the general occupations of this band.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log structures. Many of the buildings are assuming a more modern aspect in regard to shingles, and rubber roof felting is more generally used than the old style of poles and earth covering.

Stock.—There is no stock on this reserve at present.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are not progressive as yet, living principally from day to day, and they have no thought for the morrow.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate so long as temptation does not exist. Their morals are very loose, though the missionaries are doing all in their power to elevate them.

NELSON HOUSE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve as yet.

Population.—This band numbers 430, with 31 absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—This band has been very healthy, only one death occurring. Tents are more generally used here, summer and winter, thus giving them plenty of fresh air and materially benefiting their health.

Occupations.—Freighting in summer by canoes and York-boats, and tripping and trapping in the winter, are the only occupations of this band, except fishing for their daily need.

Buildings.—The houses are very few as yet; they are built of logs, with poles for the roof with earth covering or bark taken from the large spruce-trees.

Stock.—These Indians have no stock as yet.

Farm Implements.—Only a few garden tools are used at present.

Characteristics and Progress.—The chief characteristic of this band is their independence. They make a good living at their several occupations, but never make provision ahead. Their progress is very slow, but with a surveyed reserve, they would likely strive to improve themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate, as no temptation in the way of liquor exists here, and their morals are certainly very much ahead of the other bands in this agency.

SPLIT LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—This band also belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—These Indians have no reserve as yet.

Population.—This band has a population of 326, with 10 absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good, only 6 deaths occurred during the year. The habits of these Indians are much the same as those of the Nelson House band, life in their tents and the open air conducing to their health in a very material way.

Occupations.—Freighting in the summer, and hunting and trapping in winter are the occupations of this band. Fishing for their daily need and winter food is also another useful occupation.

Buildings.—A few scattered log buildings have been erected. They are covered with poles and earth, and in a good many cases with the bark off the large spruce-trees.

Stock.—These Indians have no stock.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used here.

Characteristics and Progress.—With all the combined earnings of their work and trapping, these Indians still exist from day to day, no thought of the morrow bothering them. With the Hudson Bay railway approaching their country very soon, these Indians may get a better idea of progressive ways, both in their homes and general character.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are so far not addicted to the use of intoxicants. Their morals are not very good, contact with so many white people passing through their country tending to demoralize them.

OXFORD HOUSE BAND.

Tribe.—This band is a mixture of the Swampy Cree and the Saulteaux tribes.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve, but lives on the shores of the Oxford lake.

Population.—This band numbers 300, with 4 absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good, 11 deaths occurring during the year. These Indians live mostly in tents in the summer-time, and have winter camps, which naturally tends to keep them in good health.

Occupations.—Freighting in summer, hunting and trapping in winter, and fishing for their own use are the occupations of this band.

Buildings.—There are at present very few houses, as there is no reserve yet. As soon as their reserve is laid out, building operations will be more in evidence.

Stock.—This band owns no stock.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers at their usual employments, but take no thought for the morrow. A few of them are careful and wish to better themselves, but the majority are extremely careless of the future.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate, but their morals are not such as to be a credit to them.

GOD'S LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—This band is mostly Saulteaux with a mixture of Swampy Cree.

Reserve.—These Indians have no reserve, one part of this band lives at God's lake, and the other part lives at Peepikwahchoos, 100 miles E.N.E. from God's lake.

Population.—This band numbers 301, with 18 absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has only been fair, 15 deaths occurred during the year, tuberculosis in most cases being the cause. The chief cause of so much sickness resulting in death every year is accounted for in the following manner: there is a muskeg portage before entering the God's lake, which is 3 miles long. Many Indians have been known to have lost their health at this portage owing to its almost impassable condition during rainy seasons, over which they have to pack all the freight through this muskeg. Men hardly ever attain old age at God's lake.

Buildings.—A few log shacks are the only buildings owned by these Indians.

Stock.—This band owns no stock.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress.—As these Indians lead a roving life, very little progress is noticeable either in their habits or in their dwellings. This band and Island Lake band are considered the most backward of all the bands in this agency.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are temperate, but their morals do not amount to much.

ISLAND LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe with a mixture of the Swampy Cree.

Reserve.—These Indians have no reserve as yet, and live on different parts of the Island lake.

Population.—This band numbers 491, with 9 absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band was only fair for the year, 18 deaths occurring during the year from various causes. An outbreak of measles in the spring was the cause of most of the deaths.

Occupations.—Fishing for daily use, freighting in the summer, and hunting and trapping in the winter are the usual occupations of this band.

Buildings.—Very few buildings have been erected as yet. No doubt when they know the exact location of their reserve they will commence to build.

Stock.—This band has no stock.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are very backward. They are very unclean in their habits, and live from one day to another, taking no thought for the morrow. It will be some time before any material progress is noted in this band.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are temperate, and their morals are no worse than those of the other bands.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

J. G. STEWART,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PAS AGENCY,
LE PAS, April 7, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1913.

I might preface my remarks by stating that I commenced my duties as agent here only on January 1, 1913. Thus being only three months on duty, I am not in a position to make a lengthy or detailed report on last year's progress. On my recent visit to the various reserves in this agency statistics were very difficult to obtain owing to the absence of many of the male members of the bands on their periodical hunting trips.

This agency consists of six reserves, namely Chemawawin, Moose Lake, the Pas, Shoal Lake, Red Earth and Cumberland.

CHEMAWAWIN BAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Saskatchewan river, at the west end of Cedar lake, Man., and has an area of 3,010·93 acres. There is abundance of timber on this reserve, comprising spruce, poplar, birch and tamarack. A fair quantity of hay can also be made. The soil is good, but very stony.

Population.—The band numbers 141.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been fair during the past year, the mortality being greater among the younger members, due no doubt to neglect of parents in carrying out proper sanitary measures.

Occupations.—These Indians look solely to hunting and fishing for a livelihood. Some of them raise potatoes for their own use, and a few have cattle.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are constructed of logs, some with shingled roofs, and others are roofed with rubberoid. On this reserve there is a log school-house, in good repair, and a nice little church, built by the Indians.

Stock.—A few cattle are kept, and the Indians generally have enough hay for them. Cattle seem fairly well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—Progress in this band is doubtful. Prices paid for furs have been lower than last year, and fishing very poor, so that advancement has been slight, if any.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate, and their morals are fair.

MOOSE LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—This band is of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west shore of Moose lake, Man. A large island some three miles out in the lake forms part of the reserve, which with hay-lands forms an area of 3,663 acres. There are quantities of building and other timber on this reserve, also swamp and hay-lands. The soil is good in places, but very stony.

Population.—This band has a population of 122.

Health and Sanitation.—The state of health has been generally good for the past year. The mortality here is also amongst the children. The roaming habits of these people during the hunting season is no doubt the cause of this fatality among the children. This band is reported as energetic in burning refuse around their dwellings in spring. Most of the houses visited were clean and well kept.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the principal means by which the members of this band subsist. Some of them plant gardens, and thus raise enough potatoes for their own use, and they have a few cattle. Fishing has not been so good in Moose lake as in former years, so the Indians were practically dependent upon the fur hunt, which has been fair, but prices were generally low.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly of logs; some have shingled roofs. Among these are one or two frame buildings, which are a great improvement to the reserve.

Stock.—Few cattle are kept, and sufficient hay was provided for them. They seemed in good condition.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are progressing, and seem anxious to better their condition on their reserve, copying the white man as far as they are able to do so in their home surroundings.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and their morals are fair.

PAS BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on both sides of the Saskatchewan river, also at the mouth of the Carrot river. In addition the band has a timber berth some miles up the Carrot river, and a small fishing station on Clearwater lake, making an area of 7,160 acres. The reserve is partly covered with small-sized timber of various kinds. There is also a good deal of swamp-land on which a fair quantity of hay can be cut in dry seasons.

Population.—The band numbers 441.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been fair. Several very old people have died and some young children. This mortality among the young children is due no doubt to the neglect of the parents in carrying out the advice of the medical officer. Here also garbage and refuse are gathered and burned in spring.

Occupations.—The majority of the men in this band hunt the fur-bearing animals. A few are employed by traders and are paid good wages. Some work on boats in summer, others are hired as canoemen and axemen on surveys. Fishing is much neglected, and only enough fish are caught for their own needs.

Buildings.—Many of the buildings are frame, neatly painted: but the greater number are built of logs and have shingled roofs. Some have rubber roofing. No lumber was sawn last summer owing to the inability of the Indians to get their logs down the Carrot river. Stables are built of logs and are very small and poorly constructed.

Stock.—Their cattle wintered well, and there was sufficient hay to carry them through.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, these Indians are progressing slowly. Many of them have, through their agent, opened bank accounts in the Canadian Bank of Commerce. They are law-abiding, and have great respect for law.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are temperate. Few convictions for drunkenness have been reported, which speaks well for them, considering their proximity to the town, and their facilities for obtaining liquor. As to morality, outside of a few black-sheep, these Indians compare favourably with other bands in this agency.

SHOAL LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—This band is of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Carrot river, and contains an area of 2,237 acres. There is some good spruce timber and hay-land on it. The soil also is good.

Population.—This band had a population of 89 at the last annuity payments.

Occupations.—These Indians hunt for fur-bearing animals and moose. Fishing is poor, although a little is done at certain seasons. They plant gardens and raise potatoes for their own use, and some to sell to the lumber camps in their vicinity.

Buildings.—All the buildings on this reserve are of log. They are small, but comfortable and neat, being kept well whitewashed. The roofs are mostly shingled with cedar shingles; some are covered with paroid roofing.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are fairly healthy. The mortality has been very low during the past year. They are careful in burning refuse from around their dwellings in spring.

Stocks.—Their cattle are well kept, and were looking well at my visit. Hay was plentiful, but of a poor quality, owing to floods and heavy rains during the haying season.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and quiet, and make a good living from the fur hunt, but their progress is slight, if any.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate people, and their morals are fair.

RED EARTH BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are a mixture of Saulteaux and Swampy Cree tribes.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Carrot river some 15 miles from Shoal lake, and there is another on Red Earth creek, making a total area of 4,751·64 acres. Large portions of this area are wet and swampy, with some hay-land. The timber is mostly small. Small tracts are arable, and the soil is very good.

Population.—There are 134 members in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band is good. Burning of garbage is well attended to in spring.

Occupations.—Hunting is the chief occupation of these Indians, but in summer they grow quantities of potatoes for their own use, and sell the surplus to lumber camps near them.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are built of logs, some with shingled roofs, and others covered with paroid roofing. They are kept clean, being well whitewashed inside and out. The stables are better on this reserve than any others that I have seen.

Stock.—I am sorry to report than many of the cattle on this reserve are dying, not from the lack of fodder, but from the poor quality of the same. The hay-lands were flooded last season, and the Indians could not cut hay till the floods abated; then the nourishment was all soaked out of the hay. According to reports received, very few cattle will come through the winter.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceful and law-abiding, and are looked upon as the most self-dependent and manly band in this agency. They are no doubt making some progress, but it is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate people, and their morals are good.

CUMBERLAND BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Cumberland lake, and contains an area of 1,883·17 acres. The soil is poor and stony, partly covered with scrub, and in places swampy. There is some good building timber on the reserve.

Population.—At the last annuity payments this band had a population of 156.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have kept in fairly good health during the past year. Their houses are kept clean, and they gather and burn the refuse on their premises in spring.

Occupations.—The members of this band make their living by hunting fur and moose. They also do some fishing. Some of them trade on their own account, while others trade for the fur-trading companies in their vicinity. In summer they are employed as boatmen and canoemen, by these companies and travellers.

Buildings.—The buildings lately put up on this reserve are a decided improvement upon the old. Some frame houses with shingled roofs have been erected, and appear neat and tidy alongside of the log shacks of former days.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are also peaceful and law-abiding; but beyond some improvement in buildings, progress is difficult to discern.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are temperate, and their morals are fair.

General Remarks.—The general health of the Indians in this agency has been fair. They are attended by Dr. R. D. Orok, who is diligent in his duties. He visits the various reserves outside three times a year, and at the Pas as often as he is called upon.

I would mention the work done by the Indian constables on the reserves. They do good work, and are faithful in their duties. They are watchful and their presence on the reserve has a restraining effect upon the Indians. I would likewise commend the services of the R.N.W.M. Police, to whose watchfulness and promptness in dealing with law-breakers much of the peace and quietness we enjoy is due.

Your obedient servant,

W. R. TAYLOR,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, April 29, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah agencies for the year ended March 31, 1913.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

There are five reserves in this agency.

Roseau River.—This reserve is situated at the junction of the Red and Roseau rivers, and has an area of about 5,670 acres. The land is first-class for grain growing purposes, the soil is rich and they can generally rely on a good supply of hay. There was a great amount of rain during the haying season, and a large quantity of hay was destroyed, and what was saved was a poor quality. The grain crop on the Roseau River and Rapids was as follows:—3,731 bushels of wheat and 1,830 bushels of oats. The crop was partly hailed out, and also destroyed by exceedingly wet weather. There is sufficient fuel for the needs of the reserve.

Roseau Rapids.—This reserve is situated on the Roseau river, 18 miles from its mouth. It has an area of about 2,080 acres, and is situated in the midst of a good farming country. There was no grain grown on this reserve last year, but there is considerable land to be sown this year.

Long Plain.—This reserve is situated about 16 miles southwest of Portage la Prairie on the north side of the Assiniboine river, in township 10, range 8, west of the

1st meridian. It has 10,816 acres. Most of this land is of the best quality for grain-growing, but I am sorry to say the Indians do not take advantage of it. The grain crop on this reserve for the year 1912 was as follows: 2,073 bushels of wheat, 2,154 bushels of oats, and 563 bushels of barley. This reserve is becoming depleted of wood. While the reserve is only 16 miles from Portage la Prairie, nothing has been done in the way of farm instruction, religious organization, nor have they a day school on the reserve.

Swan Lake.—This reserve is situated on the north side of Swan lake, in township 5, range 11, west of the first meridian, and contains 7,394 acres. It is in a good grain-growing district, and has a good supply of hay and water. The grain grown on this reserve, including Indian Gardens, was as follows:—5,939 bushels of wheat, 5,849 bushels of oats, and 1,980 bushels of barley.

Indian Gardens.—This reserve is situated near the south bank of the Assiniboine river, and consists of section 11, township 9, range 9, west of the first meridian. This is a good section of land for grain-growing, but very little use is being made of it by the Indians.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population of the different bands is as follows: Roseau, including the Rapids, 186; Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens, 107; and Long Plain, 114; making a total of 407.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has not been as good as usual, there being considerable pneumonia, with some deaths, as the vital statistics will show. There is a consumptive tendency in several families, but care is taken as far as possible to prevent the spread of the disease.

Occupations.—Grain-growing is principally carried on, on the Roseau River reserve, with a little stock-raising, the latter seeming to decrease from year to year. It is to be regretted that stock-raising is not carried on more extensively on all the reserves. Failure to give careful attention to the stock is responsible for the slow progress manifested.

At. Swan Lake both grain-growing and stock-raising are carried on, the latter not to a very great extent; but, if the Indians would stay at home, I have reason to believe they would very soon be well off.

On the Indian Garden reserve grain-farming only is carried on, and then to a very small extent.

On the Long Plain reserve grain-farming only is carried on, but on a very small scale, as it is impossible to keep the Indians on the reserve long enough to look after the crops properly.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—All the walls of the houses and stables are of logs. The shingle roofs in some instances are taking the place of the pole and mud roofs, and board floors are becoming more common. The Indians usually live in tents in summer, which is an excellent idea, since they are more in the fresh air.

The cattle, which are decreasing, are not cared for properly by the Indians.

They are well supplied with implements, when any of them are desirous of starting farming. Some of them are showing a tendency to buy the necessary machinery to work their own land, and to arrange for the payment of it themselves.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress of the Indian is very slow. To uplift an Indian, his whole character has to be changed, and how to do this on the reserve I fail to see; but if a young man of thrift and integrity were placed on a reserve where farming is carried on, I am of the opinion the young generation growing up would improve to a great extent.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance in my opinion is increasing not only among the men, but also among the women. Quite a number are fined, but this does not appear to have much effect.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, SIOUX BAND.

These people live on 26 acres of land which is situated 2 miles south of the city. A number of them have agreed to move to lot 14, which consists of about 108 acres situated 2 miles west of their present home. I consider this a good move, as they will have more land on which to grow vegetables. One cannot expect this band of Indians to do much work on so small an area of land, as it would not pay them to give up their positions with the farmers, from whom they receive $2.50 to $3 a day during the harvesting season. Many of them are engaged with farmers who live from 10 to 15 miles from the Sioux village, and on this account, they can seldom return to cultivate their gardens, hence they grow only potatoes and corn.

There are 120 in the band, they are fair farmers and horsemen, and can manage any kind of farm machinery. Several of the large farmers will employ from 10 to 15 Indians during the harvesting season, and some of these Indians have worked with the same employer for over 20 years. The relationship in such cases is very intimate, making it almost impossible to persuade this band to move on land any great distance from Portage la Prairie.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

There are ten reserves in this agency, of which Sandy Bay is in Treaty No. 1, and Shoal River in No. 4; the rest are in No. 2.

RESERVES.

Sandy Bay reserve is situated on the southwest shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 18, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 12,160 acres mostly covered with scrub and bush. It is not all suitable for grain-growing, but there is an abundant supply of hay, which is not taken advantage of.

Lake Manitoba reserve is situated on the northeast shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 22, ranges 8 and 9; west of the first meridian. It has an area of 9,427 acres. It is much broken by the lake, and is covered with heavy bush and timber. Part of the reserve is good grain-growing land, but it is difficult to clear. There is a good supply of hay.

Ebb and Flow reserve is situated on the west shore of Ebb and Flow lake, in townships 23 and 24, ranges 11 and 12. It has an area of 10,816 acres. Part of the land is only fit for farming, but has a sufficient supply of hay and timber.

Fairford reserve is situated on the Fairford river, in townships 30 and 31, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 11,712 acres. It is well supplied with timber and hay, but grain has not been grown with any degree of success.

Little Saskatchewan reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake St. Martin, in township 31, range 8, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 3,200 acres. It is fairly well supplied with wood and hay, but is not adapted for farming.

Lake St. Martin reserve is situated at the north end of Lake St. Martin, and has an area of 4,032 acres. This land is not first-class farm-land, but there is a fair supply of hay-land for grazing purposes, and it is well wooded.

Crane River reserve is situated on the east side of Crane river in township 29, range 13, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 7,936 acres. There is some good spruce timber, and sufficient good land for gardens. There is also a good supply of hay.

Waterhen River reserve is situated on the north end of Waterhen lake, in township 34, range 13, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 4,608 acres. It has a good supply of timber and hay, but is unsuited for farming.

Pine Creek reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis, in township 35, ranges 19 and 20, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 12,000 acres. It has a good supply of timber and hay, but is unsuited for farming.

Shoal River reserve is composed of one small reserve on Swan lake, and four small reserves near the mouth of Shoal river, which is situated on the south end of Dawson bay, on Lake Winnipegosis. They have an area altogether of about 5,500 acres. They are all well wooded with poplar and some spruce intermixed. They have sufficient hay-land, but no farm-land.

Tribe.—Nearly all the Indians in this agency are Saulteaux, but the members of the Shoal River band are principally Crees. There are some French, English, and Scotch half-breeds, in fact there are very few pure-blooded Indians in the agency.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the whole agency is 1,564 according to last annuity payments; during the year there were 64 births and 47 deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians generally has been as usual: there have been coughs, colds, and scrofula, but not to any greater extent than in former years. On Shoal River reserve there was an epidemic of *impetigo contagiosa*, this is a skin disease, but am pleased to say at the time of writing the trouble has disappeared.

Resources and Occupations.—Quite a number of the Indians have small gardens, and over and above that, the raising of live stock is about the only civilized industry they can take up on the reserve, as the land is not suitable for grain-raising.

There is plenty of fishing, and there is little need for the Indians to go hungry in the winter-time.

The Indians can make considerable money during the winter in the lumber camps, and in the fall good wages can be obtained by working in the harvest-fields on the plains. The Indians at Fairford, Little Saskatchewan, and Lake St. Martin reserves can make considerable money by fishing.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings are of log, quite a number have shingle roofs, and mostly all have board floors. The stables simply have logs with poles and hay on the roof.

Stock.—The cattle are not given the care and attention necessary, and quite a number of cattle died for want of care. Strange as it may appear, the Indians that had the biggest herds and took an interest in their cattle did not lose any, while those that had only a few head did not provide sufficient for them, simply because they are not interested.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress of the Indians is certainly slow. Their advancement in civilized pursuits is very slow, and they appear to be contented to eke a living from hunting and fishing; and so long as they are given assistance by the government, too much must not be expected of them.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to report that there has not been so much drinking among the Indians since my last report, but at the same time there is more or less going on all the time. I have not heard of any unusual cases.

The day school teachers on all the reserves have given me all the assistance that lay in their power.

Your obedient servant,

R. LOGAN,
Indian Agent.

LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
STONEWALL, MAN., April 18, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fourth report upon Indian affairs in Lake Manitoba inspectorate for the year ended March 31, 1913.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

I started upon my inspection trip of this agency on June 17, meeting the agent, R. Logan, and party at Portage la Prairie. We proceeded to Westbourne by train, and from there took the Indian Department launch, *Henrietta*, for the first reserve, Sandy Bay; and Mr. Logan and his clerk, John McCowan, made the annual treaty payment on the 18th and 19th. Dr. Brian, our medical officer, did quite a business, though there was no serious illness on the reserve. I went over the Sandy Bay boarding school with Father Leonard, and found everything in good condition, the children neat and clean, and the buildings and surroundings in first class order.

I drove all over the reserve and found that a number of the band are making good improvements in the way of breaking up land for the purpose of going into grain-raising and mixed farming. A drainage district has been established by the local government just west of this reserve, and a large steam dredge was starting work at the time of my visit. In a short time this drainage of the back country will greatly benefit the reserve, as the swamps and a small lake back of the reserve are drained.

One of the Indians, Michael Beaulieu, had very bad luck during the year losing seventeen head of cattle through a swelling under the jaw; but the disease was confined to his herd. Andrew Spence, No. 105, is doing good work on the reserve. He had 375 bushels of oats last year, and has ten acres of oats and two acres of barley in crop this year. He also has two cows with calves, and has eighty acres fenced in with good barbed wire. A large number of Indians belonging to this band have made up their minds to farm, and are now getting started in this direction. The chief of this band was very sick at the time of my visit, and died shortly after we left the reserve.

I inspected the Dog Creek reserve on June 20, driving all over the reserve on the afternoon of that date. This band is just about holding its own. The people are making a good living by the men working out at times during the summer season and from the fishing in the fall and winter.

We arrived at Ebb and Flow reserve on the 23rd, and on the afternoon of the 24th I drove over all the reserve with Chief Houle. This band is making very little progress, and the gardens show that very little attention is being given to them. No vegetables were visible in the garden at the date of my visit, though the chief said that the various seeds and potatoes were sown. The members of this band go out to work with the farmers a good deal and neglect their own places.

I inspected the Lake St. Martin reserve on the 27th, driving on the reserve from 3 to 8 p.m., and visiting a good many of the Indians. The late Chief Marsden having died on June 9, the band elected his son to be the chief, subject to ratification by the department. George Thickfoot, a member of this band, has eight horses, thirty-two head of cattle, a good house and stables, a fine garden of potatoes and other vegetables, and a first-class barb wire fence, three strands, good posts with two gates. He has about 100 acres inclosed and is in very comfortable circumstances.

The treaty payment on the Little Saskatchewan reserve was made on June 28. I drove out to look at the hay-land which has been recently given to them by the department, and found little change in the reserve from my last visit. There were no complaints from the band, and they all appear to have plenty of food,—fish at all times of the year.

I inspected the Fairford reserve on Saturday, June 29, and found that all the Indians on this reserve are about holding their own. Situated as they are on the Fairford river and Lake St. Martin, they get plenty of all kinds of game in season and have plenty of fish in all seasons. Most of them have a small garden of potatoes, but no grain-farming is done. Councillor Woodhouse, of this band, is setting a good example to the Indians, having fifty-four head of cattle and four horses, and has a big new house in course of construction, which was to be finished in the fall. While on a visit to this reserve before treaty-time this same councillor asked me to buy him a wagon and have it shipped to him. He gave me $70 to pay for it, and it was at his place complete with double box at the time of my visit.

I arrived at the Crane River reserve at 5 p.m. on the afternoon of July 4, looked over all the gardens before dark and found two excellent ones on the reserve, the potatoes well up and kept clean. The cattle on the reserve were all in good condition at the time of my visit. The Indians of this band have earned a good deal of money from the contractor who bought the lumber on the reserve. He told me that during the past winter he had cut roughly a million and a quarter feet, board measure, of logs. The mill was running full time while we were there.

I arrived at the Waterhen reserve on Saturday, July 6. We paid the Indians, and looked over the reserve that evening and Monday, the 8th. All the Indians are in comfortable circumstances and make no complaints. There is plenty of fish in this district, and plenty of food always available. There is also a lot of game in this district, and the Indians live well and get enough money to clothe their families in a comfortable manner. This band asked to exchange four square miles of their reserve for the same quantity of hay-land on an island which lies just west of their reserve. This exchange has been agreed to by the department.

We arrived at the Pine Creek reserve at 7 p.m. on July 10, and the band was paid treaty money on the 11th. We held a band meeting for the election of chief and councillor on the 12th, and in the afternoon I drove over the reserve and saw all the improvements that are being made. The money that was given by the department for the building of a road through the reserve has been well expended by the band, and will be of great use to those members of the band who are settling and improving the part of the reserve about two miles back from Lake Winnipegosis. There is a fine Indian boarding school adjoining this reserve, managed by the Roman Catholic Church, and capable of accommodating about seventy children, and the Church has built a magnificent solid stone edifice near the school, 139 x 51 feet, with a spire about 150 feet high, which would be a credit to any community. Father Chaumont, the builder of this church, I regret to say, died during the past winter, leaving this beautiful building as a monument to his enterprise and ability. I arrived at the Shoal River reserve on Thursday, July 18, looked over the reserve on that day, and the 19th, and found that the Indians were all well, and had a good winter with little, if any, sickness in the band. Their cattle wintered well and the fishing was good. Rev. Mr. Dobbs informed me that they all earned a lot of money at the winter fishing, but spent it just as fast as it came in. There is no scarcity of provisions in this band either in winter or summer, as there is plenty of big game in this vicinity,—deer, moose, and elk.

PAS AGENCY.

I inspected the Pas reserve several times during the year, the first time being in July and the last in December, having been acting agent at that point from September

1 till December 31, when I installed the new agent, W. R. Taylor. The Indians of this band are doing well, as the price of fur has been high and the catch during the past year has been good. Nearly all are improving their houses both inside and out, and getting some very good furniture. There are several sewing-machines on the reserve, and the ex-pupils of the industrial schools are using them to the great advantage of the band.

In January last, David Cook, one of the councillors, put up a billiard-room, bought three new tables, and his son is running the room and doing well. Before this room was started, the boys and young men of the reserve would be over every night at the Pas pool-rooms spending their money. Now they stay on the reserve and spend their money among themselves.

The Indians of this band this year unanimously handed over to the department a beautiful island owned by them and containing 349 acres, for the purpose of a boarding school, and the band is looking forward with much pleasure to the erection of this new school.

With the exception of a few, the morals of the members of this band are fair, and considering the amount of whisky that comes in to the Pas town, and their chances of getting the same, there is very little drinking on the reserve. Thanks are due Inspector French, Sergeant Munday, and the other members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for this state of affairs.

I inspected the Moose Lake reserve on Friday, July 26, and found the gardens good; the potatoes and other vegetables were all well on for growth and all of them clean of weeds. The members of this band have had a good year and had no complaints to make. They get a lot of fur in this district and the prices were high. There are several traders resident near the reserve who buy their furs and furnish them with goods. They have a lot of spruce timber and they would like to utilize the same for building purposes, and have, through the agent, asked the department to consider some way by which they could get some of their timber turned into lumber.

I arrived at the Chemawawin reserve at 5 p. m. on Saturday, June 27, saw the chief and councillors, and found that they had had a good year. The band was prosperous, and no shortage of provisions existed. We paid this band on Monday, the 29th till 12 noon, inspected school till 3 p. m., and held band meeting till 6.30 p.m., then looked over the gardens till 9 p.m. There are quite a number of new houses going up on this reserve, several of them being built by ex-pupils of the industrial schools. These pupils are being aided by the department to the extent of $50 or $60, which buys the doors, windows, shingles, the rough sheeting for the roof, and also the flooring. The chief and band were very much pleased at these young men getting their assistance from the government. All the gardens on this reserve were looking well, and the few cattle were in good condition.

I inspected the Cumberland reserve on Saturday, August 3, and found that these Indians were in good health and prosperous. The gardens were in fair condition and the few cattle were looking well. The portion of this band who live about twenty-miles away were very much pleased to hear that the department has decided to grant their request and give them 640 acres at Pine Bluff, where they live, as an addition to the Cumberland reserve.

We arrived at the Shoal Lake reserve on Monday, August 12, paid off the band and looked over the reserve, though it was raining hard most of the time. The chief reported that the potatoes were nearly ready for use, and a good crop. Their cattle also wintered well, and were looking well at the time of my visit. These Indians are making a good living. They catch a lot of fur, and have been getting good prices for their catch.

We arrived at the Red Earth reserve on the Carrot river on Tuesday, August 13, and found the band ready to take their treaty money. The gardens at this point were the best in the agency and we got our first new potatoes here. The band is in

a prosperous condition and reports having had a good year. There is a large quantity of good land on this reserve, and the chief expressed a wish that some competent person be sent to them by the department, a man who could show them how to farm. They make most of their living at present by hunting, but see the time ahead when they will have to live off the land, and wish to be prepared for that time.

GRISWOLD AGENCY.

I went over this agency with the new agent, James McDonald, in February of this year. Mr. McDonald reports a fairly good year. The crops on the two reserves in this agency were 32,219 bushels of wheat, 9,289 bushels of oats, 3,069 bushels of potatoes, and 60 bushels of corn.

These Sioux Indians are depending almost altogether on the farm for a living, and are making a fair living, but require a lot of looking after by the agent, who manages all their affairs.

On account of my prolonged stay as acting agent at The Pas, four months, I had not an opportunity of visiting the Portage la Prairie and Birtle agencies this year during the summer-time, but the agents, Mr. Logan and Mr. Wheatley, report that conditions in these two agencies are just about the same as in my last report, only fair crops and rather poorer prices than last year.

More or less whisky is being obtained by all the bands of Indians in my inspectorate and this causes more trouble to the agent than any other thing, and I may say that all the agents do everything in their power to minimize the effect of this whisky which gets on the reserves.

The health of the Indians generally has been good during the year. There was no serious epidemic of any kind on any of the reserves and the medical men have the work well in hand.

I regret to say that we lost two experienced Indian agents during the year, Mr. Hollies, of Griswold agency, by death, and Mr. Fred Fischer, of the Pas agency, through his resigning to join the Hudson's Bay Company's service.

Your obedient servant,

S. J. JACKSON,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
LAKE OF THE WOODS INSPECTORATE,
WINNIPEG, MAN., March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my ninth report as Inspector of Indian Agencies.

During the year just past the territory which I have heretofore supervised, and which had been growing wider and more burdensome by adhesions to Treaty Five that have been newly taken, was divided by Order in Council.

The north half of the work, including the Clandeboye, Fisher River, and Norway House agencies, was placed in charge of Mr. John Robert Bunn. This portion retains the old name 'Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate.'

The east portion was denominated the 'Lake of the Woods Inspectorate,' and was placed under my supervision, with headquarters in Winnipeg. This embraces the Kenora, the Savanne, and the Fort Frances agencies.

The Kenora agency covers the Lake of the Woods and the Winnipeg river as far down stream as Islington. The agent in charge is R. S. McKenzie, whose office is at Kenora, Ont.

The Savanne agency extends from Kenora eastward along the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway to Savanne and Lac de Mille Lacs, and eastward from Minaki to Graham on the Grand Trunk Pacific main line, thence to Lac Seul and English river to Grassy Narrows. The agent in charge is Mr. R. S. McKenzie, of Kenora, Ont.

The Fort Frances agency embraces the country around Rainy lake, Rainy river, Seine river, Sturgeon lake, and as far east as Ka-wah-ga-ag-a-mak. The agent in charge is Mr. J. P. Wright, whose office is in Fort Frances, Ont.

This is the first report of the Lake of the Woods Inspectorate as herein described.

KENORA AGENCY.

The Kenora agency has twelve bands. The Indians number 1,052. The area owned is 128,916 acres. While this may seem to be a generous allotment, it is not all valuable land. The soil is good where soil exists, but rocks and swamps predominate and a great deal of it is unfit for cultivation.

There are many Indians in this agency who do not make the slightest effort to cultivate the ground. Fishing, hunting, berry-picking, rice-gathering, and work in the lumber camps are far more to their tastes than the hard work and weary waiting connected with tilling the soil. The great majority favour the wild and restless life of their fathers and are still wedded to the pagan beliefs and practices of earlier days.

There are valuable belts of pine timber on some of the reserves which have large commercial value; but, while some of the younger men favour the sale of the timber, the older ones cling to the possession of the wild woods, fearing that the hunt would be seriously interfered with if they were sold and that the influx of lumbermen, which is sure to follow, would seriously affect the tribal life.

Traces of mineral deposits are not wanting, but these cannot be counted upon as of great value, for all over the Lake of the Woods abandoned mines, like so many graves, mark the decay of mining industries. Whether lack of paying ore or extravagant management has led to this result, I cannot presume to say; but the facts are apparent to every traveller.

The fur-bearing animals are plentiful, and large prices are paid for furs. Otter, beaver, silver foxes, cross foxes, black foxes, mink, marten, lynx and musquash are in great demand, and these are the prime sources of income to the native hunters.

The year has been sadly marked by a number of fatalities resulting from the use of intoxicants. The latest one was a case where two brothers-in-law were burned in a log shack. Every effort was made by the agent to get at the facts of the case, and if possible the parties supplying the liquor will be traced and punished; but up to the time of writing, the whole matter is enveloped in mystery. There never has been a year in which so many prosecutions have been carried through court successfully, and, in spite of all this, considerable activity in the use of liquor is manifest. Increased vigilance must be exercised in the coming year.

Mr. David Valentine, who for some years has acted in the triple capacity of engineer, interpreter and constable, has seen fit to resign in order to accept a position on the Kenora police force, and until his successor is appointed, we shall be more or less handicapped in the administration of law and order. It is hoped that some capable and energetic man may be found to take his place.

The health of the Indians has been unusually good this year. One or two who were helplessly ill have been sent to the Dynevor Indian hospital, an excellent institution, well managed, which has nobly fulfilled its mission of helping our aged and infirm people. Although this hospital is in the Clandeboye agency, Dr. Steep, the

worthy medical superintendent, has been good enough to offer assistance to outside Indians whenever there was an empty cot, and this is much appreciated by those who, like ourselves, have no such accommodation.

Dr. Hanson, the medical officer of this agency, continues to exercise a wise and careful supervision over the general health of the Indians, and his services are much appreciated.

Ample supplies of provisions have been kept on hand for the benefit of sick and destitute Indians, and the agent has met the demands made upon him with all due caution.

The department owns a well equipped and well appointed steamer called the *Redwing*, which is used by the agent on the Lake of the Woods and Shoal lake. Splendid work is done by this craft year by year, and the agent, who has captain's papers, is very proud of his boat and keeps her in the best possible repair.

The agent's house, which was purchased in 1910, has been considerably improved since last report and is now in first-class repair. It is roomy and comfortable and admirably situated on Kenora bay immediately adjacent to the berth of the steamer.

The wharf on the department's property has been considerably improved and filled in with rock and sawdust, and a new coal dock has been added, which fills in the space between the government's property and the Canadian Pacific railway line, making it easy to move the coal from the railroad to the steamer. A large warehouse has been built on the dock to take the place of several smaller buildings heretofore used. The property is also being fenced to the sidewalk, making everything as neat and convenient as it is possible to make it.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

This agency is composed of eight bands of Indians, with a total population of 1,092, owning an area of 101,267 acres.

The people belong to the Ojibway tribe.

The management of this agency is at present in the hands of the Kenora agent.

The Indians are for the most part of migratory habits. They have many sources of income, such as working in lumber camps, doing construction work on the railway, assisting in saw-mills, cutting railway ties, gathering rice, freighting for the Hudson's Bay Company, and last, but not least, hunting for fur.

The general health has been good, so far as reported. There has been no prevailing epidemic, and no special want has been reported.

The natives of this agency are distinctly pagan, and have little sympathy with the practices of the white man's civilization.

The chief of Lac Seul is a notable exception to the general rule, for during the past year he has been able to deposit several hundred dollars in the Bank of Montreal of this city as a part of the result of his winter's hunt. This attempt to make some provision for the needs of old age is most commendable, and it is hoped that more will follow the good example of their chief.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

This agency is composed of fourteen bands. The combined population of these bands is 830, and the reserves united constitute 118,307 acres.

The Indians belong to the Chippewa tribe.

The area under supervision in this division borders on the international boundary line between the United States and Canada, and the activity in illicit liquor-dealing is out of the ordinary. However, the department has an agent whose oversight is careful, effective and thorough, and this continues to save the situation to a large extent.

No one could better fill the position of Indian agent at Fort Frances than Mr. J. P. Wright, who has been in charge for a number of years and knows the ground right well and understands when to take action and when to refrain.

Plenty of remunerative work offers to these people; and no one who wants work should suffer hunger. The old, the widows, and the orphans are well provided for by the stores of 'destitute supplies' kept in the charge of the agent and wisely administered.

The interpreter, Mr. John Lyons, continues to assist the agent, and his services are of great value to the department.

Dr. Moore has rendered very valuable assistance to the boarding school at Fort Frances, and also to the several reserves where his skill has been required. He is known as the special friend of the Indians and is rewarded by the confidence and gratitude of all concerned.

A new gasolene boat has been furnished to the agent for use in making the annuity payments and for any special trips that he may have to make to the reserves during the year. This will enable him to do his work in much less time and will be much more satisfactory than the former method of travelling by canoe.

I spent the month of May in visiting every house in the Fort Frances agency with the object of observing the conditions of Indian life, pointing out defects in sanitation, examining stock, and observing progress in agricultural lines; commending where compliment was deserved, reproving where there was reason for reproof, and endeavouring to incite the people to better living.

In the months of June and July I accompanied the paying agent on his annual payment trip over the Savanne and Kenora agencies. This brought me into touch with individual Indians, and gave opportunity for asking questions as to the actual social and industrial conditions obtaining.

Councils were held with the Indians at every reserve visited, and, when it is said that no complaint was made at any point against the department's officers, the fact of fair dealing was pretty well established.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is a pleasant duty to be able to bear testimony to the faithful determination of the Indian Department to keep faith with the Indians, to fulfil all promises made, within the bounds of reason, to meet the wants of the sick and helpless poor, to correct all possible wrong, and to save the wards of the government from both themselves and their enemies.

The red man is low in his ideals sometimes; but he is our brother, and his needs appeal strongly to our best instincts and command our sympathies and our assistance. The peace policy of Canada through the last half century has paid for itself many times, and its justice and humanity have won the allegiance and devotion of all the tribes from sea to sea, and from the rivers to the ends of the earth. Only let Canada be true to her ideals, and she will inspire our native races with worthier purposes and loftier ambitions.

Personally I feel very much drawn to the aborigines of our northland; it is a source of satisfaction to me that I have been able to contribute something towards their social, material and moral progress in the last 40 years of my experience. Society has in some respects discouraged and demoralized them, and they deserve the sympathy and help of all kindly disposed people. They may not always be grateful for favours received, they may not always profit by instruction given, they may not always rise in the social scale as rapidly as we desire; but it is something to have done our

best, leaving ultimate results with the Superintendent of all things, the Maker of all men, and the Judge of all the earth.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SEMMENS,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,
WINNIPEG, March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on Indian affairs in the Lake Winnipeg inspectorate.

Within the boundaries of this inspectorate there are located three agencies, viz., Clandeboye, Fisher River, and Norway House.

Clandeboye agency has the agency office and headquarters located in the town of Selkirk. The reserves included, St. Peters excepted, lie along the eastern shore line of Lake Winnipeg, and extend northerly about 100 miles from the agency office at Selkirk. They are severally located at the outflow of the following streams, which empty into the lake, viz., Broken Head, Winnipeg, Little Black and Hole rivers and Loon creek. This agency is located wholly within the boundaries of the province of Manitoba.

Fisher River agency at present has as headquarters the half-way house on Peguis reserve. The territory covered extends from Dog Head on Lake Winnipeg along the whole of the eastern and part of the western shores and to the north end of this lake, and reaches inland from the mouth of the Berens river in an easterly direction to Little Grand Rapids, Deer Lake and Pekangekum, a distance of about 300 miles. The Peguis reserve is located up the Fisher river. This stream runs through this reserve. All of this agency lies within the province of Manitoba with the exception of the reserves at Deer Lake and Pekangekum; these are in New Ontario.

Norway House agency has the agency house and headquarters located at Norway House. The area covered within the limits of this agency is very large, and extends north and northeasterly from the north end of Lake Winnipeg. Lying along the Nelson river are located the Norway House, Cross Lake, Nelson House and Split Lake reserves, on Oxford Lake Oxford House, to the east and south, God's Lake on God's lake, and Island Lake on Island lake. The agency is within the province of Manitoba.

The approximate population may be estimated as follows:

Clandeboye Agency,	5	bands	1,775—F. W. R. Colcleugh, Agent.
Fisher River "	10	"	1,962—Thomas H. Carter. "
Norway House "	7	"	3,098—Jas. G. Stewart, "
Total.....	22		6,835

This population is located on reserves scattered over a very large area. The facilities of railway travel are almost entirely absent, and outside of Lake Winnipeg for a short period in the summer-time, this vast region has to be reached by modes of travel that entail hardship and danger. The expense to meet the requirements of these conditions is heavy.

During the past season from June 6 to 20 I accompanied Agent Colcleugh when he was engaged in making the payment of annuities; on June 25, I joined the late Agent Fraser of Fisher river agency, and travelled with him until August 12 on his trip through this agency to make the payment of annuities for the year. These journeys afforded me ample opportunity to meet many of the people of these two agencies, to see a number of their homes and gardens, observe their conditions of living, to make inquiry about their life and habits, and to note the condition and resources of the reserve. I was unfortunately prevented from visiting Norway House agency owing to an accident.

I was also enabled to see during these trips that the relations of the officers and the wards of the department gave no cause for an unfavourable remark at any point.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are members of the great Ojibway tribe, principally, some Swampy Cree, introduced both by admission and intermarriage; the language spoken is Ojibway, sometimes designated as Saulteaux; Swampy Cree is quite commonly used.

The general health of the people of this agency for the past year has been good. There is ever present among these people quite a number of cases of tubercular trouble and swollen glands. However, only a few acute cases have been reported. The medical supplies furnished by the department have been of very material aid in relieving and treating the sick, and with fair success. The Indians observe the elementary rules of sanitation very well.

The hospital under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England, established at Dynevor, is an institution used exclusively for the benefit of Indians. It gives vital and practical assistance to many aged, sick, destitute, and helpless men, women and children. The department very generously assists this good work, and I cannot state too strongly how very materially this meets many wants of the Indian in the most timely manner.

Dr. J. R. Steep is the physician in charge of the medical work in this agency. He visits the Dynevor hospital weekly, and during these visits he responds to all calls from the people who may require his services. Special calls always receive immediate attention by him. He also visits other parts of the agency periodically.

The movement of the people from St. Peters to Peguis reserve has been slow this year, a number, however, have moved and taken up residence, and others are making preparations to move. Since the surrender of the St. Peters reserve, the conditions of living there have become more strenuous. It is also being realized that those who have moved to Peguis have been doing well, so that those who have remained find the most probable relief of the changed conditions to be in moving to the new reserve as soon as possible, and getting settled. Assistance has been given them when moving in transportation and rations, all of which these people understand fully.

The old and destitute people and the widows and orphans continue about the same in number. The aid required by these unfortunate ones has been promptly and faithfully granted by the agent.

The Indians throughout the agency have been able to enjoy a fairly good supply of food. No cases of acute destitution have been reported for assistance. The gardens gave fairly satisfactory returns. Many engage in hunting and fishing. This work furnishes good means of livelihood. The prices of furs have continued high, and the catch by the Indians has been large.

FISHER RIVER AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are members of the Ojibway and Swampy Cree tribes, in the proportion of two-thirds Ojibways and one-third Sampy Cree. The languages spoken are Ojibway or Saulteaux and Swampy Cree.

The health of the people in this agency for the past year has been good. There has been an almost entire absence of any serious sickness. As a matter of precaution Dr. O. I. Grain, of Selkirk, visited Peguis and Fisher River reserves. He was able to report very favourably as to the health conditions of these people. Ample medical supplies have been furnished by the department, and these have been very usefully dispensed for the benefit of the Indians with good results.

The Indians have enjoyed a fair measure of food-supplies, furnished from hunting and fishing and the produce of their gardens. Prices of furs are high, and the Indians catch these freely, as the reserves are in good condition to shelter and protect all fur-bearing animals. No cases of severe destitution have been reported.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are in a large proportion members of the Swampy Cree tribe; the common language is Swampy Cree.

The health of the people has, on the whole, been fair, and nothing has occurred that calls for any special comment.

The past year has proved to be one of fairly favourable conditions for these Indians, many of whom engage in hunting, fishing, trapping and freighting. These occupations prove to be steady and profitable for them, affording them ample means of living in a comfortable manner, and being more or less independent.

HUDSON BAY AGENCY.

There are two reserves (unsurveyed) in this agency, viz.: York Factory and Fort Churchill, both on the west shore of the Hudson bay.

No regular agent has been appointed up to the time of writing. The work has been under the supervision of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

The Indians live exclusively by fishing and hunting. The population of York Factory belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe. The Churchill people are Chipewyans.

Owing to the fact that great distance lies between this office and Hudson bay, and that few opportunities of communication exist, it is impossible to give any recent or correct data bearing on the situation in this agency. Reports received from sources that can be considered reliable advise that existing conditions are satisfactory.

Dr. Marcellus, by special arrangement with the department, is looking after the medical work in this district for the Indians and Eskimos of the coast line. His report will no doubt reach Ottawa in due course and will be valuable in outlining the general health conditions of the people coming under his notice.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The traffic in intoxicants with Indians, I regret to report, notwithstanding the activity of the officers to follow up and punish delinquents, continues to be a source from which many difficulties arise in handling the problem of the care of the Indian. During the past year there were many prosecutions and fines, and a number of cases of imprisonment. In the face of these facts, and the determined and continued enforcement of the regulations governing this traffic, we have had more cases to deal with. While this might apparently indicate an increase of the traffic, such is not the fact, but it is only a fuller exposure of the true conditions and extent of the traffic brought to light by the untiring activity of the officers whose duty it is to see that the infractions of the regulations of this traffic are brought to justice.

I have now to express my pleasure in being able to bear witness to the patience and loyalty of the officers of the department in the discharge of their important duties in administering the official business entrusted to them.

The Indians appreciate the treatment of the Indian Department in its faithful determination to keep faith with them, and readiness to redeem all promises made in treaty, and to care for, protect, and watch over them.

Your obedient servant,

JNO. R. BUNN,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

SURVEY REPORT.

OTTAWA, Feb. 1, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report that on leaving Ottawa on June 1, I proceeded to Winnipeg, and in accordance with your instructions, dated May 23, met Inspector Chisholm in Prince Albert. His advice that the Canoe lake work be done first as it was the more urgent, and that the best time to go to Pelican Narrows was the first week in June or treaty-time, necessitated a change in plans; so returning to Winnipeg, I obtained most of my outfit not obtainable in Prince Albert, also engaging there an assistant, one chainman, and cook.

Completing my organization at Prince Albert and taking from there those supplies which could not be obtained at Isle à la Crosse, I left for Big river on June 19.

The route followed was down Crooked lake and Crooked river to Beaver river, down the Beaver to Lac Isle à la Crosse, up the Canoe river to Canoe lake, a total distance of about 145 miles from Big river.

On July 3 we left Isle à la Crosse and arrived at Canoe lake the evening of July 4. The progress up Canoe river was exceedingly slow on account of low water, the Indians stating that it was at its lowest in their memory. There were miles of it that did not average 16 inches in depth, and great numbers of boulders just under the surface made it necessary to pole a great part of the way.

The reserve at this lake was laid out in three blocks, No. 165, on which the Indians for the most reside, No. 165 B, which is hay meadow on the banks of the Wepooskow, and No. 165 A, where a number of them live in winter and on which are about 5,000,000 feet of excellent spruce. The surrounding country is low and very much broken with muskegs and swamps, the good land for the most part being restricted to a strip along the shore of the lakes and some of the rivers; the banks of the greater part of Canoe river and Wepooskow river, however are low and marshy.

The soil on blocks 165 and 165A, more particularly close to the lake, is a sandy loam, but not very deep. The Indians have small gardens in which they grow potatoes, but little else. These potatoes, however, are quite small, not caused by the quality of the soil, which is excellent for this purpose, but either from lack of attention or the need of some new seed, or perhaps a little of both.

Canoe lake abounds in jackfish and in most seasons also whitefish; but this year there were very few of the latter. The Indians themselves are a very good class of Indian and well behaved; their chief, John Iron, being an exceptionally good and intelligent Indian.

The work on this reserve was greatly retarded by wet weather, a most unusual amount of rain having fallen there this season; indeed the fine days were noted as the exception.

Squatted on block 165 are Francois Maurice, Francois Couilloneur and his son. Maurice has a house, value $100; stable, value $50; and shed, value $25; about one-half acre of garden fenced, about 1·8 acres unfenced, which once was broken but long neglected. He claims to have been there about twenty years. His present house was erected about six years ago. He has taken scrip and since sold it.

The Couilloneurs have about 23·8 acres, nearly all fenced, about 3 acres cleared, 1 acre broken but wild, and ½ acre of garden, two houses, value $100 each, 2 stables, value $50 each, one shed, value $25, and one old house, value $25. Couilloneur claims to have been here 49 years, and that he was the first settler in this part of the lake shore. These men have also taken scrip and sold it.

Both Maurice and the Couilloneurs have stock, for which they do not put up hay, or at least enough for the winter, and this stock is allowed to run wild during the winter, breaking into the hay-supply put up by the chief and his band, and I am informed by the chief that this and other unpleasantness is the real reason for their anxiety to have the reserve surveyed at once.

These men are willing to move from the reserve, but they feel that they are entitled to some compensation. If they are permitted to remain where they are now, they will be a constant source of trouble to the treaty Indians. The chief informed me that he had tried everything to get them to live in better harmony with the treaty Indians, but it is of no avail.

Both the Indians and the priest requested me to exclude the small area on which stood the mission buildings, and this was done, although it was necessarily very small, as otherwise it would have interfered with the houses of the Indians in the village.

Mr. Reid, of the Hudson's Bay Company at Isle à la Crosse, wrote me stating that the company had been at Canoe lake a great number of years, and requested that the piece of land they occupied be excluded. This was also done.

On August 15, the survey having been completed, we left Canoe lake for Prince Albert, arriving there on Friday, August 23. Here, owing to the nature of the work at The Pas, I paid off the men with the exception of my assistant and two chainmen.

Proceeding from Prince Albert to The Pas, according to your instructions dated June 4, I reported that part of the townsite surveyed by H. B. Proudfoot last season and revalued the unsold lots.

Having completed the work at The Pas, in accordance with your instructions of September 3, I consulted with Inspector Jackson regarding the work at Pine Bluff. The instructions informed me that the Indians at this point were entitled to 3¾ square miles, and that whatever was not given them at this point was to be added to the main reserve at Cumberland House. Mr. Jackson informed me that the arrangement was to give them a mile on the point where they were living. Arriving at Pine Bluff, I found that there was about a mile of length to this point, but very far from being a square mile, and owing to the water being from 3 to 4 feet above normal, it was at that time an island with about ¾ of a mile of water between it and the mainland and it was impossible to determine the shore line of what, I am informed, in ordinary times is a wet marsh.

The Indians here wanted the balance of the square mile taken up by a number of islands, each from 5 to 40 acres in area. This I did not deem advisable, as the land itself is of very little value to them split up in this manner, and also the cost of laying out the reserves would be out of all proportion to the needs of the case.

When leaving The Pas, I had no idea there would be any difficulty in laying the required area at Pine Bluff itself. As the inspector had informed me that they were to get a mile on that point where they were living, I concluded that through a misunderstanding of the term "square mile" it was thought that there was sufficient land on this point to grant them this area, the length of the settlement being approximately one mile. This idea was strengthened on my return to The Pas when Inspector

Jackson showed surprise on being informed that there was not a square mile in this piece. He also stated that the majority of the band did not desire to have a reserve away from the main reserve, but that the band in council had decided that an acreage of not more than one square mile be laid out at this point.

The present area is ample for their needs at present, as they do not keep any stock and there is ample room for them to do all the gardening necessary for the number living there. There is very little cultivation done here, although the soil is excellent for potatoes. The point is covered with poplar and birch, and willow scrub, with a small grove of jackpine about the centre of it.

The Hudson's Bay Company has had a trading station here for a number of years, and the factor, Mr. Cotter, at Cumberland House, requested me to exclude an acre in order that the Company's buildings be not included in the reserve.

On returning to Cumberland House, I found that nearly all the boundaries of the reserve were, on account of the wet season, under water, and owing to this condition I was unable to locate the boundaries or the corners. I am also informed by the Indians that none of the corner posts are now in place.

Leaving Cumberland House on Saturday, September 28, we arrived in The Pas on September 29.

On returning to The Pas, I proceeded to comply with instructions of September 14, and on advice of Inspector Jackson attempted to reach Ebb and Flow reserve via Ste. Rose du Lac. Mr. Kerr, of the Armstrong Trading Company, stated the best route to be by boat from Oak Point. Inquiries at Dauphin and Ochre River showed that most of the road from Ste. Rose was under water, and the liverymen at Ste. Rose refused to let their teams attempt the trip. However, the boat at Oak Point being laid up for repairs, an attempt was made to go through by this route, but was unsuccessful. There was still time, however, to catch the boat at Oak Point on its first sailing, which was done.

On October 15 we left Oak Point for Siglunes. The captain, however, refused to go out of his way in order to land us at Ebb and Flow reserve, because he was already very late with his regular traffic; so we proceeded to Dog Creek and completed the survey there. I endeavoured to obtain sailboats in order to cross to Ebb and Flow, but could not do so.

The island proposed to be added to Dog Creek reserve is one of about 100 acres, covered for the most part with maple and oak; the rest is hay meadow. The Indians use this island in the spring for making syrup and sugar. A squatter named Johnson built a house on this island last spring. I understand that he has used up his homestead rights in another section of Manitoba. This island would be good value at $600.

The survey being completed, I proceeded to Oak Point by wagon from Dog Creek to Mulvilhill, from there by C. N. railway. This wagon road, being excellent for that part of the country, and in spite of the wet season, was quite dry.

From Oak Point I proceeded to Fort Alexander according to instructions of October 9, my party going in by the last boat via Selkirk, going myself via Du Bonnet in order to investigate the route by which we should have to come out. On arriving at Fort Alexander, I found that about half the Indians, including the chief and one councillor, were gone on their fall hunt; one other councillor was away fishing, and one having died, the only councillor present was John Henderson. Later I found upon inquiry that he was the one to agitate for a re-adjustment of the survey there. His statement of their wishes was quite different from the request made to the department, as shown in my instructions, and it was that they wanted all the lots made 9 chains wide. Having cut out Mr. Reid's base line and located the lot corners on the south side of the rivers, I found that, while in a few cases a clearing extended over a boundary to a slight extent, in no case did the lot lines interfere with the houses.

As nearly all the Indians interested were away on the hunt, it was impossible to consult with them as to who was, and who was not, satisfied with the present arrangement. John Henderson, who is a transferred man from St. Peters, seemed to be the principal in this matter, and his one idea seemed to be that the survey should make the lots 9 chains wide, as in that way they would acquire an extra lot in every nine, and as a result of this both he and his son would have a lot apiece; he having given his son half of his present lot. I might mention in this connection that at present there are two lots on his side of the river unoccupied. He also made a plea that the old chief had from the size of the original lots, laid out roughly the balance 9 chains wide and the location of their improvements was based on this. I consider that their improvements would be even more seriously affected by making these lots 9 chains wide than by leaving them as they now are. The only way to adjust these lots would be to jog the boundaries around the improvements, and I doubt the advisability of this, as their houses are not interfered with by the present lot lines, and the small portions of clearing or improvements to the land which encroach over the boundaries of each others' lots would not seem to be important enough to demand such treatment of these lot lines.

In conclusion I would add that the work throughout the whole season was very much retarded by the exceptional amount of rain and the resulting high water on the low lands.

Your obedient servant,

DONALD F. ROBERTSON.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
FORT SMITH, February 3, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the annual report of the affairs of this agency.

The Fort Smith agency comprises the Indians of Fond du Lac and Chipewyan, on Lake Athabaska, about two-thirds of whom are Chipewyans and the remainder Crees.

Population.—The population is about 1,000: the Chipewyans of Fort Smith and Smith Landing bands number about 225 souls; the Cariboo Eaters, a nomadic race living east of Smith, about 75; the Slaves of Resolution and the Dog Ribs and Slaves of Hay River, about 500 in all.

General Health.—These Indians have not increased or decreased to any extent during the last ten years. It is hoped that, with the amount of work done by the department, including the appointment of a permanent health officer, the population will show an increase during the next ten. No epidemic has been reported since the opening of this agency.

Temperance and Morals.—No cases of drunkenness have been reported. There is an inclination to disregard the consideration due to women by the men of these tribes, resulting often in suffering to their children and themselves. This matter is being closely looked after. Two cases of wife-beating were reported and dealt with during the past year. One man was fined by the agent and another was sentenced to jail for four months at hard labour; this case was dealt with by Inspector Field of the R.N.W.M. Police. Upon the whole these Indians are very quiet and law-abiding.

Buildings.—The Indians have built several new houses at Fort Smith and Smith Landing. These houses are of a good size and height, and are a great improvement over

the old shacks that they formerly occupied, which were an ever-present source of sickness to the inhabitants. Wood being scarce, the open chimney was done away with and the stove introduced; the walls being tightly mudded, the atmosphere became vitiated, and it is small wonder that sickness and death followed.

Agency Buildings.—A very good house has been erected at Fort Smith for the agent. It is built of lumber, sawn at the department's saw-mill, Smith Landing.

A warehouse, stables and office have also been erected upon the agency reserve.

At Salt River Farm a house, stables and warehouse have been erected.

A saw-mill and planer-shed have been built at Smith Landing.

Farm.—The department has a farm at Salt River, 16 miles from Fort Smith, under the management of Mr. R. S. Salmon. Ten acres of good clay-land have been cleared and broken. A crop of oats was put in this season, but did not ripen, as the birds came in tens of thousands and took the hand sown seed as it was sown.

The grazing lands in this district are excellent.

Agriculture.—The Indians here all raise a few vegetables. Hay is plentiful at Smith Landing, the present price is $20 a ton.

Oats and feed of any kind fetch $6 a sack.

Potatoes find a ready market at $1.25 a bushel.

Stock.—For the most part the Indians have horses, with which they make good wages in the summer, freighting upon Smith portage. No cattle are kept by the Indians.

General Conditions.—Fur has been very plentiful both this winter and last, and prices remain high. Cariboo are fairly plentiful and moose were killed in large numbers in the early part of the winter. These conditions serve to make this a most prosperous year for the Indians at Smith and Fort Smith. At Chipewyan the wavy-goose hunt last fall was a total failure, and I am informed that cariboo are scarce there now. This may cause some suffering amongst our Indians at that post. The fishing was also very poor there last fall.

Several Indians have asked permission to leave treaty, claiming that they have no need for support from the government, also that they wish to take up land, their idea being that they cannot hold land except within a certain defined reserve.

It has been conjectured by some that their chief wish for leaving treaty is the idea that they will be allowed the privilege of a white man, to get in a permit of whisky. There may be some ground for this supposition.

Your obedient servant,

A. J. BELL,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,
SINTALUTA, April 30, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my second annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

CARRY THE KETTLE BAND, NO. 76.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band are Assiniboines, who are descendants of the great Sious tribe. As there is a resemblance in their language and customs, there can be no doubt in this respect.

Reserve.—This reserve is a block of land 8 x 9 miles in extent, situated south of the town of Sintaluta on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, about 8 miles from the Sintaluta station.

This reserve is composed mostly of rolling land, about half of its area being covered with poplar, interspersed with willow scrub and large sloughs; the other portion being open prairie with sloughs. It has a large area of good farming and valuable hay land.

Population.—The population of this band is 208.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the members of this band has been fairly good; rheumatism, grippe and pneumonia being prevalent. A few families had measles, but with no bad results. Some are suffering from tuberculosis. This is a disease which the Indians dread greatly and they are taking every precaution to guard against it. No serious epidemic visited them during the year. The majority of them keep their homes fairly neat and clean, and in a sanitary condition. The younger people are training the older ones along these lines. In the spring all their yards are scrupulously raked and all refuse burned. Many of their houses are whitewashed inside and out regularly, which gives them a neat and clean appearance. Some families live in tents during the summer months, believing that too much confinement is not the best.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries of these people. The majority of them are engaged in farming. The particulars as to acreage under cultivation, the crop and value of the same will be found in agricultural and industrial statistics accompanying this report. Many of them depend on the sale of wood, hay, pickets and senega-root for a livelihood. Others again devote a great deal of their time to hunting and trapping during the winter months. The women devote their spare time to tanning hides, dressmaking, plain sewing, beadwork, quill work and making of moccasins. Some work in their gardens and are quite elated on results obtained.

Buildings.—There is a rapid improvement in the houses erected on this reserve. Two splendid frame houses were erected during the summer at a cost when completed that will exceed $1,500. Two log houses were built with shingled roofs and two others with mud roofs, having sufficient windows for ventilation and light. Some of their homes are furnished fairly well. Their cattle and horse stables are not kept in as good condition as they should be, although some are more particular than others in this respect.

Stock.—The live stock wintered well and is in good condition. Sufficient feed was provided for their stock and there is a good supply of hay on hand this spring.

Farm Implements.—This band is well equipped with implements, considering the acreage they have under crop. It is surprising to observe the number of democrat wagons and buggies which they use. Better care could be taken of their implements and vehicles by placing them in buildings when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are fairly ambitious, industrious, energetic and peaceable. They are progressive in many ways. A great many of them have adopted civilized habits to a striking degree, and are constantly improving their conditions. The majority of the farmers are tilling their lands better and adopting the advanced methods of cultivation. More care is taken in spending their money.

Temperance and Morality.—Very few of these Indians are addicted to the drinking of intoxicants. I was informed of only one Indian during the year. Their morals are very good.

General Remarks.—These Indians are maintaining steady progress in every point of importance to their future welfare. The farmers had a fair crop during the year. The land, which was summer-fallowed, yielded 35 bushels of wheat to the acre.

The oats and barley did fairly well, considering the poor condition in which some had their land prepared. The Indians who obtained their living from hunting and trapping did well, as all fur commanded a very high price.

MOOSEJAW SIOUX.

Position.—The Moosejaw Sioux are non-treaty Indians, inhabiting the country from Moosejaw to the boundary. Most of the band live near Wood Mountain.

Population.—The population of this band is estimated to be 124.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians continue their old customs of living in tents, as they are roaming from one place to another nearly all the time. During the year not many families remained in the vicinty of Moosejaw. They were mostly scattered. Being a nomadic people they secure for themselves the benefit of the natural sanitation, thus preventing the accumulation of refuse.

Occupations.—These Indians work for the farmers and ranchers at Wood Mountain. Some of them work for the citizens of Moosejaw. A number of them depend on hunting and trapping for a livelihood.

Stock.—The Sioux have a large number of ponies for sale over and above what they need for their own use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are good workers considering the roaming condition they are in. They are independent, having learned to shift for themselves. Their mode of dress is much like that of the white people.

Temperance and Morality.—These people indulge very little in liquor. This I believe is due mostly to the great efforts put forth by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police stationed at Wood Mountain and Moosejaw, also by the city police at Moosejaw. Only one case was tried for drinking liquor. Their moral habits are considered good.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. E. DONNELLY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
BATTLEFORD AGENCY,
BATTLEFORD, May 28, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report upon the affairs of the Battleford agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

This agency is comprised of eight reserves, situated at distances of from 18 to 144 miles from the town of Battleford. There is also under the jurisdiction of this agency a Saulteaux reserve of some 9,045 acres; this is situated on the east side of Jackfish lake, and is about 30 miles distant from Battleford. As these Saulteaux do not receive annuity or assistance from the department, I am not giving a lengthy report upon them: they are all in excellent health, contented and are making a good living for themselves by hunting and fishing. They are nomadic in their habits, and do not seem inclined to take up either farming or stock-raising, as a means of livelihood. There are also a number of Saulteaux, reckoning themselves as belonging to this agency, who live at Stinking lake, 75 miles northeast from here; and at Manitou lake, 75 miles southwest from here, but at neither of these points are there reserves. They simply squat on the land, and hunt in those vicinities.

The total number of Saulteaux living within the limits of this agency is in the neighbourhood of 300.

These people are possessed of quite a large number of horses, of good quality. They take excellent care of them and are keenly alive as to their value, and the benefit to be derived from improving the breed.

RED PHEASANT BAND.

Tribe.—All the members of this band are Crees; the greater proportion of them being Plain Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of 24,320 acres, and is located 22 miles south-east from Battleford, in the Eagle hills.

Portions of the reserve are broken and partially covered with poplar, birch, cherry and willow, interspersed with ponds and hay-marshes. The remainder of the reserve is a rough, open, rolling plain containing numerous hay-swamps.

The land is in very many places good, hay and water are abundant. On account of many prairie fires which have raged on this reserve, the wood is fast disappearing, and only by careful management will it be again put on a paying basis. This reserve is very well adapted for both stock-raising and general farming.

Population.—The population of this band at the last annuity payments was 170.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health conditions of this band are in a very satisfactory state. There has not been much sickness during the past year, and no epidemic has occurred.

Particular attention is given to sanitation; all refuse being regularly raked up and burned every spring; also the houses and premises are kept in a clean and healthy condition.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal means by which these people make their living and I am glad to say that they have made a considerable improvement in both these lines of business during the past year. A number of them during the fall, winter and early spring make quite a lot of money by the sale of fire-wood and hay; also by hunting muskrats, and working for settlers and railroad contractors.

One or two burn a considerable quantity of lime, which they sell in the towns, and to the Indians for whitewashing their houses. There are also three or four of the young men who are good carpenters, and they make good wages working at their trade during the greater part of the year.

During the haying and threshing time, a number of the Indians, after completing their own work, turn out to work for the neighbouring farmers and ranchers, thus earning a considerable amount of money and experience.

Buildings.—There is a steady improvement in the style of houses erected on this reserve. They are larger, better lighted and ventilated, more comfortable, and a better class of furniture is gradually taking the place of the crude stools, and pole tables and bedsteads, which were formerly in vogue. Then in the new dwellings they have good lumber floors, shingle roofs, and the interiors are partitioned off into rooms.

A number of old houses were razed and replaced by newer ones.

Stock.—The cattle pulled through the winter very well, indeed, and are in first-class condition. There was an abundance of hay, and the stock was well attended to. I am glad to say that there is a very satisfactory increase in the number of cattle, and I have every reason to hope that this improvement will continue in the future, as the Indians now realize the benefits to be obtained from this industry, if properly managed.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are fairly well equipped with necessary farm implements, which have been bought and paid for by themselves; the only thing

they now need is a small threshing outfit, and they are talking of making a levy among themselves for the purpose of purchasing one. They take pretty good care of their implements, and keep them in fair working order.

Characteristics and Progress.—I think that I am perfectly safe in saying that, on the whole, these people are making steady progress. They appear to have thrown off the old lethargic habits, and are now energetic, ambitious, and anxious to become independent. They dress and live like white people. Quite a number of the younger ones talk English fluently, and they are very shrewd in all their business transactions. I may say that the women also keep themselves neat and tidy, their houses comfortable, and the children clean.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of this band are very good, and no cases of intemperance have come to my notice. I think that the prospect of enforced hard labour, without any remuneration, is a very strong curb upon the craving for intoxicants.

SWEET GRASS BAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are all Plain Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 42,528 acres, and is located on the south side of Battle river, 20 miles west of Battleford. The land is well adapted for raising all kinds of grain and is also very suitable for the live-stock industry.

Water, hay and timber are plentiful upon this reserve.

The line of the Grand Trunk Pacific (Cutknife branch) runs right through this reserve, and a siding will also be located in the centre of it, so that when the road is in operation these Indians will have every facility for shipping their grain and produce, which will be a great boon to them.

Population.—There are 79 in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—This reserve has been very free from sickness all through the year. Sanitary measures are taken for the purpose of safeguarding and preserving the health of this band.

Occupations.—These Indians are very successful farmers and stockmen. They supplement their income, very materially, by the sale of fire-wood, rails and pickets, also hay. In addition to this they do freighting, put up hay for railroad contractors, and do a lot of work for neighbouring settlers.

Buildings.—A noticeable improvement has been made by these Indians in both their houses and stables. The former are built of logs, with good high ceilings, lumber floors and shingled roofs, they are fairly well furnished, and are comfortable, light and roomy. The stables are also constructed of logs with pole roofs, either thatched, or covered with sods.

Stock.—The cattle here are increasing. They have wintered well and are in fine order. They had an abundance of hay and fodder; also they have a great advantage in a plentiful supply of clear running water all the year round, and fine sheltering places in the bush.

Farm Implements.—These people are well supplied with farm implements, which they own, and take good care of, and keep in working order. As these people grow a lot of grain, they are somewhat handicapped for the want of a threshing-machine, our old agency engine having been out of commission for the last two seasons, so they were forced to have their threshing done by outsiders, which takes a great deal of the profit from their grain industry.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet, industrious, and law-abiding, and they are improving their position in a very satisfactory manner.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a very moral, and temperate band. There were no cases of intemperance, or infraction of the law, during the year.

POUND MAKER AND LITTLE PINS BANDS.

Tribe.—All the members of these bands are Plain Crees; although there may be two or three women who are Saulteaux, and have entered the bands by intermarriage with the Crees.

Reserve.—There are two reserves here, which adjoin each other. They are situated on the south side of Battle river, about 40 miles west of Battleford, and about 9 miles south of the Canadian Northern railway at Paynton; they are also about 8 miles north of the Cutknife branches of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Pacific railway at Cutknife town.

The combined area of these two reserves is 35,200 acres; the main part of which is excellent agricultural land, the remainder being well suited for grazing purposes. Wood and water are plentiful. The hay, however, is only limited in quantity, so that they have to make use of cultivated fodder and straw in order to find sufficient feed for their stock.

Population.—The combined population of the bands on these two reserves was at the last payments 265.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been few cases of sickness among these Indians during the past year, and no epidemic has occurred. In the spring all refuse which has accumulated around their dwellings and premises, is scrupulously gathered up and destroyed by fire. Also every precaution is observed in order to keep them free from sickness.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries by which these Indians make their living, although they add a considerable amount to their income by working for near-by farmers, also by the sale of fire-wood and hay, house-logs and fence pickets. In addition to this they derive a good deal of money from the sale of horses.

Buildings.—The buildings are all constructed of logs. There is room for a much needed improvement in the class of their dwellings. They are better off financially than most of the other Indians, yet their houses, as a rule, are much behind those on most of the other reserves. The stables, also, log buildings, are roomy and warm. A limited amount of furniture is installed in their dwellings, which are kept fairly clean and comfortable, but the lighting and ventilation, in the majority of cases, is not of a very high standard. I will, however, use my best efforts to have this state of affairs remedied, and trust that by another year better conditions will be shown in this respect.

Stock.—The past winter was favourable for stock. They came out in good condition this spring, and are increasing very satisfactorily. The Indians had plenty of fodder for all their cattle.

Farm Implements.—These bands have a good equipment of all necessary farm implements, including a steam engine and threshing-machine. They have all been purchased by the Indians out of their earnings, and are well cared for by their various owners.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are certainly improving their position, and are showing quite an aptitude for farming. Last season they threshed about 18,000 bushels of wheat and over 10,000 bushels of oats. They do a lot of work for the farmers adjacent to the reserves and are very quick in adopting their improved methods of farming. I have only one fault to find with them, and that is they are too easily persuaded by designing persons to spend their earnings in the purchase of useless and trashy things. This evil will, I feel sure, be overcome as they advance in knowledge and civilization. The law is well observed by the members of these bands, and their industry is amply shown by the amount of work they have accomplished, and the contented lives that they lead.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have every facility for procuring whisky, and I have no doubt that occasionally some of them do get it; but they are vigilantly watched by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police who patrol throughout the district; and I have heard no complaints on this score during the past year; nor have I heard of any cases of immorality.

STONY BANDS.

Tribe.—These Indians are Stonies, or Assiniboines, who are originally descended from the same tribe as the Sioux, their legends, customs and language having such a close resemblance as to preclude any possibility of doubt on this subject.

Reserve.—There are two reserves at this point, which are jointly occupied by Mosquito, Grizzly Bear Head, and Lean Man bands.

These reserves contain 31,808 acres. They are made up of high rolling country, partially wooded with poplar, balm of Gilead and willow. There are stretches of open prairie, containing a rich black loam well adapted for cultivation, but also liable to summer frost. On other portions where the surface is undulating, and in the hollows and flats around the lakes, there are excellent hay grounds, also large tracts are well adapted for grazing and stock-raising.

Water is plentifully distributed in the form of lakes all over the reserves. The wood has again been much damaged by prairie fires, and it will now be years before they have much of a surplus.

Population.—There are 60 in the Mosquito band; Grizzly Bear Head band numbers 34, and Lean Man band only one; the combined population of the three bands is 95.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed remarkably good health, and have not called for the doctor once during the year.

They live in tents from the time the snow disappears until it comes again late in the fall, and I think that this has a great deal to do with their healthiness.

All refuse around their dwellings and premises is raked up in the spring and destroyed by fire. The Stonies are naturally a clean people, and take a great deal of trouble to keep themselves free from sickness.

Occupations.—These people do not appear to be very enthusiastic farmers. It requires too much exertion, which is foreign to their nature. They prefer the lighter work of making hay, selling fire-wood, and looking after their few cattle, but they derive a good substantial income from the sale of hay, and by selling muskrat skins. I shall try and induce these people to branch out more into the stock business, as by doing so they would realize more money from their hay than by selling it off the reserve.

Buildings.—The buildings here are all constructed of logs. A few of the houses have shingled roofs, but the greater number are covered with poles and sods, or thatched. Some improvements are noticeable in their manner of housekeeping, and they keep their houses very warm and comfortable in the winter.

Stock.—The stock at this point is now increasing, and I have hopes that this industry will again be put upon a good paying basis. The cattle came through the winter in good condition.

Farm Implements.—These people have a full supply of farm implements, which are individually owned, and cared for by themselves.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Stonies are a quiet, law-abiding people, and are progressing along general lines in a satisfactory manner. Only the very old people receive any aid from the department.

Temperance and Morality.—The Stonies are total abstainers from intoxicants. Their morals are also very good.

MOOSOMIN BAND.

Tribe.—The majority of this band are Crees, but there are also a few Saulteaux scattered amongst them, who have from time to time joined the band, or intermarried with some of the members.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 30 miles north from Battleford. It lies east from Jackfish lake, and north of Murray lake. The reserve comprises 14,720 acres of rolling prairie, with scattered bluffs of poplar and willow.

The soil varies from being stony and light in some place to really good farm-land over the greater portion of the reserve. Water, wood and hay are plentifully distributed throughout the reserve. They also have an excellent hay swamp situated at Round Hill, about five miles distant, where an ample supply for a large number of stock can be procured, with a small amount of labour. They also have fishing privileges over a portion of Murray lake, which is well stocked with whitefish and jackfish.

Population.—There are 138 members of this band at the present time.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health on this reserve is good, and the band has increased during the year. There have been no epidemics. All the rubbish is regularly raked up and burned every spring. The Indians are constantly being told of the necessity for keeping their persons, dwellings and premises in a clean, healthy state, and they are gradually coming to see the wisdom of this course.

Occupations.—Stock-raising and farming, fishing, hunting, sale of fire-wood and senega-root and working for settlers are the principal means by which these people make their livelihood. The annual revenue which they receive from interest on account of their exchange of reserves is also a very great help to these people.

Buildings.—A steady improvement is being maintained in the number of dwellings erected. They are also larger than the old ones, are better lighted and more comfortable. They keep them clean and tidy. Their stables are not very good, but I will see that they build the new ones in a better manner.

Stock.—The stock business might be much improved at this reserve, if we had the proper class of farmer to handle it and thoroughly supervise the work of the Indians. For the past year I may say that little progress has been made in this industry, as there has been little or no increase.

The cattle came through the winter without any loss, and are in good condition. This reserve is especially well suited for cattle and horses, and if this natural advantage is properly made use of, their cattle industry might be considerably extended, and become very profitable, and I shall make it my particular business to bring about this desirable state of affairs.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have a good supply of all the farm implements they need. These implements are their own property, and they take a fair amount of care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—I am sorry to say that, as a whole, these Indians have not made much progress during the past year; chiefly owing to poor supervision by their farmers, and bad surroundings. There are of course some individuals who are exceptions. They are very industrious, and are making real advancement both in farming and stock-raising.

Temperance and Morality.—I have not heard of any immorality among the members of this band. Two cases of intemperance occurred during the year, both of which were duly punished, but the ease with which they can procure intoxicants makes it an extremely difficult matter to find out and punish the real delinquents, who supply the whisky; every effort, however, is being made to put a stop to this trouble, and I have no doubt that we shall eventually succeed in doing so.

THUNDERCHILD BAND.

Tribe.—This band is composed mostly of Crees. There are, however, a few Saulteaux interspersed amongst them, who have joined them by marriage, or on account of having close relatives already in the band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is 75 miles north of Battleford, and lies south from Bright Sand lake. It is also about 10 miles north of the village of Mervin.

The main reserve comprises 13,280 acres. It consists of rolling country, through which flows the Turtle creek.

There are bluffs of poplar and willow, and an occasional bunch of spruce, also some muskegs. The soil is a sandy loam underlaid with a gravelly sub-soil. It is well adapted for stock and general farm purposes. Water, wood and hay are plentiful. There is also another smaller reserve of 1,280 acres belonging to this band, which is situated at Turtle lake, some few miles further to the northeast; this location they use as a fishing station, and for the purpose of procuring a larger quantity of hay, there being such a fine hay marsh at this point.

In addition to this, they have a good timber berth, with a fair supply of useful spruce upon it. This is an ideal location for an Indian reserve, as they have everything requisite to make their life a happy one. They have good farm and stock land, water, wood and hay, fishing, wildfowl and big game hunting, and last but not least, they, in conjunction with the Moosomin band, possess a good saw mill, lath, planing and shingle mills, with a good engine to operate them and plenty of timber to make good building material, both for their own use and for sale.

Population.—There are, at present, 135 members in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health on this reserve has been good. Their premises are cleaned each spring, and rubbish destroyed by fire. No epidemic occurred during the year.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the chief occupations followed by these Indians, although they earn a fair amount of money fishing and hunting; also during the past winter they took out seven or eight hundred saw-logs, which they will manufacture into lumber this summer.

In addition to this, they received from the department $4,080, being interest on account of their exchange of reserves.

Buildings.—A few new buildings were erected during the year, and a number of the older ones were improved. Several stables were also built. When these men get their logs made into lumber, they intend to put up a better class of dwelling. Their houses are kept in a clean and comfortable state.

Stock.—The stock on this reserve is increasing. Registered Shorthorn bulls are used on this and all the other reserves for the improvement of the cattle, and the results obtained certainly demonstrate the wise policy of the department in this respect. An ample supply of hay was provided, which enabled the Indians to bring their cattle through the winter in fine condition.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this reserve are well equipped with all necessary farm implements, as well as owning half interest in a threshing separator, along with the Moosomin band. These implements have all been bought with their own earnings, and they take fairly good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are gradually progressing, increasing the number of their stock, and tilling more land. It is only those who are too old, or through sickness are unable to work, who receive any aid from the department.

Temperance and Morality.—I have no fault to find with these Indians upon the score of intemperance; but the general moral tone of a number of this band is sorely in need of a reformation. I do not mean that they are immoral outside of their reservation, but the constant changing of wives is a very pernicious practice, and causes endless turmoil. It certainly is a large contract to undertake, but nevertheless every effort will be put forth with the view of overcoming this evil.

KOPWAYAWAKENUM BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated upon the northern shore of Meadow lake, 140 miles north of Battleford, and has an area of 8,960 acres. Meadow river, along which there is some fine timber, flows through the reserve, crossing the eastern boundary four times. Meadow lake is about 7 miles long by 2½ miles wide. This reserve is an exceptionally good one for Indians, there being an abundance of fish, excellent soil, plenty of timber and good water. The country around Meadow lake is principally prairie, with poplar bluffs; the soil is deep and heavy, and the herbage luxuriant. There is also a large area of surrounding country which at the present time is sparsely settled, and provides fairly good hunting ground for these Indians; and when this does become settled up, there is a very large tract of wild lands north of the Beaver river, where game abounds in plenty, and where I expect they will be able to hunt for years to come.

This band has also a timber berth of a mile square, which is located near their reserve; and it contains quite a quantity of good spruce, tamarack and pine.

Population.—There are ninety members in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—These people lead such a healthy open life that it is very seldom they suffer from any sickness. Late last fall, however, and during the winter several deaths occurred from some unknown disease, so the agency medical officer went up there quite recently, and reported that the trouble had been caused by typhoid fever. Measures were immediately taken for the prevention of any recurrence of this sickness, and no further cases have developed. Apart from this, the health of the band has been remarkably good.

Occupations.—The principal means by which the members of this band make a living are hunting, trapping and fishing. They also derive a fair amount of money from their cattle. Farming is practically in its infancy at this point, but as a number of settlers have now gone into that district, I expect they will soon set a good example to these Indians, which they will surely follow, as they are very energetic and intelligent.

Buildings.—All the houses and stables are constructed of logs, roofed with poles, thatch and mud. They are only used in the winter and, as a rule, they are clean, warm and comfortable. In my different visits to this reserve I only noticed one really dirty house, and this was where a good deal of the sickness occurred.

Farm Implements.—The members of this band do not possess many implements, and what they have, were nearly all provided by the department. They are cared for by the overseer, with the exception of the wagons, which the Indians own and look after themselves.

Until these men extend their farming operations, they do not need any more implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians have good gardens, they are expert hunters and trappers, and are very industrious in their pursuits. They are very much more intelligent than the average Indian, mind their own business, respect the law, are clean and neat in their personal appearance, and live a happy and contented life.

Temperance and Morality.—Their reputation for temperance and morality is extremely good.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A steady increase is being maintained in the population of this agency. The general health of the Indians has been good, and although small-pox, German measles and grippe have been very prevalent among the settlers and half-breeds of this district, I am happy to say that our Indians have escaped free. Indians are very susceptible to bronchial and pulmonary diseases and the majority of deaths which have

occurred are due to these causes. Everything possible is done for the betterment of hygienic conditions on the reserves, and each year brings an improvement in this respect. During the past year the Indians have made good permanent progress socially, morally and financially.

They harvested nearly 40,000 bushels of grain, provided their own beef, had also quite a revenue from their cattle and horses, put up nearly 4,000 tons of hay, and in spite of its being a poor year, they made a very good living for themselves.

Their cattle industry, which had become considerably run down, has now assumed a prosperous turn, and a very satisfactory increase in the numbers of their herds has taken place during the past year. The same may be also said with regard to their horses.

Owing to the department's wise plan of using nothing but thoroughbred bulls, and good grade stallions, the standard quality of their stock has been very much improved, which means also an increase in their value.

I am doing everything in my power to try and induce them again to take up the hog industry, and some of them have already made a start in this direction.

There are no crimes to report, and only two cases of intoxication occurred, in which the delinquents were caught, and they were severely punished.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. ROWLAND,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CARLTON AGENCY,
MISTAWASIS, April 1, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my seventh annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

THE STURGEON LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Wood Crees.

Reserve.—The eastern boundary of this reserve is exactly 25 miles northwest of the city of Prince Albert; and contains an area of 34·4 square miles. The above lake is a long narrow stretch of water bounded by very high and wooded banks; especially towards the western extremity. The northern portion of this reserve is heavily timbered, while to the south of the lake long and excellent stretches of farm-lands afford exceptional opportunities to those Indians engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Population.—The population of this band is 164.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band throughout the year has been fairly good. The medical attendant's advice has been followed to a great extent, this being noticeable by the fact that the majority of Indians have cleaner and considerably better ventilated houses than hitherto. The lavish use of whitewash is also a favourable sign as to the advancement of sanitary conditions.

Occupations.—The majority of the Indians are quite capable of looking after their interests, without the assistance of the department. Many are expert axemen and log-drivers and these can always demand the highest wage paid by the lumber company operating in the vicinity of the reserve; 26 are engaged in farming and although not on an extensive scale yet it is gratifying to record that nearly 8,000 bushels of grain, including wheat, oats, and barley, were threshed during the past season.

Stock-raising is another thriving industry of these Indians; their herd includes some fine specimens of both horses and cattle.

Fishing, hunting, and trapping naturally receive their attention in due season, their income being considerably augmented from the realization of their various catches.

Buildings.—Their houses are substantially built and are principally made from hewed logs with shingled roofs. Their stables, however, are of the low shanty type, poorly ventilated, and with insufficient light.

Stock.—Their herd has shown a surprising increase during the last five years, and at the present time consists of a total of 492 animals, including both horses and cattle.

Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with all necessary machinery. One purchased and operated a small gasolene threshing outfit with good results during the past season.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are of a reserved and independent character. In the main they are honest and are showing that advancement which is inevitable under these conditions.

Temperance and Morality.—The incessant flow of lumber-jacks through this reserve is mainly responsible for the drinking bouts which periodically occur. Nevertheless, when one considers the temptations which are unavoidably put before these Indians, their behaviour is very fair. Their morals suffer in proportion to the liquor received.

PETAQUAKEY'S BAND, NO. 102.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 42 square miles; and is situated about 8 miles southwest of the agency headquarters. The soil is a rich sandy loam and exceptionally well adapted for mixed farming. The large hay meadows situated on this reserve are a great asset to those engaged in farming. Water is plentiful, but inclined to be alkaline, caused, no doubt, by the large areas of muskeg which border the reserve.

Population.—The population of the band is 121.

Health and Sanitation.—No serious outbreaks of disease were reported, colds, rheumatism, and lumbago being the chief troubles. On the whole the health of this band was even better than in other years.

Occupations.—Two-thirds of the members are engaged in farming and stock-raising. A few hire out to outside settlers, while freighting, hunting and other miscellaneous jobs invite those of a roving disposition.

Buildings.—Their houses are substantial, neat and comfortable. These, however, of recent erection show a decided improvement. The same applies to their outbuildings.

Live Stock.—Their herd, including horses, totals 256 animals. These are well looked after. Owing to the killing and selling of young stock, the herd does not increase as it should.

Implements.—These Indians have an adequate supply of machinery, eleven pieces of the most expensive having been purchased by the department. These and their own are taken good care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, similar to those of Sturgeon Lake, are by nature independent. Nevertheless, the progress of the two bands can hardly be compared. Their crop in proportion to the land sown was not a success. The prospects for the future, although better, are not half as encouraging as I should like to see.

Temperance and Morality.—The opening of the new hotel at Leask is unfortunately a great temptation to those not averse to liquor, and although on this reserve convictions are rare, it is a fact that a considerable amount of whisky is consumed by certain members of the band. Their morals naturally suffer in consequence.

MISTAWASIS BAND, NO. 103.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 74·48 square miles and is situated at Snake Plain about twenty miles northwest of Fort Carlton, on the Green Lake trail. The land for the greater part is sandy and rolls considerably in certain sections. Hay, water, and wood are all exceedingly plentiful, the reserve being naturally laid out for stock-raising and mixed farming.

Population.—The population of the band is 143.

Health and Sanitation.—An improvement in the health of these Indians has been very noticeable during the past year. They are moderately clean and tidy in appearance.

Occupations.—The majority are engaged in mixed farming, but only with fair results. Others sustain themselves by freighting, selling fuel, picking berries, and during the busy season hire out to white settlers residing in the surrounding country.

Buildings.—Their buildings compare favourably with those of other bands.

Implements.—This band has at its disposal an adequate supply of all necessary implements for farm use.

Live Stock.—The indifferent treatment of the live stock by some of the Indians on this reserve was the cause of quite a lot of unnecessary suffering among many of their animals.

Characteristics and Progress.—A few of these Indians are conscientious and industrious. The major part, however, are lackadaisical, indifferent and abominably selfish. They have made no progress during the past year.

Temperance and Morality.—Liquor is partaken of when the opportunity presents itself, and the moral standing of the band is not above reproach.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S BAND, NO. 104.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 12 miles from the agency head-quarters, and has an area of 67·2 square miles. It has a considerable tract of wooded land, containing poplar, spruce, and tamarack. There is also an abundance of hay-land and splendid pasturage, principally found along the valley of the Shell river. The soil varies, but on the whole is all that could be desired for general farming purposes.

Population.—The population of the band is 231.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. They are clean and are attempting to follow the sanitary regulations laid down by the medical attendant.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the advanced industries of these Indians, from which they derive a comfortable living. Both hunting and trapping receive their attention during the winter, with varying degrees of success. Two of these Indians were successful in trapping a silver fox each during the past season, the pelts upon being sold realizing the sum of two thousand dollars.

Buildings.—The majority are fairly comfortable, clean, and well built. One is able to see a great improvement in this respect each succeeding year.

Stock.—Their stock are well fed and looked after; both horses and cattle are increasing.

Implements.—Each man practically owns a working outfit, good care being taken of all and sundry, whether personally owned or loaned to them by the department.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is progressive and appreciative of any help extended to them. A few are exceptionally good farmers, in fact, they can easily compete with the average white settler. They like to be trusted and seldom fail to meet their obligations if the ways and means are within their reach.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are not altogether exempt from the use of liquor. Occasionally trials and convictions occur resulting from the observance of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, whose members patrol the district. No immorality was reported during the year.

KENEMOTAYOO'S BAND, NO. 118.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 46·35 square miles. It is located along the Green Lake trail and lies twelve miles north of Sandy lake. Heavy poplar, jackpine and willow cover the greater part, yet the proportion of arable land, although limited, is quite sufficient to sustain those who wish to derive their livelihood from the land.

Population.—Including those of Pelican Lake, the population is 179.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good.

Occupations.—These Indians are of a roving disposition, the majority make a living from fishing and hunting, while a few endeavour to farm. Little success in this respect has attended their efforts.

Buildings.—The housing accommodation on this reserve is very poor. A slow but sure improvement is perceptible, due, in part, to the example set by the white settlers occupying land near the reserve.

Stock.—Their stock consists of a herd containing 189 animals, including both horses and cattle. Only moderate care is taken of these animals.

Implements.—They are furnished with all they require.

Characteristics and Progress.—Little, if any, progress has been made by these Indians during the past year. Both their grain and hay crops were practically a failure, and although 145 acres was broken by the department during the past summer for those wishing to commence or extend their farming operations, yet up to the time of freeze-up no further action was taken by them to prepare the land for the coming season.

Temperance and Morality.—Intoxicants are used on this reserve whenever the opportunity presents itself to secure the same. Nevertheless, convictions are rare, as it is almost impossible to obtain sufficient evidence to prosecute. The morals of the band are doubtful. Otherwise their conduct is passable.

WILLIAM CHARLES BAND, NO. 106 AND 106A.

Reserve.—Reserve No. 106 contains an area of 16½ square miles, and is situated on the southeast shore of Montreal lake. The whole reserve, with the exception of a few acres, is heavily timbered, which in years to come will prove a valuable asset to the band.

Reserve No. 106A contains an area of 56½ square miles, and lies north and east of the Sturgeon Lake reserve, their boundaries being one mile distant. The soil is good and the reserve, although containing heavy timber and brush of all descriptions, is well suited for mixed farming.

Population.—The combined population of the two reserves is 240.

Health and Sanitation.—The houses upon both reserves are substantially built, and are reasonably clean. The health of the Indians is all that can be desired.

Occupations.—Those Indians residing on reserve No. 106, Montreal lake, depend entirely upon hunting and fishing for their living. The sum total of the past season's earnings from all sources amounted to the respectable sum of $11,090.

The few families living on reserve No. 105A sustain themselves in a quiet way by mixed farming, hunting and fishing.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians do not indulge to any great extent in liquor-drinking; and although at times I am given to understand that their morals are somewhat loose, yet on the other hand official complaints are few and far between.

WAHPATON SIOUX BAND, NO. 94A.

Tribe.—This band is composed of Dakota Sioux.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Round Plain, and is located about 9 miles northwest of Prince Albert. Its area is almost 6 square miles. Owing to the light and sandy nature of the soil, and the natural drainage of the principal fields on this reserve, the crops very seldom show a very high average. Two-thirds of the land is covered with jackpine, poplar, and willow bush.

Population.—The population of the band is 66, only 37, however, are actual residents of the reserve, the remainder being encamped near Prince Albert.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians was never very good, but is now showing a gradual improvement.

Occupations.—The majority derive their living from the sale of fuel, hay, berries and senega-root, while in winter a few go out on periodical hunting and trapping expeditions.

Buildings.—These get a very fair amount of attention. They are kept in good repair and appear to be cleaner than the general run.

Stock.—Their herd, although small, is fairly well looked after. Losses through neglect are seldom reported.

Implements.—They have a sufficient supply and are careful of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are steadily advancing in progress, and in many instances are quite capable of looking after their own interests.

Temperance and Morality.—In both respects, they compare favourably with other bands.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Taking this agency as a whole, the progress throughout the year has been satisfactory. The health of the Indians was very good, thanks to the strenuous efforts on the part of our medical attendant, Dr. Duncan. Various buildings were erected by the department during the year, including a splendid residence for the clerk's use, warehouse, and four very fine barns. The crop, however, was nothing exceptional, owing, in part, to the extraordinary drought experienced in the month of June, and the almost torrential rains which followed, and continued practically until the freeze up. Nevertheless, the good prices realized, during the winter, on the sales of beef, helped to minimize the danger of having to apply for assistance. The stock commenced the opening of the winter in fine condition, yet in view of the severity of the seasons, together with the lack of hay and other feed, a considerable number of losses have resulted. A foot of snow still covers the ground, and although signs indicate a general break up, yet it is obvious that unless an immediate change takes place, the seriousness of the situation will be intensified to an appalling degree.

The resignation of Mr. T. Eastwood Jackson, clerk, 14 years in the service, took effect during the end of July. Miss Howrie, assistant clerk, and Mr. Gwinn, farmer, of the Sandy Lake reserve, also saw fit to relinquish their positions.

The situations at present are held by Mr. C. W. Rogers, Miss Matthews, and Mr. Wm. McKay. On the whole, the present staff has given more or less satisfaction.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. BORTHWICK,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,
BROADVIEW, June 3, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my ninth annual report of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1913, statistical statement and inventory of government property having previously been forwarded.

Location of Agency.—The agency headquarters is located on the northwest quarter of section 4, township 18, range 5, west of the second meridian, about 9 miles northwest of the town of Broadview on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. The agency buildings are nicely situated near a small lake.

Reserves.—The agency comprises four reserves, with an Indian population of about 575. All the reserves have frontage along the Qu'Appelle river and lakes, and are tributary to good market towns on the north and south. The total area is 120,572 acres.

OCHAPOWACE BAND, NO. 71.

Reserve.—The reserve contains 52,864 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 120.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the health of these Indians has been normal. Some families live in fairly comfortable and sanitary houses, while many others live in houses which are poor and unsanitary.

Occupations.—The members of the band who are engaged in farming seeded last year a substantial increase in acreages; the quality of grain was mostly good; but the yield was below expectations owing to wind beating out the ripe grain at harvest-time. Small herds of cattle are kept by some of these Indians, for which they make ample provision. Some hay is also put up for sale, while some of the older members gather senega-root and do a little trapping and fishing.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians belong to a type difficult to break away from old tribal customs; progress is consequently slow, although a few are making some advancement.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band in a general way are not much addicted to the use of intoxicants, although a few are drinkers, resulting in impoverishment of themselves and lowering the moral tone of the whole band.

KAHKEWISTAHAW BAND, NOS. 72 AND 72A.

Reserve.—The reserve contains 13,535 acres.

Population.—The band has a population of 102.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have been free from unusual sickness, but many of the families are afflicted with scrofula. About half of the houses on this reserve are fairly sanitary and some of them are kept remarkably neat and clean.

Occupations.—A few members of this band farm and keep herds of cattle; others keep small herds of cattle only, and others depend on the sale of wood, hay and senega root.

Characteristics and Progress.—Among the numbers of this band two or three families are making some progress, but the younger generation are disappointing, and until they learn to appreciate the value of their belongings and foster their resources better than they have done in the past, it is difficult to see how any general progress can be made.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the members of this band indulge in the use of intoxicants, and frequent prosecutions are the result.

COWESSESS BAND, NO. 73.

Reserve.—The agency buildings are erected upon this reserve. The reserve contains 29,704 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 212.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been normal throughout the year. Quite a number of the families live in fairly comfortable houses, while some still live in houses which are not what could be desired. On the whole the sanitary conditions of cleanliness, dress and food are very good for Indians, and with better houses which more of them are getting each year, an improvement in the health of the young people is noticeable.

Occupations.—These Indians engage more generally in the industry of farming than those of the other bands and a number of them keep small herds of cattle. Some work outside the reserve at certain seasons and earn considerable in that way, while others depend for the most part on the sale of wood, fence pickets and whatever they can get to sell.

Characteristics and Progress.—The strain of white blood running through many of the members of this band makes them somewhat different from most of the Indians in the other bands, on the whole, I think to the advantage of this band, although perhaps more difficult to deal with. Some of them are making slow progress and nearly all are capable of doing better.

Temperance and Morality.—Some in this band use intoxicants to excess and during the winter-time when they have the proceeds of grain or money from interest funds, liquor frequently finds its way to the reserve; but compared with white people in similar circumstances their conduct may be classed as good.

SAKIMAY AND LITTLE BONE BANDS, NOS. 74 AND 74A.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band contains 25,280 acres, situated on both sides of Crooked lake, which is a fine body of water and in which there is plenty of fish. Wood and wild hay are plentiful, but most of the land is not suitable for grain-growing, being thin and sandy.

Population.—This band has a population of 142.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year has been fair. A few of the houses are fairly sanitary, but most of the Indians live in habitations which are most unsatisfactory.

Occupations.—Farming in a very small and indifferent way is carried on by a few. These with some others keep cattle, for which they make fair provision. This industry should be encouraged, as their reserve is better adapted for stock than grain-growing. Sale of wood, hay and a little fishing and trapping are other sources of income. Also some work out for white settlers during certain seasons.

Characteristics and Progress.—Tribal customs are very strong in this band, and education up to the present has made very little impression. A change of attitude

towards education recently and a better understanding of the necessity of falling into line and adapting themselves to modern ideas are showing among them, but the conditions for rapid progress are absent and change will likely come slow.

Temperance and Morality.—In this band the use of intoxicants is very much indulged in, and is a great source of impoverishment and injury to the moral conditions of the whole band.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Seasons.—Weather for seeding was favourable; growth started well, but was retarded from drought for a time, rain came in time to recover the growth and at harvest-time the fields were excellent. At this time, however, unusually heavy winds beat out large quantities of the ripe grain, very much reducing the yield. The early part of the winter was moderate, but the months of January, February and March were severe with heavy snowfalls and frequent storms.

Agriculture.—The Indians of this agency seeded an increased acreage. The yield was below expectations owing to loss from severe wind-storms at harvest-time. The quality of the grain was mostly of high grade. The quantity of grain grown was 22,177 bushels, most of this being wheat, besides 787 bushels of potatoes and 280 bushels of other vegetables were grown by the Indians.

Cattle.—The Indians' cattle on all the reserves came through the severe winter in good condition. The value of cattle sold and used for food during the year of their own raising was $4,870. It is greatly to be regretted that more of the Indians will not take a greater interest in their cattle and increase their herds, as this branch of their work is more profitable and satisfactory with many of them than grain-growing, but they are very difficult to keep in the industry.

Dwellings.—Three neat log lumber finished houses were erected during the year, two being on Cowessess reserve and one on Ochapowace reserve.

Interest Payments.—Three out of the four bands in this agency having interest fund accounts from surrendered land received payments aggregating $10,625. The payment of this large amount of money is especially useful in caring for the old people, but it is to be feared that a good deal of it with some others goes into useless purposes. However many now, and others will no doubt in time, learn to use their money carefully and wisely.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians on the reserves was normal, although there is always some sickness among them, receiving the attention of the medical officers. Sanitary conditions improve slowly, but I think surely.

Assistance.—As usual some assistance was given during the winter and at other times to the old, infirm and destitute who have no one to provide for them. The sick sometimes require and receive assistance during their illness.

Temperance and Morals.—It is to be regretted that obtaining intoxicants among the Indians is still frequent, and accordingly the general morals of the band are impaired in proportion to their drinking habits.

Hunting and fishing.—These Indians are not great hunters or fishermen, but considerable benefit in both money and food comes from these sources. The last season was good for small game, while a quantity of fish was caught.

Your obedient servant,

M. MILLAR,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.
DUCK LAKE AGENCY,
DUCK LAKE, March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for this agency for the year ending March 31, 1913.

ONE ARROW'S BAND, NO. 95.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located east of the South Saskatchewan river, 13 miles from the agency headquarters, and has an area of 16 square miles. The reserve is considerably broken up with small lakes, and sloughs, but the soil is good.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Plain Crees.

Population.—The population of this band is 100.

Health.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year was good. During the summer some live in tents; in the winter they live in log houses, which they keep reasonably clean.

Occupations.—The older men hunt and trap. The younger men farm and do fairly well.

Buildings.—Very few log shanties are to be seen. They are being replaced by shingle-roofed houses.

Stock.—They own a fine herd of cattle, of which they take good care.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral.

OKEMASSIS' AND BEARDY'S BANDS, NOS. 96 AND 97.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated 3 miles west of the town of Duck Lake on the Canadian Northern railway. The total area is 44 square miles. The soil to the north is poor and sandy, but the remainder, south and west, is very good. These sections the Indians are now cultivating with favourable results.

Tribe.—These two bands are Plain Crees.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 152.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year was good. They are fairly clean in their habits, and their houses are kept likewise.

Occupations.—Most of the young men farm. During the winter they have more or less hay to sell to the inhabitants of the town of Duck Lake, so that from their crops, hay and wood, they make a good living. The old men do not farm, but all who are able-bodied hunt and trap during the winter.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are built of logs; most of them are shingle-roofed, and are comfortable.

Stock.—The stock on these reserves has been decreasing in numbers, but what is left is properly cared for.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of these reserves have all the machinery they need. They own a steam threshing outfit, which they operate themselves, and do their threshing alone and do it well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral.

JOHN SMITH'S BAND, NO. 99.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band lies on both sides of the South Saskatchewan river, 14 miles from the city of Prince Albert, and comprises some 37 square miles. The soil is good and there is plenty of upland and hay.

Tribe.—This band consists of half-breeds and Swampy Crees.

Population.—The population of this band is 141.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band during the first nine months of the year was satisfactory; an outbreak of small-pox took place in the first week of January. All the Indians were vaccinated, and a close quarantine of the whole reserve was kept.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band do not farm to any extent, the younger men prefer working off the reserve in the lumber camps, driving logs and freighting for the traders. The older men hunt and trap.

Stock.—The members of this band own a nice herd of cattle, but the number is not increasing. The stock is well cared for. They milk the cows and make butter.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements owned are sufficient for their requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are steadily advancing, their modes of living being much the same as those of the white man.

Temperance and Morality.—Though a few of the Indians on this reserve drink liquor, on the whole they are temperate and moral.

JAMES SMITH'S BAND, NO. 100.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Saskatchewan river near Fort à la Corne, and comprises over 50 square miles. A strip of land on the north side is poor and sandy. The soil on the west side of the reserve is very good, and is interspersed with small lakes, sloughs and hay meadows. Taking it all through, it is very good country.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Plain and Swampy Crees.

Population.—The population of this band is 245.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the year was quite satisfactory. They are clean in their habits. In summer they live in tents, in the winter in log houses, shingle-roofed, which they keep reasonably clean.

Occupations.—The young men farm with considerable success, the older men hunt and trap.

Stock.—The members of this band own a large herd of cattle, for which they make sufficient hay, which with their straw keeps them in good condition through the winter. The herd is increasing. A start was made with sheep-raising, but it is not a success.

Buildings.—The dwellings on the reserve are nearly all well finished log buildings, shingle-roofed, and quite comfortable.

NUT LAKE BAND, NO. 90.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 38, 39 and 40, in range 12, west of the second meridian, and it comprises an area of 22·25 square miles. It is on the west of Nut lake, in which fish are caught. A portion of this reserve is covered with a growth of poplar and spruce; hay is abundant, and the growth of grass and pea vine is luxuriant. The nearest railway point is Wadena, on the Canadian Northern railway, some 40 miles distant.

Tribe.—These Indians are Saulteaux.

Population.—The population of this band is 241.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been good. During the summer they live in tents; hence their sanitary conditions are good.

Implements.—This band has all the farm implements needed to cultivate the land.

Occupations.—These Indians mostly depend on hunting, trapping, and fishing for a living. A few have made a start at farming, but are giving it up, as the distance

is too far to market their grain, and this can only be done in winter, when it is cold, as the roads in summer with a load are impassable. Some of the young men go out to work for the farmers around the reserve.

Stock.—They have a small herd of cattle, for which they make ample hay. Their herd is increasing.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are a hunting people and so far have made a good living, as game has been plentiful; but the encroachment of settlement will soon change conditions, and they will be compelled to farm, which, I think, they will do with success.

Temperance and Morality.—Though some are addicted to liquor, on the whole they are temperate and moral.

KINISTINO BAND, NO. 91.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in township 42, range 16, west of the second meridian, and comprises an area of 15 square miles. The Barrier river runs through a portion of the reserve, and the fish caught therein form a valuable source of food-supply for the Indians. The reserve is partly covered with spruce and poplar of good quality, and there is sufficient good open land for the use of the band for farming purposes.

Tribe.—These Indians are Saulteaux.

Population.—The population of this band is 71.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the year was satisfactory. They are beginning to realize the value of sanitary measures.

Occupations.—A few have turned their attention to farming, but they depend to a large extent on hunting, trapping and fishing for a living.

Buildings.—With the exception of one or two, they live in low mud-roof shanties.

Stock.—They have a few head of cattle, of which they take good care.

Implements.—For what farming they do, they have sufficient implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceable, and law-abiding. They are good hunters, but they do not make much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are as temperate and as moral as can be expected in their present condition.

Your obedient servant,

C. PAUL SCHMIDT,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,
CARLYLE, April 7, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, together with an inventory of the government property under my charge.

Tribe.—This band is a mixture of Crees, Saulteaux and Assiniboines.

Reserve.—This reserve contains over 30,000 acres and it is situated in the south-east corner of the Moose mountains, about six miles north of the town of Carlyle on the Arcola and Regina branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The physical features of this reserve make it much better adapted to pasturing cattle or trapping than farming. The open part of the reserve is very hilly and stony with very little level

ground, and is badly broken up with small lakes and slough holes, surrounded with willow brush. A great deal of the reserve is covered with poplar and birch of good quality, but the land is badly broken up with lakes and sloughs. Some of the lakes have excellent fish in them. The town of Carlyle has a summer resort on one of them that is proving very attractive to visitors. The town has leased this ground from the Indians.

Population.—The population of the band is 214.

Health and Sanitation.—The big trouble here is tuberculosis—we have it in every shape and form, and it is undoubtedly spreading in spite of the fact that everything is done that can be done without a hospital. A great many of the cases when they first show up could be cured by an operation, but their mode of living in their own places makes an operation impossible. All refuse is raked up and burned in the spring, and as soon as the weather is fit in the spring they move into tents and stay there until late in the fall.

Occupations.—Some are farming and are doing better work on their land than they did in the days gone by, and they take much more interest in their work; still they take a good deal of looking after, those who are cattlemen especially. They cut and sell a great many fence pickets and a lot of wood and logs. A number of them make a good deal of money trapping, an employment that is very congenial to them. Others work out for white men, but they are none too reliable; if they take the notion they will leave a man no matter how important the work may be, or how much they sacrifice.

Buildings.—The buildings erected this year are the best that have been erected by the Indians themselves on this reserve. Several of them are shingled and all are well lighted and sanitary and in only one case has a building been pulled down on account of a death having occurred in it. Some of the Indians have all the material in the way of lumber, shingles and logs to erect good houses this coming summer.

Stock.—As cattlemen the Indians are far from satisfactory. In some cases they look after and feed their cattle fairly well, but in most cases they are utterly indifferent, and no amount of urging will make good cattlemen out of them, and the fight is no easier from year to year.

Implements.—The Indians are getting better implements and more of them every year. Several of them have their own binders and they all have good ploughs. Eight of them have sulky ploughs. They have all got the best ploughs that there are on the market. Nearly all have good rigs, wagons and harness.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians who are working are doing much better. They are spending their money for things to help them along materially. They are buying better horses and implements and building better houses and keeping them in better order and they are paying their way. They are on the right road and I think that a few more years will make a great difference in them, but the band as a whole will never make any great showing for the reason that there are too many old time Indians in the band, men that are too deeply imbued with the old ways and customs to be made over, and their influence is not good but it is pretty strong. Our hope is in the school.

Temperance and Morality.—Only one Indian of this band has been punished for misconduct in the past year. Working among Indians is rather discouraging to men who care and want to see something real as a result of their time and efforts; and the man who does not care has no business among them at all. Often just when you think everything is going smooth and lovely, they will take a kink and upset all your plans, and all has to be gone over again.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. CORY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ONION LAKE AGENCY,
ONION LAKE, May 1, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on matters in general connected with the Indians and reserves of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, last.

There are seven bands under the superintendency of this agency, viz.:Seekaskootch, No. 119, and Weemisticooseahmasis, No. 120, adjoining one another at Onion lake, and as they are practically the same band, the members having intermingled so much, they are in this report treated as one under the name of the Onion Lake band, by which name they are commonly known. At Frog lake, again, there are two reserves, viz.: Ooneepowhayo's, No. 121, and Puskeeahkeewein's, No. 122, which adjoin one another; the latter being at present very sparsely peopled; these are also treated as one under the name of Frog Lake band. Another reserve, Keeheewin's, No. 123, is situated alone at Long lake. At Little Island lake there are two other reserves, Nos. 161 and 161A, peopled by one band known as Little Island Lake, or Ministikwan band. These six bands belong to the Cree nation. The seventh band belongs to the Chipewyan tribe and has two reserves, Nos. 149 and 149B; these Indians are generally known as the Chipewyan or Cold Lake Indians.

ONION LAKE BAND, NOS. 119 AND 120.

Tribe.—These people belong to the Cree nation.

Reserves.—These reserves adjoin one another and are situated on the north side of the North Saskatchewan river, the fourth meridian dividing the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta running through the western reserve, No. 120. The area of Seekaskootch, No. 119, is 38,400 acres, of good grazing land, which in wet seasons, in places, yields a fair crop of upland hay; but in dry seasons only around the sloughs and in marshy land can hay be secured in any quantity. The character of the soil is variable, light sandy land predominating; poplar groves abound and on the southern end there is a stretch of spruce, most abundant on the south side of a winding lake known as Long lake, which with Onion lake itself, a body of water of no great volume, and its adjoining sloughs, are the most important sources of water in the winter.

Weemisticooseahwasis reserve, No. 120, is on the western side and contains an area of 14,080 acres; it is stony in places, but in other respects resembles its neighbouring reserve. It is wooded with poplar only.

Population.—Seekaskootch band has a population of 200, and Weemisticooseahwasis 82.

Health and Sanitation.—A fever resembling typhoid was prevalent during the winter, otherwise there has been nothing in the nature of an epidemic, and the general health has been good. After the cold weather is past, the rubbish around the house is collected and burned, and as soon as warm weather sets in, the greater number of the families live under canvas.

Occupations.—A number of these Indians still derive a large portion of their livelihood from hunting and at the same time own cattle, the caring for which is attended to by those members of the family who are not occupied in hunting. During the hay season the whole band is at work, living in different camps, putting up hay for winter feed. None of them take to farming on a large scale, and the results of what they have attempted have seldom been very encouraging. In addition to the foregoing occupations, some of the younger men earn good wages working on survey gangs, while others are frequently employed freighting and assisting settlers in build-

ing operations. Another source of income is the sale of senega, a plant which grows plentifully on the reserves, the root of which is in large demand on account of its medical properties.

Buildings.—Two new houses are in course of erection, which, when finished, will be of a better class than many of the others.

Stock.—The quality of the cattle raised by these Indians is good, and the supply of hay during the winter has proved adequate for requirements; still, there is room for improvement in the actual care taken of the animals other than feeding them.

Farm Implements.—The cattle-owners are well provided with mowers, rakes and wagons, and there are a sufficient number of ploughs and harrows for those who are farming.

Characteristics and Progress.—I cannot say that much progress is noticeable among these Indians, although in respect to general conduct they are not prone to law-breaking, except in acquiring liquor.

Temperance and Morality.—In the matter of temperance they are not improving; they manage to get liquor notwithstanding endeavours to prevent them; otherwise they are not morally bad.

FROG LAKE BAND, NOS. 121 AND 122.

Tribe.—These people all belong to the Cree nation.

Reserves.—These reserves are situated at Frog lake, which is about twenty-two miles northwest of the agency. Ooneepowhayo's, No. 121, lies to the south and west of the lake, and partly on the east side. The area is 21,120 acres. The natural features are rolling ground with poplar groves and a sprinkling of spruce and tamarack. It is well adapted for grazing purposes, but contains only a moderate acreage of hay lands, and, owing to its scrubby nature, upland hay is difficult to cut. There are some open places suitable for farming.

Puskeeahkeewein's reserve, No. 122, is situated to the northwest of No. 121 and contains 25,600 acres abounding in poplar groves, and, on the banks of some of the smaller lakes there is a goodly growth of spruce and tamarack. Owing to the damp nature of the soil it is subject to early frosts and on that account not well adapted to farming. Around some of the sloughs a good supply of hay can be cut.

Population.—The last census figures are 55 for Ooneepowhayo, No. 121, and 24 for Puskeeahkeewein, No. 122.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the bands is good and the people have been free from any epidemic. Some of the houses are kept fairly clean and neat, and the usual cleaning up around the houses is attended to at the close of winter. A few of the houses are occupied during the summer, but not last summer, because most of the people were camped where lumber was being sawn from logs hauled out in the winter.

Occupations.—There are some good hunters among these Indians who devote most of their time to trapping and make a good living; they also raise cattle, in which two families especially are fairly successful . A number of settlers have lately taken up land in the neighbourhood, who occasionally hire Indians to help them in their work. Here, also, much time is devoted to gathering senega-root during the proper season, and is chiefly done by the women.

Buildings.—No new buildings have yet been put up, but I hope that several will be erected during the coming year. The men are full of promises, but slow to accomplish much.

Stock.—The breed of cattle is good, but not increasing; some of the Indians kill without permission, and do not always report having done so, while others who can better afford to kill make no secret of it.

Farm Implements.—They have mowers and rakes sufficient for putting up enough hay for their cattle, but they are not yet engaged in farming.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians get very little assistance from the department in the way of food, and seldom appear to be in need. With the exception of breaking the liquor laws they cause no trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are addicted to drink and four have been sent to prison for intemperance during the year. Immorality in other respects is not a prominent vice with them.

KEEHEEWIN'S BAND, NO. 123.

Tribe.—This band also belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of Moose hills, northwest of Frog lake about 30 miles. It is well adapted for cattle-raising and yields abundance of hay; is well timbered with poplar and with spruce to a much smaller extent, the latter being almost confined to the southern boundary. The soil is of a rich sandy loam, but grain-growing is not very profitable on account of late and early frosts.

Population.—The number of souls at last census was 205.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good throughout the year, and sanitation is fairly well respected.

Occupations.—Cattle-raising is the chief industry followed; and putting up hay in the fall and tending their cattle in the winter occupies most of their time in these respective seasons. None farm to any large extent, but the acreage cultivated is increasing. Hunting is not so closely followed as by the other bands. None of them lose an opportunity of getting work from survey parties and neighbouring settlers. Gathering senega-root is also profitably followed by them.

Buildings.—The houses are of a better class than any of the other Cree bands, and many of them are kept clean and tidy and fairly well furnished.

Stock.—Their stock is of good breed and fairly well looked after, although it is regretted they kill without getting permission, and their cattle are consequently decreasing in numbers.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly well equipped with necessary implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They have not improved their condition since last report, especially in their chief industry, cattle-raising. They seem to live peacefully and no violation of the laws has come to my notice.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not altogether temperate, but are otherwise, I believe, above the average morally.

ISLAND LAKE BAND, NOS. 161 AND 161A.

Tribe.—These Indians are mostly Wood Crees.

Reserves.—These two reserves are situated, the first about 35 miles northeast of the agency, and the second 4 miles further north. The area of the two reserves is 26,496 acres.

Population.—Last treaty payment showed the population to be 188, including a number who do not reside on the reserve.

General Conditions.—These are purely hunting Indians, at which occupation they almost support themselves; only the old and sick occasionally receive help through the agency. They are mostly pagans, and in their isolated position make a living without much contact with civilization. Their dwellings are merely shacks.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NOS. 149 AND 149B.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chipewyan tribe.

Reserves.—There are two reserves belonging to this band, the larger one being situated in townships 61 and 62, ranges 2 and 3, west of the fourth meridian, and the

smaller one on the west shore of Cold lake, mostly in township 64, range 2, west of the fourth meridian. The larger reserve contains 37,480 acres and the smaller one 10,240 acres. The former is best adapted for farming and cattle-raising, while the latter is not so good for either industry, but has the better position in so far as the inhabitants are enabled to live quite close to the lake, which is famous for its trout and whitefish. Both reserves are well timbered with poplar and have a fair amount of spruce.

Population.—The last payments showed the population to be 282.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band is good, and the members pay more attention than formerly to sanitation.

Occupations.—They are noted for being excellent hunters, which occupation they pursue energetically and profitably; they also raise cattle and yearly put up a fair amount of hay; although those on the northern reserve had to buy hay during the past winter from their neighbours on the southern reserve. Of late years they have been raising grain and are cultivating more land each year, and under the supervision of a newly appointed farmer, they are likely to make better success.

Buildings.—They are improving their houses and are furnishing them more comfortably, and I hope soon to see them with better stables.

Stock.—They have heretofore been very unwilling to listen to direction about their cattle, but are beginning to see that it will be to their ultimate benefit to do so.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly well provided with implements, and with one good harvest to encourage them, they would not be backward in buying farm implements of their own; as it is, several of them have bought private implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—On the whole these people are industrious and in a sense independent; but they are of an exceedingly stubborn nature. They are fairly law-abiding, but at times have disputes among themselves which have to be looked into and are generally settled amicably. They are a naturally fitful people and become easily elated with a little success, or depressed with a little failure. However, owing to the successful hunting season that they have had, they must at present be called prosperous.

Temperance and Morality.—The liquor traffic is, I fear, on the increase, although there is seldom any trouble caused through it, the difficulty being to trace the people who supply it or bring it upon the reserve. Otherwise their morals are fairly good.

Your obedient servant,

W. SIBBALD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
PELLY AGENCY,
KAMSACK, April 7, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for this agency for the year ended March 31, 1913.

The Pelly agency consists of four reserves, viz.: Cote, No. 64, Keeseekoose, No. 66, The Key, No. 65, and Valley River, No. 63A.

COTE BAND.

Tribe.—This band is composed of Saulteaux Indians, but has been mixed with French blood some years back.

Reserve.—The reserve contains about 30 square miles and is only two miles north of the town of Kamsack, on the main line of the Canadian Northern railway. The land is rolling, very rich soil, and covered with bluffs of poplar and willow, interspersed with large openings of good hay, pasture and farm lands.

Population.—The last annuity payments show 262 in this band.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of this band are farming and stock-raising, but quite a number of the Indians still continue to follow the old life of hunting. The members of this band get very little help in the way of food from the department. They get considerable help from their interest moneys, from land sales, and are practically self-supporting as far as assistance from the government is concerned. Having plenty of wood to sell aids them materially in making a living.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been the usual toll of deaths from pneumonia and tuberculosis during the year. There have been some other minor diseases, such as measles, grippe and such illnesses, but the general health of the band was good. Since last summer Dr. Tran has been attending to all needs for medical aid, and has been very alert in helping the Indians with treatment and sanitary advice. The Indians are very negligent in sanitary matters, and not as cleanly as we would wish.

Buildings.—Little has been done in the way of new buildings this year, as the Indians were expecting to dispose of that portion of this reserve on which most of them now reside. There are no trees on the reserve of sufficient size to use in building houses or stables, so that all must buy lumber before they have any decent buildings.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well equipped with implements, and buy from their own resources as they need them.

Temperance and Morality.—There is still considerable drinking among the Indians here; the forbidden is with them, as with others, the most sought after luxury.

Characteristics and Progress.—The band had about the same acreage in crop as last year, but the season was not as good and the yield was much smaller than before. The sample of grain also was not up to the standard. This of course was hard on those who depended chiefly on the farm.

THE KEY BAND.

Tribe.—This band also is of the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve contains about 20 square miles and is situated about 20 miles northwest of Kamsack, and is bounded on the south by the Assiniboine river. The land here, too, is rolling, and very fertile, covered with poplar bluffs and in some parts with good spruce bluffs. There is ample pasture, and hay and farm lands among the small bluffs.

Population.—There are 91 Indians shown here at annuity payments.

Health and Sanitation.—This is the healthiest and most advanced in sanitation of all the bands of this agency. This is no doubt caused by the fact that most of the older Indians were for years servants of the famous Hudson's Bay Company, and had years of the most strict training.

Occupations.—There are a few on this reserve who are making a real good showing and are progressive in every way, but quite a majority still cling to the hunt as their chief industry. Considerable money is made here from the sale of fence posts and dry logs.

Buildings.—A good class of up-to-date houses is being built each year by this band. The abundance of good building logs on the reserve has aided very much in this work, and the nearness of portable saw-mills has also been a boon to these Indians.

Stock.—The cattle have wintered well, only a few losses were reported, chiefly from tuberculosis. Some few were killed without permission.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have almost a complete outfit of necessary farm implements and are adding to their supply as the need arises.

Characteristics and Progress.—As above stated, this is a more progressive band than the others, and with the exception of a few of the old hunters, these Indians are doing very well in getting very comfortable homes.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of this band are addicted to the drink habit, but fewer cases are reported from here than from the reserves nearer town.

KEESEEKOOSE BAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated between the Assiniboine river and the Duck mountains, about 9 miles north of the town of Kamsack. It contains about 17 square miles and has good farm, hay and pasture lands among the splendid bluffs of poplar trees.

Health and Sanitation.—There were several deaths during the year from tuberculosis, meningitis and pneumonia, but the general health of this band was good. Dr. Tran also looked after the cases of illness reported here. This band is very poor in sanitary measures also, but we endeavour to encourage a good clean up every spring and in every other way possible.

Occupations.—There is considerable advancement in farming on this reserve, but many still continue to hunt as well. The change from the old to the new life is a slow one, attended with many discouragements.

Buildings.—Some improvement is made each year, but as this band also must depend on lumber only, the timber being small, it is a more expensive and slower process than on the Key or the Valley River reserves.

Stock.—The cattle have wintered well, but the Indians take but very little interest in their cattle and only at such times as they wish to sell or eat them.

Farm Implements.—This band, too, has all the necessary farm machinery and implements wherewith to cultivate their farms.

Characteristics and Progress.—Progress is very slow among these people, but a few seem to endeavour to make their farms their homes and wish to be self-supporting and better citizens.

Temperance and Morality.—There is considerable ground for improvement in these matters, but the band is a fair average of what Indians in general are in these things.

VALLEY RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated between the Duck and Riding mountains, about 16 miles west of the town of Grandview on the Canadian Northern railway. It is watered by the Valley river, and has a splendid range for stock, as well as some good farm-lands and splendid spruce and tamarack timber.

Population.—At the last annuity payments there were 72 Indians here.

Health and Sanitation.—This band suffers severely from tuberculosis and scrofula, but is fairly careful in sanitary matters. Dr. McGregor, of Roblin, attends to their medical needs.

Occupations.—Very little farming has been done here in the past, as the band can always find plenty of work in connection with the adjacent lumbering industry. They also sell abundance of hay, wood and fence posts, which make a good revenue for them.

Buildings.—With good timber and mills at hand, this band has been able to get a good class of houses built. Some few yet, however, need rebuilding.

Stock.—The herd is very small and very little interest is taken in it by the band.

Farm Implements.—While this band has not as many farming implements as the other bands, yet it has sufficient to do more work than is done. We hope to see some of the younger men take more to farming than in previous years.

Characteristics and Progress.—Too much desire obtains here for high living, driving about and visiting, for the good of the progress of the band as a whole. The fact of their being able to earn a living so easily makes it hard to overcome this trouble and get them to steady down to farm work.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is the worst in the agency for drinking; and their location, between two towns, and right in the bosom of lumber camps, makes the suppression of this habit a very difficult task.

GENERAL REMARKS.

As a whole the Indians are slowly but surely becoming more independent and practically self-supporting. They have received very little aid from the department in the way of food and the usual supplies to the destitute. The weather conditions of last summer were very bad and crops were not harvested till late and most of them were not threshed at all, which has been rather hard on the Indians' means of living. They have, however, sold wood, hunted and worked outside to keep going. A great deal of cattle-killing without authority developed, but we trust it is checked again. We are looking for a good year's progress for 1913-14.

Your obedient servant,

W. G. BLEWETT,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
QU'APPELLE AGENCY,
EDGELY P.O., April 9, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on matters in connection with this agency for the year ended March 31, 1913.

PIAPOT BAND, NO. 75.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band, with but few exceptions, belong to the Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 32 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle. It comprises township 20, and part of 21, range 18, west of the 2nd meridian, and contains about 50 square miles. The soil is a sandy loam, somewhat stony, and badly broken with sloughs and coulees. This band produces an average crop which matures early. There is an abundance of hay in the Qu'Appelle valley. This reserve is fairly well wooded with small poplar.

Population.—The population of this band is 165.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the members of this band is good. They are good types physically. Scrofula and consumption are not so noticeable as in some of the other bands. As a rule they keep their places neat and clean. In the spring all refuse is raked up and burned.

Occupations.—These Indians are engaged principally in stock-raising. A certain amount of farming is done on this reserve, but not nearly so much as they are capable of. The acreage is being steadily increased and the class of farming improved from year to year.

These people make a very good living from the sale of hay, wood and pickets, and are, therefore, not dependent on their crops.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are improving from year to year. Larger, better ventilated houses with shingled roofs are rapidly replacing the old, low, mud-roofed shacks. They still build their stables of double pole frames packed with straw, and pole roofs on which they pile their hay and feed through a hole in the roof. As a rule they keep their stables neat and clean.

Stock.—These Indians have a fine herd of grade cattle of a fine beef type. The standard is being raised from year to year by the introduction of pure-bred bulls. From this source principally they purchase their horses, implements, harness, and a good portion of their living is derived both from the sale of and what they beef for food. They have an ideal location for stock-raising, an abundant hay and water supply as well as shelter in the ravines. They take good care of their stock, and very few losses are reported from neglect.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements, of which they only take fair care.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band may be termed industrious. They are making steady progress, are living better, and take much more pride in their appearance. They are not outgrowing their old pagan customs as fast as one would wish.

Temperance and Morality.—Improvement is noticed in regard to temperance in this band. Their morals are improving. Altogether a great change is noted for the better in the last few years.

MUSCOWPETUNG BAND, NO. 80.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are of the Cree and Saulteaux tribes.

Reserve.—This reserve is bounded on the west by Piapot reserve, on the north by the Qu'Appelle river, and on the east by Pasqua reserve. The soil of this reserve is of the same nature as Piapot's, only heavier, and produces good crops. There is a plentiful supply of hay to be had in the Qu'Appelle valley. The reserve is well wooded with poplar.

Population.—The population of this band is 76.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians is good, although in most cases they live under unsanitary conditions. A good deal of difficulty is encountered to get them to take the necessary sanitary precautions. This is largely due to the fact that the majority of the band are old people. The winter's accumulation of rubbish is raked up and burned in the spring.

Occupations.—Stock-raising and farming are the principal industries of the band. With very few exceptions they take very good care of their stock.

Their farming operations show improvement from year to year both as to acreage and quality of cultivation. Progress in this direction is naturally slow owing to the proportion of older people farming.

Buildings.—Only in a few instances is advancement noted in the class of buildings erected. As the young people build marked advance is made, but very little is made by the old people; they are apparently satisfied with any kind of a shelter, so long as it is warm, until they can get out under canvas in the spring. Some of their stables are of the same style as those on Piapot reserve. Some are built of poles and mudded, and others are built of sod. Most of them are kept clean and provide comfortable shelter for the stock.

Stock.—These Indians have a large herd of good beef type grade cattle. Pure bred bulls are introduced into the herd as required. In nearly every instance the Indians take good care of their cattle. An abundant supply of hay and water is available practically right at their stables. A considerable portion of their living is derived from the sale of their stock and what is beefed for food.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements, but as a rule do not take very good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians of this band are of the old type and cling as closely as possible to their original mode of life. In their innermost beings they are pagan, but profess Christianity. Under these circumstances it is difficult to make much headway. Some of the younger members of the band are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—This band gives very little trouble so far as temperance and morality are concerned. No cases under either head were reported during the year.

PASQUA BAND, NO. 79.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong principally to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve lies about six miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle. It is bounded on the west by Muscowpetung reserve, and on the north by the Qu'Appelle river and lakes. It is fairly open land. The soil is first-class and well wooded with good-sized poplar.

Population.—The population of this band is 144.

Health and Sanitation.—These people are apparently of a robust nature; but during the past year they have not enjoyed as good health as usual. Consumption claimed quite a few, among whom were some full-grown men. They keep their homes neat and clean, and practically no difficulty is experienced in getting them to carry out the required sanitary precautions.

Occupations.—These people depend to a great extent on stock-raising and farming for their living. There is little or no trouble in getting them to care for their stock.

Their farming operations are growing from year to year, and the class of cultivation is better.

Buildings.—Steady improvement is being made in the class of buildings on this reserve. When new buildings are being built it is found necessary to hold them down to a certain extent, as they would build far beyond their means. Their homes are quite large, well ventilated, and lighted, and are in most cases kept clean.

Most of the stables are built of logs and mudded, and have pole and sod roofs. They keep them fairly clean.

Stock.—This band has a large herd of grade cattle. The standard from a beef point of view is good, and is maintained by using only pure-bred bulls. These are replaced as required. A good portion of their living is obtained through the sale of their stock and those beefed for food. They take good care of their cattle.

Farm Implements.—These people are well supplied with implements, of which they take only fair care.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians compare favourably with other Indians as to industry. They are making good progress, and are taking more interest in their work from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are not as temperate as one would wish, but taking into consideration the opportunities for indulgence, they do remarkably well. With but few exceptions the morals of this band are good.

STANDING BUFFALO BAND, NO. 78.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Sioux or Dakota tribe. They do not draw treaty money here.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 21 and 22, range 14, west of the 2nd meridian, bounded on the south by the Qu'Appelle lakes, and is about six miles from Fort Qu'Appelle. The land is pretty well broken up with small poplar bluffs. The soil is a sandy loam, high, and early maturing.

Population.—The population of this band is 194.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are healthy, strong physically, and particularly free from scrofula and consumption. They keep their homes and surroundings neat and clean.

Occupations.—These Indians depend to a great extent on farming for their living. They work out in the white settlements a great deal, and command good wages.

They cannot go into stock-raising very extensively, owing to shortage of pasture and hay. They dispose of what suitable cattle they have in the fall, and beef a few during the winter.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are of good size, and well lighted and ventilated. They are built of logs and plastered with mud, whitewashed inside, and kept very neat and clean. The stables are well built of poles with sod roofs, and are kept very clean.

Stock.—These Indians take very good care of their cattle.

Farm Implements.—The farming Indians are well supplied with implements, of which they take fair care.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are industrious, and make a very good living. They keep themselves neat and clean, and dress well.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of the Indians of this band use intoxicants, but only in a few cases to excess. It is very difficult to catch them, as they shield one another. The morals of this band are exceptionally good.

GENERAL REMARKS.

General conditions as to health show improvement. The Indians are taking better care of themselves, providing necessary clothing for the different seasons, and do not show nearly the same desire to get soaking wet every fall of rain. A great many of them have waterproof coats and wear rubbers.

The cattle of the agency show an increase after sales, losses, and those beefed for food, have been deducted. The cattle have been well cared for, although it has been a very severe winter. Up to the end of December was remarkably fine, but from January to the end of March was particularly severe. March, when the cattle are at their lowest, was most severe; continued very low temperature and a very heavy snowfall made me a little anxious for the cattle. However, they have come through safely, and I do not look for any losses except through natural causes.

A very marked improvement is noted in the class of horses now owned by the Indians. They are no longer satisfied with ponies, but insist on the heavier class when making purchases.

There has been a general advance along agricultural lines over the whole agency. This advance might not be very noticeable to an outsider, but even a slight advance means a great deal, and is a healthy sign, and especially after the results of the past two seasons. The crop of 1911 was a total failure. The crop was frozen, and the yield was light, and what grain was threshed was damp, tough, and unsaleable. Last year's crop was almost as great a failure. Seeding was late on account of wet weather. The growing season was very dry up to July 1, a lot of the grain headed out at about fourteen inches high with heads about an inch long. Wet weather later in the season

kept the grain growing and it was caught by frost. Some of the grain was never cut, and in most cases where it was cut and threshed, the yield was very light. In addition to this prices were low.

There is a general improvement in the buildings erected, and in the way they are kept. The Indians seem to be taking a little more interest in their homes, and are in them more. The women are improving in their style of housekeeping.

Very few cases of intemperance have been reported during the year, and these were old offenders. I think there is a great improvement along these lines, which is the more surprising when one takes into consideration the greater opportunities available through the rapid settlement of the country, and as the Indian is only considered on an equal footing by the lower class of white men.

The general moral tone of the whole agency is improving from year to year.

Your obedient servant,

H. NICHOL,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
TOUCHWOOD AGENCY,
KUTAWA, April 18, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, together with a statistical statement and an inventory of all government property under my charge.

Five reserves are included in the Touchwood agency, namely: Muscowequan's No. 85; George Gordon's, No. 86; Day Star's, No. 87; Poorman's, No. 88; and Fishing Lake, No. 89.

The agency headquarters are located near the telegraph station at Kutawa post office, which is about six miles from the village of Punnichy on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

There are two boarding schools and one day school in operation in this agency.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S RESERVE.

Reserve.—The Muscowequan's reserve comprises an area of 24,271 acres, and is situated about 10 miles southeast of the ageney headquarters. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway runs through this reserve and the village and station of Lestock are located thereon.

The natural features of this reserve are rolling prairie at the east end interspersed with small bluffs, hay sloughs, and small lakes. The west end of the reserve is covered with a heavy growth of poplar bush. The reserve is adapted for mixed farming.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve are Saulteaux.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 166.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health on this reserve has been good during the year. The members of this band are the healthiest in this agency and they are steadily increasing in numbers. The births greatly exceeded the deaths during the past year.

Occupations.—The members of this band have now a fair acreage under cultivation, but they cannot be classed as enthusiastic farmers. They are hunters and trappers by inclination, and have been very successful at this pursuit during the

past year. During the fall and spring months many of them made from ten to thirty dollars per day trapping muskrats. When fur is plentiful they are apt to neglect their farming operations.

The sale of fire-wood during the winter months forms a valuable source of income for this band.

Buildings.—They are gradually getting a better class of dwelling-houses on this reserve.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are a good class of grade Shorthorns with a cross of Galloway. The Indians do not take full advantage of their cattle and very few of the cows are used for milch purposes.

They provide sufficient feed for their stock, but are apt to neglect them unless they are carefully watched.

Farm Implements.—This band is well equipped with farm implements, which are added to as required.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is now a fair acreage under cultivation on this reserve. The crop last season was very poor owing to bad weather conditions in harvest and hail during the summer. Although the crop was a failure, the Indians have made more money than usual from other sources. Their earnings from trapping muskrats amounted to several thousands of dollars. The sale of dry cord-wood also forms a valuable source of income.

Temperance and Morality.—The moral conduct of this band has been good and they do not give much trouble as regards intemperance.

GEORGE GORDON'S BAND, NO. 86.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Little Touchwood Hills, about 8 miles south from the village of Punnichy, and 14 miles from the agency headquarters.

It comprises an area of 35,456 acres. The land is hilly and stony and broken with sloughs and lakes. A large portion of the reserve is covered with a heavy growth of poplar bush. The reserve is adapted for mixed farming.

Tribe.—The members of this band are a mixture of Crees, Saulteaux and Scotch half-breeds.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 220.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good. Their houses and premises are kept clean and tidy. All the members of the band requiring vaccination were attended to during the winter.

Occupations.—Farming and cattle-raising are the main occupations of this band. They all do a considerable amount of trapping during the season. As muskrats are now plentiful in the locality of their reserve, the sale of their pelts supplies the Indian with a great deal of ready money. Other sources of income are derived from the sale of fire-wood, rabbit skin robes, senega-root, working for settlers, &c.

Stock.—This band has a large herd of very good cattle. Owing to weather conditions and high water in the hay sloughs, the members of this band were unable to secure a plentiful supply of hay, and a hail storm which cleaned out about three hundred acres of their grain crop limited their supply of straw. They, however, were able to purchase a quantity of feed from settlers and brought their cattle through the winter with less than a three per cent loss, which, taking the conditions into consideration, is a good showing.

A number of the members of this band keep milking cows throughout the year and make butter for their own use and for sale. They keep a number of pigs and poultry as well.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band had a fairly large area under crop, but unfortunately had about 300 acres of it completely ruined by hail, and they did not derive much benefit from their grain-raising operations.

Their cattle brought a good price, and by taking advantage of other resources they were able to make a good living for themselves, decrease their indebtedness, and increase their possessions.

Temperance and Morality.—This may be classed as a temperate and moral band of Indians.

DAY STAR'S BAND, NO. 87.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Big Touchwood Hills about 8 miles north of the agency headquarters and comprises an area of 15,360 acres. The reserve is mostly covered with a growth of poplar and willow bush. There are some open pieces of land near the southeast corner of the reserve which are suitable for cultivation. The soil is a rich loam and adapted for the growing of oats and barley.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are all Crees.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 74.

Health and Sanitation.—The dwellings on this reserve are roomy and comfortable and with few exceptions are kept clean and tidy. They live in canvas teepees during the summer months. Sanitary precautions are observed by having all rubbish cleaned up from around their dwellings in the spring and burned.

There is a strong consumptive tendency among the families residing on this reserve, but the general health during the past year has been good.

Buildings.—The dwellings are, with one exception, of the sod-roofed variety. They are, however, commodious and well lighted. Nearly all of them have two rooms, and, as they are only occupied during the winter months, they answer their purpose very well.

Occupations.—The members of this band are making good progress with their farming operations and now have a fair acreage under cultivation. They have a nice little herd of cattle, which they brought through the past winter with comparatively small loss. They had an abundant supply of feed on hand.

Apart from farming and cattle-raising, they made considerable money by trapping, the sale of beadwork, rabbit-skin robes and fire-wood.

Farm Implements.—They have a sufficient supply of implements for their requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is a decided tendency towards progression on this reserve. This is particularly noticeable in their efforts towards making their dwellings more comfortable and attractive. They are also better dressed and with very few exceptions keep their homes clean and tidy.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians on this reserve are law-abiding, temperate and moral people.

POORMAN'S BAND, NO. 88.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 10 miles northwest from the agency headquarters. The nearest town is Raymore, on the Grand Trunk Pacific, which is located about 5 miles from the west boundary of the reserve.

This reserve comprises an area of 27,200 acres. The natural features of the reserve are rolling prairie interspersed with small bluffs and hay sloughs. A portion of the east end of the reserve is covered with poplar bush and furnishes the fuel for the band.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve are Crees.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 124.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good during the year. All rubbish is gathered up and burned in the spring and the sanitary precautions prescribed by the department are carried out as far as possible.

There has been an improvement noted towards and interest in keeping their houses clean and also in their manner of living.

Occupations.—These Indians derive their support from farming, cattle-raising, hunting and trapping and working out during the threshing season. They also add to their living by selling wood and digging senega-root.

Stock.—Owing to wet weather during the haying season, the quality of the hay provided was poor.

They had to depend on straw to a large extent for feed for their cattle and they did not come through the winter in as good condition as usual.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band has had two poor crops in succession and it will require a good crop to stimulate their interest in farming. They have made some progress during the year and have increased the comfort of their homes. They were very successful with their trapping and this source of income has enabled them to live well during the past winter.

Temperance and Morality.—They may be classed as a moral and law-abiding people.

FISHING LAKE BAND, NO. 89.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about fifty miles northeast of the agency on the Canadian Northern railway. The village of Kylemore is located about five miles from the farm buildings.

There is some fine open level prairie on the reserve. The soil is good and suitable for the growing of all kinds of grain crops. There is a sufficient supply of wood for the use of the band. This reserve borders on the Fishing lake, which is well stocked with jackfish.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve are Saulteaux.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 113.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has not been as good as usual during the past year. The main cause of their sickness has been of a tubercular nature.

The services of Dr. Ainley, of Wadena, have been secured for those requiring medical attention.

Stock.—They have a small herd of cattle, but they do not take very much interest in them, as they consider that the care required by the cattle interferes with their hunting avocations during the winter months.

Occupations.—The Indians who are engaged at farming have, with the exception of a few beginners, all the land under cultivation which I consider that they are capable of farming properly. So far their farm work has been done in a very creditable manner and many of the men thus enagaged appear to take a real interest in their farms. They are good trappers and have been successful with their hunting during the past year. They take advantage of any other opportunity for making money which offers itself.

Buildings.—There are a few good frame dwellings on this reserve, but the majority are of the sod-roofed variety.

Sabitawasis, a pure Indian, has a nice frame house, which he occupies all the year round. The downstairs portion is divided into a living-room and a sitting-room, which are furnished with tables and chairs.

Farm Implements.—They are well equipped with farm implements and during the year an up-to-date threshing outfit was purchased for the use of the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—This band does not give much trouble from the use of intoxicating liquor and they may be classed as being moral in their habits.

General Remarks.—The season of 1912 was not favourable for the crops in this district. Wet weather in the spring retarded germination and a great deal of the early sown crop had to be re-seeded. While the crops were maturing we had some heavy rain-storms accompanied with high winds and hail which made the yield very poor and on some of the reserves the crops were practically a failure.

The Indians were very successful at trapping and this industry enabled them to make a good living.

Your obedient servant,

W. MURISON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
PRINCE ALBERT, May 10, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the inspection of Indian agencies and reserves for the year ended March 31, 1913.

This inspectorate comprises the Duck Lake, Carlton, Battleford, Onion Lake, and Ile à la Crosse agencies, besides a few bands of Sioux and Saulteaux Indians who are not included in any of these.

The Indians of this region are now almost all settled on reserves, with the exception of those of the Ile à la Crosse agency, who for the most part have not as yet had lands set apart for them.

The agricultural season of 1912 was somewhat disappointing, owing to a drought that prevailed from seeding-time until the end of June, and which was followed by a period of almost continuous rain. A peculiar result of these weather conditions, which was very marked in certain localities, was that while most of the grain received sufficient moisture to cause it to grow and make some progress, from twenty to thirty per cent of the seed failed to germinate until the rains of the end of June. In consequence there were two crops on the same ground, the earlier and larger one maturing at the usual time, from August 15 to 25, while the later one, though making rapid progress after it started, was about two weeks behind. A great part of this, being cut green, yielded but light and shrunken grain, which at threshing was blown out with the chaff, thus reducing the net returns.

A considerable amount of new land was broken, and a very fair amount of summer-fallowing was done. In many instances, however, the breaking was not thoroughly disked; and in general the cultivation of the summer-fallows was very imperfectly done. It is one of the most imperative duties of agents and farmers to see that summer-fallowing is carried out with greater regularity, and that better methods of cultivation are adopted.

The difficulty of arousing the interest of the Indians in agriculture has almost been quite overcome; and there are a few Indians within this inspectorate who have upwards of one hundred acres under cultivation, having two or more working teams and a full equipment of up-to-date machinery, while many sow upwards of forty acres.

On several of the reserves there had been in recent years a decline in the cattle industry; but with the exception of two or three reserves the year now under review shows a satisfactory increase in the Indians' herds. This is due to the high prices that have prevailed for a year or more past and the prospect for their continuance.

Owing to the heavy rains of August and September last year a great part of the hay that was cut was absolutely lost; and in the end but a scanty supply was secured, and that for the most part of poor feeding value. On most of the reserves straw had to be relied upon to a considerable extent for the wintering of the cattle, a help which would be very valuable if only it were sufficient in quantity.

The winter proved a rather trying one, beginning early, continuing late, and being on the whole unusually severe. There has been a loss of cattle on some of the reserves, not considerable it is true, but quite unnecessary inasmuch as it is due not to scarcity of feed so much as to reckless exposure of the stock to the storms and severe temperatures of winter.

The Indians' cattle are now of a very superior class, and much prized either for breeding purposes or for beef, on some of the reserves being practically pure-bred though not registered. Fat steers sold off the grass last season at from $60 to $70; and a still higher price could have been realized by feeding them for the spring market.

The improvement of the horses of the reserves by the use of sires of a good type is meeting with fair success, greater interest being taken in the matter by the owners than has ever been manifest in regard to the breeding up of their cattle. In a number of instances teams of horses have been purchased by the Indians at prices ranging as high as $500; and in a few cases these expensive teams have proved a success, having been well cared for and judiciously handled. Not so as a rule, however; farm 'chunks' of their own breeding are best suited to the use and purposes of the Indians.

The effort to lead the Indians towards mixed farming for a livelihood has been more successful in the past year than formerly, and the keeping of pigs and poultry is now quite general on many of the reserves. The use of milk is also general, while many engage in butter-making to the extent of their own requirements, and occasionally for sale.

The amount of fencing on the reserves has been greatly extended during the year. Almost every band has now a large fenced range for cattle and horses; while in some instances individual owners have a quarter or a half section fenced for their stock. In the case of Mistawasis band the entire reserve is now inclosed with a 5-strand woven wire fence. This, however, was paid for out of the proceeds of the sale of a portion of their land, even the work of construction being let to a white man by contract. On other reserves of this inspectorate the fencing of ranges has been done without impairing the capital of the band.

Considerable good work has been done on almost all the reserves during the year in the erection of improved dwellings; and with the exception of a few cases in which ex-pupils have received assistance from the department these improvements have been effected by the Indians' own work and out of their current earnings. Advancement attained in this way is permanent, and with the more experienced workers among the Indians it is valued as such.

The health of the Indians has been generally good. The death-rate has not been high, notwithstanding the protracted winter, which is the hardest season, not on those who are exposed to the open atmosphere, but upon the children, who are confined to their dwellings for so long a period.

Their mode of living is improving; their diet is improving; and as a race, far from being destined to extinction, they are increasing in numbers and improving physically and otherwise.

So far as this inspectorate is concerned, the progress of the Indians during the year, as for years past, has on the whole been steady and satisfactory. The influences of education are becoming more and more evident; the self-respect and moral tone of the Indians is improving; the use of liquor has been kept under control, and it may even be remarked that a sentiment in favour of temperance is becoming perceptible.

Nor is the amelioration of their material and moral condition restricted to the younger generation. The ex-pupils of the day and residential schools are giving a good account of themselves, it is true, and there are among their number signal illustrations of character, industry and intelligence; but various elevating and civilizing influences have been at work among those who have never attended school, and some of these have proved worthy examples to the younger men and women. The influence of each element has reacted beneficially upon the other; and the spirit of progress pervades the entire population to an encouraging degree.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
BALCARRES, April 28, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report dealing with matters in connection with the different agencies in this inspectorate.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

I visited this agency on May 17, but did not make a general inspection, as I had done so two months before.

The area in crop at this agency was slightly increased over that of the previous year and the grain harvested showed an increase of 4,274 bushels. The crop was well put in in most cases. Those who were careless in the preparation of their land reaped accordingly, as can be plainly seen by looking at the returns sent in last fall. In some cases one will find two farmers, side by side, and one reaps just twice as much per acre as the other. In most cases this is due to the difference in the preparation of the soil. The band prepared a nice lot of summer fallow, which will show to their advantage when the crop is harvested in 1913.

The cattle were in good condition after the long winter. These people take more interest in their stock than they do at most of the other agencies in this inspectorate.

The houses were quite clean and the winter's accumulation of refuse was being taken away from the premises. We very seldom have any difficulty in getting these people to clean up their yards in the spring. In this respect they are different from the Crees.

For the year previous to my inspection there had been very little sickness.

The Indians of this agency sell quite a lot of wood and hay in the town of Sintaluta, which is seven miles from the reserve.

At this agency we have one of the best Indian day schools in this province. This was dealt with in a special report on educational work.

The staff at this agency is as follows,—T. E. Donnelly, agent, Lillian Grant, clerk, and Jas. Hassan, farmer.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.

I made an inspection of this agency between June 12 and 22, 1912.

FISHING LAKE RESERVE.

The Indians of this reserve had put in a good crop, in fact, they had a larger area in crop than any of the other bands in the agency, although they only started farming six years ago.

The cattle on this reserve were in splendid condition, considering that they had just begun to get good grass. Owing to the introduction of inferior bulls, the quality of the stock is not nearly as good as it was years ago.

There were several new houses on this reserve, which were a vast improvement on the old ones.

The Indians had a very profitable spring in 1912, hunting muskrats, as some individuals earned as much as $200. The season closes on May 15.

GORDON'S RESERVE.

The Indians on Gordon's reserve put in a much larger crop than usual, but the seed did not germinate, either because of deep sowing or poor seed. As it was too late to resow this land with wheat, oats was sown.

The cattle looked fairly well.

The houses and premises were in good order. Many of the houses would compare favourably with those of white settlers. Several of the Indians had put in good gardens.

DAY STAR'S RESERVE.

I did not notice much change in this reserve since my last report. The Indians had put in a small crop of oats, and it was the agent's intention to try to get them to bring more land under cultivation, although I must say there is very little available.

These Indians take fairly good care of their stock.

They make a living mainly by hunting, selling hay, wood, &c. The dwellings on this reserve are low, log structures and I cannot say I noticed any improvement in them.

POORMAN'S RESERVE.

On this reserve there had been an increase in the area under crop, but I found evidences of poor seed, as the grain was not coming through the soil at that late date. I fear the Indians will be discouraged at the result, which proved to be very poor, as the crop returns last fall indicated.

The cattle looked well after the long winter.

The houses are low log structures about the same as those on Day Star's reserve.

The Indians earn money in about the same way as do those on the Day Star reserve, adjoining.

There is no school on this reserve. A few of the children are sent to Gordon's boarding school.

The farm buildings are in very bad condition, and beyond repair. As the department is aware, they are old log structures built many years ago. This matter was dealt with under a separate report.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S RESERVE.

The conditions on this reserve are much the same as they were when I last reported. The Indians do not look as prosperous as they do at other points and their homes are not what they should be. The style of farming is not good and unless there is a great improvement in this direction their condition will always be as poor as it is now. The few ex-pupils who are here, are not doing much. Great difficulty is experienced in getting these Indians to go to work in the spring, as they find hunting muskrats so profitable. They often wait until the season closes on May 15 before they will start farming. Last year the Indians of Touchwood agency sold over $20,000 worth of muskrat skins.

The agent is energetic and tries hard to get results. The area under crop last year was 2,488 acres, but for reasons already given the crop was a failure.

The agency buildings are in bad order, but, as new ones are to be built this year, it is not necessary to give details.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

I made an inspection of this agency between July 30 and August 3, 1912.

The Indians on this reserve do considerable farming; some few do their work well, but the majority of them are very careless, which is very evident when threshing returns come to hand in the fall. I did notice an improvement in the work on Kahkewistahaw and Ochapowace reserves, where there is a new farming instructor, a Mr. Hill-House. This man appeared to be a 'hustler.' He understands farming and was getting the work done better than it has ever been during the last ten or twelve years.

The conditions on Sakimay's reserve are very unsatisfactory from a farming standpoint. In fact, there was practically nothing in the way of progress to report.

The Indians of Cowessess reserve are in about the same condition as they have been for years, from a farming standpoint; some of them farm well, but the majority are altogether too careless.

The Indians on all four reserves sell a great deal of hay and wood in the neighbouring towns, for which there is always a great demand.

There was very little sickness on the reserve during the year previous to my inspection. Dr. Allingham, of Broadview, is the medical officer and is very attentive.

During the twelve months ended June 30, 1912, there were sixteen convictions for infractions of the Indian Act, three white men and thirteen Indians.

The agency buildings and surroundings were in splendid order and the office work is well up. The agent is always alive to the interests of the Indians.

PELLY AGENCY.

I visited this agency between October 15 and 23. I found the whole staff had changed since my last visit, and Mr. Taylor, who has since been transferred to The Pas agency, was in charge.

The season had been a very wet one and great difficulty had been experienced in getting the grain cut. The crop was very rank and as a result ripened late.

The Indians here are not farming anything like as well as they should, and the area under crop last year was not as large as it was the previous year. On Côte reserve the Indians had in only half as much as they had in 1911. This is very unsatisfactory. They did practically no breaking or summer fallowing,—about 31 acres of the former and 27 of the latter. Much better results should be obtained from this band.

The Indians here, as at most of the other agencies, earn a great deal by selling wood, hay, &c.

There have been a great many liquor cases during the year.

The buildings and surroundings were in good order.

FILE HILLS AGENCY.

There is not much change in the conditions of this agency since my last report. All the farming is done on Peepeekesis reserve, where the land is more open. The two reserves to the north are almost entirely covered with wood and water or hay-lands, and the Indians living there depend entirely upon hunting, stock-raising and sale of wood, pickets, hay, &c., for a living. The Indians who express a wish to farm, move to Peepeekesis reserve, and the others go on making a living in the manner stated above.

There were thirty-seven Indians growing grain in this agency last year. The average under cultivation for each Indian was about 109 acres. The threshing returns show that 72,600 bushels of grain were harvested. As already reported, these crops suffered severely through a cyclone passing over the farms and blowing out from 15 to 20 per cent of the grain, completely demolishing one frame house and doing other damage. Notwithstanding this, the showing is fair.

I find some of the young men, graduates of schools, require constant supervision and urging to keep them at work, while others go ahead and work well without much advice or help.

The Indians here broke 246 acres and fallowed 1,032 acres last season.

The cattle last year brought by far the highest price we have ever received for them,—$75 per head was received for the bulk of them and $60 for a few old cows and small steers.

There was a good deal of sickness in the File Hills Colony during the year. An epidemic of measles broke out, which resulted in the death of two or three children. There was also chicken-pox and several cases of pneumonia.

These people are law-abiding, there being only one infraction of the Indian Act during the twelve months. This was a case of an Indian getting liquor.

The cattle came through the winter in good condition. There were some losses, due in some cases to carelessness. The bulls were all kept at the agency headquarters during the winter and were fed grain and hay. They are in good condition.

I do not think there are two children of school age on the four reserves who are not attending school. I have little or no difficulty in getting the parents to send their children to school.

Your obedient servant,

W. M. GRAHAM,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
BLACKFOOT AGENCY,
GLEICHEN, April 18, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, together with the statement of agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Blackfoot nation, which consists of the Blackfoot, Bloods and Peigans in Alberta, and the South Peigans, in Montana, U.S.

Reserve.—The Blackfoot reserve now comprises about 175,530 acres, some 125,000 acres having been surrendered in 1910, and about half this was sold by public auction in June, 1911, for nearly one million dollars. The reserve lies just south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, about 50 miles east of the city of Calgary. The Bow river enters the reserve on the western boundary, runs in a southeasterly direciton and leaves the reserve near the southeast corner. Crowfoot creek enters on the northern boundary and enters the Bow river within 8 miles of the eastern boundary line. In the southwestern portion of the reserve the two Arrowhead creeks arise, and flowing northerly, also empty into the Bow river. On both the north and south sides of the Bow river are ridges of sandy dunes. Some scrub and small timber grow on these sandy dunes and along the rivers and creeks. The river banks average about 150 feet in height, in some places gradually sloping for a mile or so back from the river, but in other places they are quite perpendicular. The reserve consists of fertile valleys and plains partly covered with scrub and some heavy timber. The uplands on both sides of the Bow river are rolling prairie, broken in places by ponds and forming an ideal stock range; at the same time large tracts of as fine farm-land as can be found in southern Alberta are situated on both sides of the river running back to the boundary of the reserve.

Population.—The band numbers 227 men, 219 women, 155 boys and 151 girls, total 752, a decrease of 10 since last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. We have had no epidemics or outbreaks of any serious illness of any kind, during the year. The mortality has been rather heavy, but was mainly owing to the deaths of a number of very old people, which is of course something that cannot very well be guarded against. As will be seen mentioned in another paragraph, we have built a large number of new frame cottages each of which contains a large open fireplace in the living-room. By this means ample ventilation is secured for every house, a ventilation which cannot very well be put out of order, and which should very materially assist in improving the health of the inmates of these cottages. More cottages will be built, so that within a year or two we hope to have every family installed in a well built and well ventilated cottage. In past times it was a difficult matter to have them ventilate their log houses, which they mainly inhabit during the winter and which usually had every window and crack sealed up to keep out the cold. They are instructed and watched to see that they keep their premises clean and that all rubbish is destroyed.

Occupations.—Hitherto their main classes of work have been cattle-raising, coal mining, freighting, hay-making and working at harvesting for white settlers. To these we are adding this year farming on a somewhat extensive scale. In 1912 we

broke over 1,700 acres of land, in blocks of from 20 to 30 acres for each individual farmer on his location of 160 acres, and where he had or will have one of the new cottages built. This spring (1913) at the present time of writing, this land is being seeded with wheat and oats. We shall, if possible, break more land this season, so that we hope in time to have every Indian capable of farming settled upon his own location of 160 acres, all well fenced, and having a cottage, stable and shed thereon. Each Indian will thus have a readymade farm for a start.

Buildings.—I am pleased to state that I have to report that we have now a much better class of buildings than formerly. Of course it is generally well known that Indians have usually lived in their tents in summer and in log shacks in winter. Last year we had built, the cost being provided out of the band funds derived from the sale of a portion of the reserve, 62 four-roomed and two-roomed cottages. These cottages are good-sized frame buildings with a neat verandah in front and a good large open fireplace built of red brick in the living-room of each cottage. Also to each there is a good stable with hay mow and small shed, together with a good outside shed for wood and coal, &c. They are well painted outside and finished with hard wall plaster inside. To each group of 2, 3 or 4 cottages as the location may permit, we have had a well bored and fitted with a good pump, and have got a fair supply of good water in each case. There are still more cottages to be built.

Stock.—The cattle are gradually recovering from the set-back received a few winters ago and many of the Indians have as many cattle now as they can or will take care of. It is a somewhat difficult matter to get the Indians imbued with the idea that the cattle, or at least some of them, should be taken up in winter and fed, it being a settled idea in this western country that cattle would do well enough if allowed to run on the range all the year round. In fact up to very recently this was the practice of all ranchers, white or Indian, and it is only within the last few years that the taking in and winter feeding of range cattle has been adopted to a limited extent. On this reserve we have fed this winter some 500 head of bulls, young stock and breeding cows, and our loss so far has been minimum. We have a lot of good bulls, thoroughbred, running on the reserve, and the class of stock has been much improved thereby.

Characteristics and Progress.—We are endeavouring to instil into the minds of our Indians the advisability and benefit of steady occupations. One of their characteristics is a dislike for any settled steady grind at any one kind of work. One can only suppose it is natural for them to be so, after generations of a free roaming life over the prairies, so that coming down to anything of a settled routine is an entire reversal of their hereditary instincts. Most of them work well at freighting, haying and harvesting for white settlers. In the course of a few years we hope to have all the able-bodied men settled down to farming on their own locations. They are making progress slowly, but still there is an improvement to be seen, especially by those who have lived for years amongst them.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not to be classed as a whole as temperate. Many of them will take intoxicating liquor whenever they are able to get hold of it, and they manage to get it in spite of the strict watch that is kept upon them. We always endeavour to get hold of the supplier, and I am glad to say that we succeed in nearly every case, but seemingly the inflicting of heavy fines and imprisonment does not altogether put a stop to this traffic.

Their code of morals is not high, their marriage customs being somewhat lax, but on the whole from their descent and surroundings there cannot be much fault found with them, as it is not so many years ago when they had no code of honour and laws to obey but their own.

General Remarks.—Since my last annual report two farming instructors and a blacksmith have been engage, and I am glad to state that every member of the staff has worked faithfully at his duties, and rendered me every assistance in the various classes of work required on the reserve.

Your obedient servant,

J. H. GOODERHAM,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
BLOOD AGENCY,
MACLEOD, April, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, together with the usual statement of agricultural and industrial statistics.

Tribe.—The Blood Indians are the principal branch of the Blackfoot nation or family in the great Algonkian linguistic stock. The Blackfoot nation consists of the Blood, Blackfoot and Peigan tribes, located in Alberta, and a subdivision of the latter tribe known as the South Peigans, who are United States Indians, located in Montana, immediately south of the international line. These three tribes with their allies, the Gros Ventres and Sarcees, formed the Blackfoot confederacy, a powerful combination which for a century held by force of arms against all comers an extensive territory reaching from the Missouri river north to the Red Deer, and from the Rockies east to beyond the Cypress hills. The protection of their vast territory against invasion imposed upon these Indians a life of almost constant warfare with the numerous enemies who surrounded them on all sides, and developed in the people a proud and imperious spirit, which after more than thirty years of reservation life is still the prominent characteristic of the Bloods.

Reserve.—The Blood reserve is situated between the Belly and St. Mary's rivers, and from the forks of these streams runs in a southern direction for about forty miles to within fourteen miles of the international boundary. It contains an area of 540 miles or some 354,000 acres of splendid land. The two rivers form the boundary line on the north, east and west sides, and furnish an abundant supply of fresh clear water. The south boundary is fenced with a line of barbed wire fencing fifteen miles long. There is no building timber on the reserve, but the river bottoms in places have a fair growth of cotton wood and willow, which form very good shelter for cattle during cold weather. This is the largest Indian reservation in the Dominion.

Population.—The population of the reserve at the annuity payment last October was 1,140, there being 46 births and 35 deaths, making an increase of 11 in the population.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Blood Indians has been good during the past year. No contagious diseases have been present and those ailments requiring most attention were intestinal troubles during the summer and bronchial during the winter months. Vaccination has been carried out during the year. We have cases of tuberculosis on the reserve, and the reserve physician has taken care to repeatedly instruct those living adjacent to such cases what measures should be taken

to prevent its spread. It is hard to get semi-savage and naturally indifferent persons to observe precautions rigorously carried out by the white race. Means have been taken to prevent overcrowding in living houses, which in a sanitary way among Indians is the matter most to be considered. Some of the Indians now are paying attention to making their homes and surroundings clean and attractive, and we hope to see the example made by a few, followed by all of them, in time. There is a good and commodious hospital on the reserve kept up by the government and in charge of the Roman Catholic sisters. The institution is regularly visited by the physician provided by the department. In connection with this hospital there are two small isolated wards for the accommodation of patients suffering from contagious or infectious diseases.

Occupations.—The occupations of the Bloods are cattle-raising, farming, haymaking, freighting, and working for the farmers adjoining the reserve, and beet cultivating for the Knight Sugar Company at Raymond. The Indian named Black Horses still operates his coal mine on the St. Mary's river, from which he derives a good income.

Buildings.—The Indians are making substantial progress in the way of buildings, the days of the old log shack and mud floors being almost past, and every Indian building during the past year erected either frame or log walls with board and shingle roofs, and the house partitioned off, with good floors, and some of them were painted. As well as having comfortable houses, they have stables, granaries and machine-houses. There are in connection with the reserve two schools, one conducted by the Roman Catholic Church and the other by the Church of England, both large, commodious and well-planned buildings, with accommodation for fifty pupils in each. The department has buildings at five different places on the reserve, namely, Farm 3, at Stand-Off, Farm 4, on the Bull Horn creek, and the Cow Camp on the St. Mary's river, and a slaughter and ration house on the south end of the reserve, all of which are adequate for the present needs of the reserve.

Stock.—The cattle on the reserve are of the best and are doing well, no bulls but pure-breds of the beef strains being used. All the beef needed for feeding the Indians is raised on the reserve. The cattle are handled as range cattle in one large herd under the charge of the stockman with Indians to help. A few individual Indians look after their own cattle, keeping them round their homes and taking good care of them, profiting thereby. The average Indian is too erratic and spasmodic in his work to obtain the best results unless well supervised. Cattle stealing is on the increase; although we only obtained two convictions, it is apparent that it is going on continually. The Bloods have a sufficient number of horses for their own use, and their horses are improving through the use of stallions provided by the department.

Farm Implements.—The machinery originally was bought with tribal funds and as such was taken care of and housed by the department, but the Indians who have been the longest farming are now buying their own implements such as ploughs, seeders, binders and mowers, and are taking good care of them, with very few exceptions.

Characteristics and Progress.—The crop of 1912 was not as large as the previous year on account of unpropitious weather, but a large area was seeded to fall wheat. The Indians also put up 2,352 tons of hay. The Indians are slowly nearing self-support.

It might be mentioned here that Alec. Stevens out of the profits of his farming last year purchased forty sheep, of which he has taken good care and is profiting accordingly.

Temperance and Morality.—Drunkenness is decreasing, but there are a certain number who will never give up intoxicants as long as they live. The efficient and energetic services of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police have certainly had a beneficial effect. More convictions against people for selling intoxicants to Indians have been obtained this year than in any former years, which no doubt will frighten people from engaging in this business.

I cannot say that the morality of the tribe has improved during the year.

Your obedient servant,

W. JULIUS HYDE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
EDMONTON AGENCY,
EDMONTON, March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

This agency was placed in my charge in October, 1912.

ENOCH'S BAND.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 8 miles west of Edmonton, and contains an area of 19,520 acres, all inclosed with a substantial fence of posts and wires. The soil is rich and easily brought under cultivation. It yields abundantly and is usually free from hail and summer frosts. It is plentifully supplied with wood and water, and natural meadows afford pasturage and hay. It is underlaid with coal, and mines can be easily operated.

Population.—The population of the band at last treaty was 123.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band was fairly good. During the winter there was a small outbreak of small-pox, but care prevented its spreading. All houses are whitewashed with lime and all sanitary precautions are taken.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries of the band. Logs are taken out during the winter for the manufacture of lumber for use in the improvement of buildings.

Stock.—These Indians do not look after their stock in a manner for the best results to be obtained; therefore, their herds do not increase as they should. The stock wintered well.

Implements.—A good supply of implements are in the hands of these Indians and they take fairly good care of them.

Buildings.—All are housed in good dwelling-houses and their farm premises are being improved.

Progress.—About 108 acres of new land was broken during the year. Two new dwellings were built, and some new stables and other premises.

Temperance.—The last few months have shown a quite marked improvement in these Indians. One pretty heavy sentence to imprisonment had a good effect on the others and the fact that warrants are out for the arrest of two of the late interpreter's sons has kept them off the reserve, and whilst the suppliers are not around, there is less liquor taken.

MICHEL'S BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve lies 7 miles from St. Albert, and has an area of about 15,732 acres. It is fenced. It is good farming land. The Canadian Northern railway has a line running through the reserve.

Population.—This band numbers 110.

Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation, at which they are successful.

Health.—The health of these Indians was good.

Buildings.—Both their dwellings and outbuildings are good.

Implements.—They have all kinds of implements and take care of them.

Progress.—During the year 130 acres of new land was broken and new dwellings and farm premises built. These Indians are self-supporting and conduct all their own business.

ALEXANDER'S BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve lies about 4 miles north of the Michel reserve and contains 17,691 acres of open undulating land timbered in parts. Most of it is adapted for agriculture. It is all inclosed with a good post and wire fence.

Population.—The population of this band is 146.

Health.—The Indians enjoyed good health.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping are the chief occupations, but latterly they have taken more to farming, they also have cattle.

Stock.—The stock wintered well. They do not, however, increase as rapidly as they should.

Buildings.—Improvement is noticeable in their dwellings, and they are getting better farm premises.

Implements.—Although additions are being made to their implements, they are not well supplied with all they require if they continue in their farming as it is possible they will.

Progress.—There was not as much breaking of new land by these Indians as there should have been, but they have promised to do much more during the coming year.

Temperance.—Most of these Indians drink, but I am glad to say not as badly as they did.

JOSEPH'S BAND.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Cree and Stony tribes.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Lake Ste Anne, and has an area of 14,720, three parts of which is timbered.

Population.—The population of this band is 147.

Health.—These Indians are very healthy.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the occupations of these Indians.

Stock.—They have but a few head of stock, which they cut hay for to feed in winter.

Progress.—These Indians have not so far done any farming, but the time is coming when they will soon require to do so, as the country gets settled and the game is driven farther back.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, although they make considerable money from the sale of their furs, spend it injudiciously, and it does them little good. Liquor is their failing and the unscrupulous white men of the district make a living by supplying them with whisky.

PAUL'S BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Stony tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of the Wabamun lake and contains 20,378 acres of good farming land, all inclosed with good post and wire fences.

Population.—The population of this band is 150.

Health.—Tuberculosis in its various forms is very prevalent on this reserve, but under the capable care of Dr. Anderson, who displays great interest and great conscientiousness in his treatment of them, they are relieved.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in hunting and trapping, principally, with farming as a side issue. Improvement in their farming is hoped for.

Buildings.—Some new houses have been built and new outbuildings, also a fine new granary was erected this year.

Stock.—There is no increase in cattle, owing to the killing and otherwise disposing of their stock.

Progress.—About 30 acres of new land was broken, and some new buildings were erected.

Morality.—These Indians are not temperate, nor do their morals grade very high.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. H. RACE.
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
HOBBEMA AGENCY,
HOBBEMA, April 1, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1913, together with the usual statements of agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property.

Agency.—Hobbema agency headquarters has a central location within half-a-mile of the Hobbema siding on the Calgary and Edmonton railway. This agency comprises four reserves aggregating 76,420 acres, and a fishing station of 4,980 acres at Pigeon lake. The lake contains excellent whitefish, and although the supply drawn from there has been largely curtailed of late years, it is still a source of food-supply for a number of the Indians during the winter.

ERMINESKIN'S BAND, NO. 138A.

Tribe.—With the exception of a few Stonies the members of this band are Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve is located in the Bear's Hills, on the Canadian Pacific railway, running from Calgary to Edmonton, and contains an area of 25,600 acres. The reserve is well adapted for farming and stock-raising. It has quantities of spruce and poplar, and a large area of hay-land.

Population.—This band had a membership of 193 at the last annuity payments.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been fair. Although no epidemic of a serious nature visited them, there was grippe, pneumonia, a few cases of tuberculosis and scrofula amongst them. Dr. H. C. R. Walker, of Wetaskiwin, attended the calls both on the reserve and at his office. The usual sanitary precautions are regularly enforced for the prevention of sickness and the maintenance of their health.

Occupations.—Mixed farming is the principal means by which these Indians make their living. In the summer they secure a large quantity of hay for feed and sale, and in the winter dispose of it at a good price in town. This is a source of revenue and employment for them. Muskrats have been plentiful this season and the Indians made a very good hunt, securing as high as forty cents for a pelt.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve continue to improve, and during the year nine new houses and one stable were erected. Generally speaking the dwellings are fairly well furnished, clean, and comfortable.

Stock.—The cattle came through the winter in good condition. There was a sufficient quantity of feed provided for requirements, and the winter was a favourable one.

Farm Implements.—The members of this band are fairly well equipped with up-to-date farm machinery, and take good care of it.

Characteristics.—A steady increase is made each year in the amount of land brought under cultivation. Last season they had 615 acres under crop, which resulted in a very substantial yield of grain, and during the summer they broke 52 acres more of new land to be added to this next spring. During the winter months the Indians got out a number of saw-logs, and in June last, 48,872 feet of lumber was sawn at the agency mill for their use on the reserve. The people are generally speaking law-abiding and intelligent, and in appearance and general surroundings they indicate progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of this band are only fair. Although a large number of these Indians are addicted to the use of liquor, which they procure from the towns near the reserve, there has been an improvement over previous years.

LOUIS BULL'S BAND, NO. 138B.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve covers an area of 13,440 acres, and is situated on the northwest side of Ermineskin's reserve. The reserve is inclosed with a good post and wire fence. The soil is good and adapted for farming.

Population.—This band numbers 81.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very good during the past year. Sanitary precautions are taken, such as keeping the houses and premises clean, whitewashing, burning up all refuse in the spring, and the free use of vegetables.

Occupations.—The chief industries are farming, stock-raising, hauling hay and wood to market, and working for neighbouring farmers.

Buildings. —The buildings on this reserve are of log construction with shingled roofs, and during the year three new dwellings and three stables were erected.

Stock.—The stock came through the winter in good condition and was well cared for.

Farm Implements.—They are well equipped with farm implements for all requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are independent and self-supporting. In their manner of living they are very quiet. During the summer they had 7,664 feet of lumber sawn at the agency mill for their own use on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate and moral.

SAMSON'S BAND, NO. 137.

Tribe.—This band consists of Crees and a few Stonies.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated southeast of Hobbema siding on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, and about half way between the towns of Wetaskiwin and Ponoka. It has the Battle river for its southern boundary, and contains 30,980 acres. The surface of the reserve consists of rolling prairie with occasional bluffs of poplar and clumps of willow. There are extensive hay meadows at the southeast corner of the reserve bordering on Battle lake. During past years the fire-wood has been much depleted by prairie fires, and is now becoming scarce.

Population.—The population of this band is 431.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has not been very good during the past year. Influenza and whooping cough were somewhat prevalent throughout the reserve. There is a tendency towards tuberculosis and scrofula among some of the families. The usual sanitary measures have been carried out. Most of the Indians live in their tents all through the summer.

Occupations.—The main occupations are farming, cattle-raising, fishing and hunting, with an occasional week's work for farmers living outside of the reserve. They derive a considerable income from the sale of hay and wood. Some families still continue to hunt and trap entirely for a living.

Buildings.—Several new substantial log buildings have been put up this year. The dwellings, with a few exceptions, are well kept and clean.

Stock.—The stock wintered well, and there was plenty of hay on hand this spring. Although they have hay and water in abundance, these Indians with but a few exceptions take indifferent care in keeping their herds.

Farm Implements.—There is a very good supply of farm machinery on this reserve, and on the whole they take care of their property.

Characteristics and Progress.—An improvement has been noticed in the farming operations on this reserve, but they could do a great deal better still if they were disposed to. During the spring months they hunt muskrats and can also get outside employment at remunerative wages, which tends to take them away from agricultural pursuits. These Indians are law-abiding, and in their personal appearance are clean and well dressed.

Temperance and Morality.—The younger members of this band are more or less addicted to the use of intoxicants, which habit appears to be increasing amongst them. Morality is fair.

MONTANA BAND, NO. 139.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Plain Crees.

Reserve.—The Montana reserve is located on the south side of the Battle river, about five miles from the town of Ponoka, and contains an area of 6,400 acres. There are small quantities of poplar and spruce of good size on the reserve. On a portion of the reserve the soil, though somewhat light and sandy, is capable of producing good crops, the other portion is rough with willow scrub.

Population.—This band numbers 78.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good this year. The sanitary conditions are well looked after.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, hunting, and working for settlers are the main employments of these Indians.

Buildings.—Four new houses and two stables have been put up this year, the houses are of log, with shingled roofs and well lighted, which is a great improvement on their former shanties.

Stock.—The stock on this reserve is well cared for, and came through the winter in good condition.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have no particular religion, but are peaceable and law-abiding. Last season they had 116 acres under cultivation, and during the summer they broke more new land for seeding this spring.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and fairly moral.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MANN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE AGENCY,
GROUARD, April 1, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Agency.—This agency comprises the following bands, viz.: Cree, at Driftpile River, Sucker Creek, Swan River, Sawridge, Sturgeon Lake, Whitefish Lake, Wabiskaw, Peace River Crossing, and Little Red River; Beaver at St. Johns and Dunvegan; Cree, Beaver and Slave at Fort Vermilion; and Slave and Sicannie at Fort Nelson.

DRIFTPILE RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve, which contains some of the finest land in this district, has an area of about 21 square miles. There is excellent spruce, tamarack, poplar and birch timber on part of this reserve. There are extensive hay meadows along the lake shore.

Population.—This band numbers 162.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is excellent.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is hunting and fishing. They raise some cattle and have a few gardens and fields of grain.

Buildings.—The buildings are of log with board or shingle roofs.

Stock.—This band has a few horses and some excellent cattle.

Farm Implements.—This band has a few farm implements.

Characteristics.—These Indians are quiet and peaceable.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and fairly moral.

SUCKER CREEK BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve contains about 19 square miles. There is some good farm land, but it is largely hay meadow and timber-covered.

Population.—This band numbers 113.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good.

Occupations.—These Indians hunt and fish. They have some cattle and gardens. They also sell hay and fire-wood.

Buildings.—The houses are of log with board or shingle roofs.

Stock.—This band has a few cattle, horses and pigs.

Farm Implements.—There are a few farm implements on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceable and quiet. They are making a little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are not good. There were several cases of intemperance during the year.

SWAN RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated along the Swan river on the south side of Lesser Slave lake. It contains about 6,000 acres of good farm-land.

Population.—The population of this band is 58.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good.

Occupations.—These Indians hunt, fish, raise stock, and keep gardens and sell hay.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs.

Stock.—These Indians have some horses and a few cattle.

Farm Implements.—There are a few farm implements on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are quiet and peaceable.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and fairly moral.

SAWRIDGE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This band had a reserve of 9,000 acres surveyed for them last summer.

Population.—This band numbers 76.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is fairly good.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the chief means of earning a living.

Buildings.—The houses are built of logs.

Stock.—This band has a few horses.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are not making much progress, but are docile and quiet.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, but rather immoral.

WABISKA BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Population.—This band numbers 298.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the chief sources of livelihood.

Buildings.—The buildings are of log.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Stock.—These Indians have a few horses.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is little progress being made by this band. They are quiet and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and fairly moral.

STURGEON LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 34 square miles of good farm-land. It is situated on the south and east sides of Sturgeon lake.

Population.—This band numbers 208.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good.

Occupations.—The chief means of livelihood are fishing and hunting. There are a few gardens.

Buildings.—The houses are built of log.

Stock.—These Indians have horses and a few cattle.

Farm Implements.—There are mowers and rakes for haying on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are quiet and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate and moral.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 12 square miles, and is largely covered with spruce and poplar timber. There are some fine hay meadows.

Population.—The population of this band is 97.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is excellent.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the chief occupations.

Buildings.—The houses are built of logs.

Stock.—This band has a few horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—This band has some implements for haying.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are quiet and law-abiding, but are not making much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

PEACE RIVER CROSSING BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—Most of this band belong to the Cree nation, a few are of the Beaver tribe.

Reserve.—Eight square miles of this reserve are situated at Old Wives lake. The remainder, excellent farm-land, is on the banks of the Peace river about 15 miles above the Crossing.

Population.—This band numbers 58.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is fairly good.

Occupation.—Farming, hunting and freighting form the chief means of livelihood.

Buildings.—The houses are of logs with shingle or board roofs.

Stock.—These Indians have a few horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—There are a few farm implements on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is quiet and gives little trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and fairly moral.

LITTLE RED RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.
Reserve.—A reserve was surveyed for this band last summer.
Population.—This band numbers 119.
Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good.
Occupations.—Hunting and trapping are the only occupations of this band.
Buildings.—These Indians live in teepees.
Stock.—They have horses, but no cattle.
Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.
Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and do not cause trouble. They do not progress.
Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral.

ST. JOHN'S BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Beaver tribe.
Reserve.—They have no reserve.
Population.—The population of this band is 102.
Health and Sanitation.—There was no epidemic during the past year. Many of this band are tubercular.
Buildings.—These Indians live in teepees and have no houses.
Stock.—This band has a few horses.
Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.
Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceable. They do not progress.
Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

DUNVEGAN BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Beaver tribe.
Reserve.—The reserve is situated a few miles north of Dunvegan and contains 24 square miles. It is nearly all open country studded with poplar bluffs. There is good farm and hay lands.
Population.—This band numbers 130.
Occupations.—Hunting is the only means of livelihood of this band.
Stock.—These Indians have a number of horses, but no cattle.
Buildings.—A few members of the band have log houses. The rest live in teepees.
Farm Implements.—This band has no farm implements other than a few garden tools.
Health and Sanitation.—A number of the members of this band suffer from tubercular trouble.
Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceable, but do not progress.
Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

CREE BAND, FORT VERMILION.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.
Reserve.—These Indians have no reserve surveyed as yet.
Population.—The band numbers 91.
Health and Sanitation.—There were a number of cases of influenza last fall. Otherwise the health of the band is good.

Occupations.—These Indians live by hunting, trapping and fishing.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Buildings.—These Indians have a few log buildings.

Stock.—This band has no cattle, but has a number of horses.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceable and quiet. They are good hunters, but do not make much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are temperate and their morals are good.

BEAVER BAND, FORT VERMILION.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Beaver tribe.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve surveyed, but has chosen land near Fort Vermilion.

Population.—This band numbers 148.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good.

Occupations.—A few of these Indians have small gardens. Hunting is the chief occupation.

Buildings.—These Indians have a few houses.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and peaceable.

Stock.—This band has a few horses.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SLAVE BAND, FORT VERMILION.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Slave tribe.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Population.—This band numbers 334.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are amongst the most healthy in this agency.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing furnish their means of livelihood.

Buildings.—These Indians live in teepees.

Stock.—They have a few horses, but no other stock.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have no farm implements of any kind.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are not progressive. They do not give any trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SLAVE BAND, FORT NELSON.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Slave tribe.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 129.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are very healthy.

Occupations.—These Indians live entirely by hunting, trapping and fishing.

Buildings.—Only a few members of this band have houses.

Stock.—They have no stock of any kind.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and peaceable. They are good hunters, and generally manage to make a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and their morals are good.

SICANNIE BAND, FORT NELSON.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Sicannie tribe.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Population.—In 1911 treaty was accepted by 98 members of this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the members of this band is good.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping are the sole occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—This band has no buildings.

Stock.—This band has neither horses nor cattle.

Farm Implements.—This band has no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are good hunters and trappers, but, as they do nothing else, they are not progressing.

Temperance and Morality.—I have never heard of any intemperance in this band. Their morals are fair.

Your obedient servant,

W. B. L. DONALD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
PEIGAN AGENCY,
BROCKET, March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, together with the usual statements of agricultural statistics and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Peigan reserve is situated on the Oldman river, west of Macleod; its area is 146 square miles or 93,440 acres. In addition to the reserve proper the Indians have in the Porcupine hills a timber reserve containing 11½ square miles. The Crowsnest Pass railway passes through the reserve from northeast to the southerly and west boundaries, there being 15 miles of track with three sidings on the reserve, the first siding west of Macleod being Peigan, where there is a station, stockyards, and loading platform, with every convenience for loading and shipping grain and stock. Chokio is the next, nicely situated about 5 miles east of Brocket; this latter is situated in the south and west portion of the reserve. The Alberta Grain Company, West Coast Grain Company, South Alberta Hay-growers, T. Label & Company, and the Peigan Indians have elevators and warehouses at this point and there is a loading platform from which the farmers load direct into cars. A large amount of shipping is done from this point. It is near Brocket that the agency buildings are situated. A portion of the reserve to the south and extending east and south of Chokio has been fenced for farming purposes, each individual having a location of 160 acres. The reserve is composed of undulating prairie and untimbered hills, and besides the waters of the Oldman river there are numerous small streams and springs distributed over the reserve, giving an abundant supply of water for stock and other purposes, and making it one of the best grazing and farming districts in southern Alberta.

Population.—The population of this reserve at the last treaty payment was 437 souls, details of which are found in the tabular statement.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year has been good. There has been no contagious or epidemic diseases. During the early spring all rubbish is gathered and burned, the premises around buildings cleaned, and all live in tents during the summer months.

Occupations.—Cattle, horse-raising, and farming are the principal occupations of the Peigans.

Buildings.—Larger and better buildings are gradually replacing the sod roof shack, and more suitable stables for horses are being erected by the farmers.

Stock.—The Peigans are indifferent with regard to the care of cattle. During the past winter the calves, thin cows, beef steers and bulls were kept in winter quarters under the care of the agency stockman.

Farm Implements.—With a few exceptions the Indians do not take good care of implements, or tools.

Characteristics and Progress.—Farming is becoming the chief source of revenue to the Peigans and they are gaining ground each year; about 70 locations of 160 acres each are now occupied and breaking is done with the steam outfit on each farm as the individual is capable of working. The result of the past seasons has encouraged those who were holding back to apply for locations and working outfits. The tendency of the Peigan is to spend his earnings too freely and in many cases on useless or extravagant articles.

Temperance and Morality.—In the practice of these virtues the Peigans compare very favourably with the Indians of the neighbouring tribes. Much of the credit for their good repute is due to the presence of the watchful and efficient detachment of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police stationed on the reserve.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MARKLE,
Acting Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,
SADDLE LAKE, April 12, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

Usual statements of agriculture and industrial statistics and inventory of government property are to follow.

SADDLE LAKE BAND, NO. 125.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 82,560 acres of land, well suited for agriculture or stock-raising. It is situated in townships 57 and 58, ranges 10, 11, 12, and 13, west of the 4th meridian.

Population.—The population, including Blue Quill's band, No. 127, is 380.

Health and Sanitation.—A number of these Indians suffered from colds and lung trouble. Otherwise their general health has been fairly good. The usual sanitary precautions were carefully carried out.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are farming, stock-raising, freighting, and working for settlers in the vicinity of the reserve. They also do considerable hunting; some few work on the Athabaska river.

Buildings.—The majority of these Indians have comfortable dwelling-houses and good stables for their stock. There have been considerable improvements during the past year.

Stock.—The stock belonging to these Indians was well cared for during the past winter, and is in good condition at the present time.

Implements.—The members of this band are fairly well supplied with farm implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, and most of them are making considerable progress, especially among the younger ones.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly moral. No case of intemperance was brought to my notice during the year.

JAMES SEENUM'S BAND, NO. 128.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the eastern shores of Goodfish and Whitefish lakes, in townships 61 and 62, ranges 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian. It has an area of 11,200 acres. It is suitable for stock-raising and mixed farming to a limited extent.

Population.—The population of this band is 254.

Health.—The health of this band has been fairly good during the year. There was no sickness except colds and some lung trouble. The deaths exceeded the births by three.

Occupations—The principal occupations of these Indians are stock-raising, farming, hunting and fishing.

Buildings.—These Indians have fairly good dwelling-houses and warm stables for their stock.

Farm Implements.—The members of this band have a fairly good supply of farm implements. They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious. They are making considerable progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly moral. No case of intemperance came to my knowledge during the year.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 130.

These Indians belong to the Chipewyan tribe. They live at Hart lake, a distance of about 20 miles east from Lac la Biche. They number 93 persons. They make their living entirely by hunting, trapping and fishing.

BEAVER LAKE BAND, NO. 131.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—his reserve is situated in townships 65 and 66, range 13, west of the 4th meridian. It has an area of 23,461 acres, and is suitable for agriculture and stock-raising.

Population.—The population of this band is 102.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting, trapping, fishing and working on the Athabaska river. A few have started farming and stock-raising, but are not making very much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly moral and temperate.

General Remarks.—Owing to its being extremely dry in the early part of the season and then frosts in July, the crops of this agency were very poor.

The past winter was an unusually mild one: except for a few days in January, there was no severe cold at all.

The hospital was closed in November, owing to the Indians' prejudice against going into it for treatment.

Dr. Monkman has made regular monthly visits and has treated a great number for colds, also a few cases of tuberculosis.

There has been a great demand for the remedies kept on hand in the office here, especially cod liver oil and castor oil.

The Indians of Beaver Lake reserve have taken out a considerable quantity of logs with the intention of manufacturing them into lumber to improve their buildings.

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. HUGHES,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
SARCEE AGENCY,
CALGARY, April 1, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1913. The agricultural and industrial statistics, together with inventory of government property under my charge, I am forwarding under separate cover.

Tribe or Nation.—The Sarcees belong to the Athabascan race, of which different portions are spread out between Alaska and Mexico, some of the tribes being Beavers in the north, and the Navajoes and Apaches in the south. They speak a distinct language, with a peculiar guttural sound, and few outside the tribe can learn it. They were largely at war with other bands before taking up reserve life, which may account to some extent for their depletion in numbers. Many of their peculiarities still stick to them, and they are at times hard to manage.

Reserve.—The Sarcee reserve is in the Calgary district, the northeast corner of the reserve touching the southwest corner of the enlarged city limits, and comprises township 23, ranges 2, 3 and 4, west of the 5th principal meridian, and contains an area of 69,120 acres. The two western townships are rolling, with considerable timber, while the eastern township is more level, with some good agricultural land. The whole area is an excellent stock range, particularly for horses. Elbow river, Fish creek, and some smaller streams, furnish a good water-supply.

Population.—At last treaty payment, in November, 1912, the population of the band was 199, the same as in 1911.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year has been fairly good. Tuberculosis is the most prevalent disease. The usual sanitary measures have been carried out. Houses and grounds are kept fairly clean.

Occupations.—The principal industries are farming, stock-raising, cutting and hauling wood to market, and working for neighbouring farmers.

Buildings.—Very little change has been made in buildings during the year. Many houses have lumber or shingled-roof, and fairly good floors.

Stock.—Cattle and horses have done well and there was plenty of feed. The calf crop was very good, and so far is coming through the winter with very slight loss.

Crops.—A fair acreage of oats was sown and the yield, with the exception of a few acres frozen on account of bad weather, is good. After threshing the straw was fed to cattle during the winter.

Implements.—The Indians, with the exception of some few young men, are fairly well supplied with such implements as wagons, mowers and rakes, but have very poor horses. They take only moderate care of anything.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are a few Indians who are industrious and some are improving. With better outfits, I think the younger men will soon make an improved showing.

Temperance and Morality.—The proximity of the reserve to the city of Calgary makes it easy for the Sarcees to gratify their desire for strong drink through their half-breed friends, but, with the strong measures taken, I believe the evil is decreasing. Their morals are fairly good.

Your obedient servant,

T. J. FLEETHAM,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
STONY AGENCY
MORLEY, March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, together with tabular statements and inventory of government property.

This agency includes the following three bands residing on the same reserve: Bearspaw's No. 142; Wesley's, No. 143; and Chiniquay's, No. 144.

Tribe.—These Indians nearly all belong to the Stony tribe, a branch of the Sioux nation. There are a number of Cree Indians here, however, and these have intermarried with the Stonies and joined them.

Reserve.—This reserve, with late additions, is composed of 75,458 acres, and is situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, forty miles west of the city of Calgary, in the foothills of the Rocky mountains. It is intersected by the Bow river. The Wesley band lives on the north of the Bow river, while the Bearspaw and Chiniquay bands are located south of the river. The station of Morley is half a mile south of the agency buildings, which are built on the south bank of the Bow river.

The land is not fit for cultivation except in a few small patches. The major portion of the reserve is gravel, muskeg or timber-land.

Population.—Bearspaw's band has a population of 223; Wesley's band, 286; and Chiniquay's band, 128; being a decrease of 12 since last year. Some of the decrease is due to transfer of two families to another band.

Health and Sanitation.—Tuberculosis carried off a large number since last annual report, but at the present time these Indians are healthy.

Occupations.—These Indians raise cattle and horses, and work in the summer for the ranchers. They depend in winter on cutting fire-wood and mine timber, clearing up in this year the sum of $15,339.99 from wood alone. They also got good results from the fur catch last fall. As far as can be ascertained, the total earnings are $48,879.60, but no doubt this is not the full total, as it is hard to keep track of their earnings while off the reserve.

Buildings.—The buildings owned by these Indians are of log construction. They have put on a number of new shingled roofs, and also put in large windows in their houses this year, the latter on the advice of Dr. Park, the medical director, who is doing his best to stop the increase of tuberculosis. The Stonies keep their places very tidy.

Stock.—Horses and cattle range outside all the year round, the only animals to be fed being calves. The Stonies are looking after their cattle better since the price of beef went up, but a number of them are very disinterested yet.

Farm Implements.—These Indians keep their implements and wagons in good order, the blacksmith at the agency being kept busy all the year at repairs and horse-shoeing.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Stonies are advancing steadily, being naturally a proud and self-reliant race. They are honest and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate, not one case of intemperance having occurred during the past year; this speaking better than anything else that could be said. Morally there is nothing of which I can complain.

I wish to add a few words to this report in appreciation of loyal help received during last year from the staff on the reserve, especially from my assistant Mr. P. E. Stocken, who has worked so well at all times, in harmony with everybody concerned.

Your obedient servant,

J. W. WADDY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
ALBERTA INSPECTORATE,
RED DEER, June 6, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report in connection with Indian work within the Alberta inspectorate for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

There are eight agencies within this inspectorate, namely, Blood, Peigan, Sarcee, Stony, Blackfoot, Hobbema, Edmonton and Saddle Lake.

I spent a good deal of time during the first half of the year in starting to carry out the conditions contained in a surrender of land made by the Blackfoot Indians during 1910. Over 60 cottages, with stables, wood-sheds and other outbuildings in connection, have up to date been erected under the surrender agreement on farms, and for the use and benefit of individual Indian families. Two steam motor plough outfits, besides a lot of implements, were purchased, and about 1,500 acres of land was broken last season and is now under crop at this reserve.

The Peigan Indians now have about 3,000 acres under cultivation, and this area is likely to be increased to 4,000 acres within a month from date. They now have approximately 1,500 acres under cereals and, besides, 300 acres under timothy and alfalfa. There are now over 80 Indians farming to some degree. A few individuals have 70, or more, acres under crop and cultivation.

The Blood Indians, too, have made a reasonably good start at farming, but they are considerably handicapped at this work from the fact that the farming districts are mostly about 15 miles from a railway. The hauling of fuel for their motors and the transportation of the grain grown for the distance stated entails a good deal of extra work and expense.

The Sarcee Indians surrendered about 1,600 acres of valuable land a few months ago, with a view of securing from the proceeds of sale of this land working outfits for farming on a more extensive scale than they were in a position to do before. The result of this enterprise on the part of the Sarcees is reported to be watched with a great deal of interest.

The Stony Indians do very little farming. Grain cannot be successfully grown on their reserve owing to frequent summer frosts. The little farming carried on is confined to the growing of green feed for their stock.

There are four bands within the Hobbema agency, and oats is their staple crop. Last season these Indians threshed a greater quantity of grain than ever before. Owing to the low price of oats, they did not realize a great sum for their crops after they had paid for twine and threshing.

The Indians within the Edmonton agency did not harvest as good a crop as they usually do. This is largely due, I think, to improper cultivation of their land.

The Saddle Lake Indians have not progressed at farming of late years. They have had a succession of poor seasons, and this with poor cultivation of land, has brought about light and frosted crops.

The stock at the various reserves wintered reasonably well and with a minimum of losses.

The health of the Indians within the inspectorate has on the whole been fairly good.

The use of intoxicants by Indians seems to be more on the increase than on the decrease.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MARKLE,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR FOR TREATY No. 8.

Ottawa, February 19, 1913.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my report on the affairs of Treaty No. 8 for the year 1912.

On April 26, I left Ottawa for Edmonton, arriving there on the 30th. Nearly two weeks were spent in collecting supplies and in making the final arrangements for the long trip north.

Finally, on May 13th, I left Edmonton with a democrat and team, and after a warm and dusty drive reached Athabaska Landing about noon on the 15th. Several bush fires were seen along the trail, the worst being just north of the height of land, which the trail crosses about fifty miles north of Edmonton. Not wishing to be delayed en route we pushed on as fast as possible; but the fire came on more quickly than we expected, and we had a hard time getting to a place of safety. The next nine days were spent at Athabaska Landing, waiting for the Hudson's Bay Company transport to leave for the north.

In the evening of the 25th we loaded our goods on the scows, and weighed anchor for McMurray. After fifteen days on the river—five of which were occupied in the portage over Grand Rapids—we arrived at the post, where we found the Hudson's Bay Company steamer *Grahame* waiting. We were met by Dr. McDonald, who had accompanied me on last year's trip and had spent the winter at Fort Smith.

On June 10 and 11 we paid treaty to the Cree-Chipewyan band, and to a small band of stragglers who have no fixed abode. We noted 4 births and 2 deaths, paying 153 persons. On the evening of the 12th we left for Chipewyan on the Hudson's Bay steamer *Grahame.*

During the 5 days' journey to Lake Athabaska more time was spent 'hung up' on sand bars than in actual travel.

On the 18th and 19th we paid treaty to the Cree and Chipewyan bands, noting 23 births and 12 deaths, and left for Fond du Lac next day, where we arrived on the 21st. The next two days were spent paying treaty to Maurin's band. On the afternoon of the 23rd we left for Chipewyan, arriving there late on the 25th. We were held up for a day by a heavy storm, pulling out as soon as possible for Smith, where we finally arrived on the afternoon of the 27th. The next day was spent paying treaty, after which we crossed the 16 mile portage and paid treaty to the Indians who come in to Fort Smith. The pay sheets show 23 births and 5 deaths.

On June 30 I visited the Salt River farm, and inspected the agency, Mr. LaMothe looking over the agency books and accounts; and on July 1 we went on board the Hudson's Bay Company steamer *Mackenzie River* and left for Great Slave lake. Next day we arrived at Resolution. Here I divided my party, leaving Mr. LaMothe, and Corpl. La Nauze, who accompanied us from Smith to pay treaty at Resolution and Hay River, while Dr. McDonald and I continued down the Mackenzie to inspect the Simpson agency, and inquire into some cases of destitution and illness further down the river.

On July 20, we returned to Resolution, but a heavy storm sprang up and forced the boat to run for shelter in the mouth of the Slave river before our camp could be struck. This necessitated hiring a York boat next day to bring our goods from the

post, some twenty-five miles to the steamer. We had to wait a day until the boat with the fur from Rae came in; but early on the 23rd we pulled out and travelled all night, arriving at Smith on the afternoon of the 24th. Next day we crossed the portage, and put up at the Royal Northwest Mounted Police barracks. On the 30th we left for Chipewyan, arriving there two days later, after considerable trouble in the rapids near the mouth of the Peace river. August 5 saw us once again at McMurray, where four days were spent in unloading the steamer and getting the scows ready for the long pull up the rapids. Dr. McDonald left us here to return to Smith for the winter.

Leaving McMurray early on the 9th, we came up the Moberly and Mountain rapids, and camped below the Big cascade. Next day was spent in coming up the two cascades, and the following day, being Sunday, was spent in camp. On the 12th we passed the Stony and Crooked rapids, followed by the Long, Middle and Boiler next day, and the Brûlé on the 15th. Only one day was spent portaging the goods and hauling the boats up over Grand rapids, and on the 21st we arrived at Pelican Portage. Here the Northern Transport Company steamer *Athabasca,* a new boat, met us, and greatly reduced the time of our trip, bringing us into Athabaska Landing late in the evening of the 23rd. We spent one day at the Landing storing our goods; and, leaving there with a democrat and team, we arrived at Edmonton in the evening of the 27th.

A few days were spent at Edmonton settling the northern work and also at Calgary. One day was taken up with special work in Winnipeg, and we finally arrived in Ottawa on September 9.

Great progress has been made at the Fort Smith agency during the year. Building operations have been particularly active. A house has been erected for the farmer, about 12 x 18; a warehouse, 10 x 14, and a stable, 20 x 30. The agent's house is a bungalow, 24 x 40 with kitchen and spare room attached, adding 30 x 14. The main building has a good cellar, and the house will provide ample accommodation when completed and furnished. The agent is often called upon to extend hospitality to various government officials, and has made some allowance for that fact in planning the house.

The agency warehouse is 12 x 30, but will have to be increased to at least double its present size. The supplies for the Department of the Interior reindeer and buffalo herders must be stored here, as well as all the supplies for the agency. It would be well, too, if there were space to store small consignments sent to the Fort Simpson agency and which might require to be held at Smith for any period from two weeks to six months, depending upon the time of arrival and departure of the transports. The office is a frame building, 12 x 16, finished except for shingling, and some interior work. The ice-house, also 12 x 16, is built solidly, being composed of slabs outside and lumber casing with sawdust filling inside. There remain yet to be constructed a stable, 12 x 20, and a house for the interpreter, 14 x 24.

I may say that the agency interpreter, William Brown, has had charge of all the building and has done practically all the carpenter work himself. He is a most valuable man and deserves considerable credit for the good showing of the agency buildings.

The saw-mill has been in almost constant operation. Some 1,200 logs have been cut, which amounts to approximately 60,000 feet. A large house has been erected over all the machinery, but it will be necessary to put up a building to serve as a residence for the engineer and others who assist him.

There are some 8 acres of land under crop at the Salt River farm. Five acres are devoted to oats, some 3½ to barley and the remainder to flax, garden seed and potatoes. There are about 3 acres at the agency headquarters besides a really fine garden. The agency field, however, was not cropped this season, as a fence was required, and men and teams for the work were not available. The grain was sown

broadcast, as a drill had not been brought in. The Barren Land birds came in huge flocks during the spring and appropriated the larger part of the seed, with the result that the crop, though healthy, was thin.

Large areas of the best quality of grazing and hay-lands are within easy reach of the agency headquarters. In fact the surrounding country seems ideal for stock-raising. Winter feed is abundant and of excellent quality.

Agent Bell reports no cases of destitution among the Indians, and very little illness. A mild form of influenza was noticed during the winter, which, however, did not amount to an epidemic. There is plenty of freighting to be had at 75 cents per cwt. for a haul of 16 miles from Smith Landing to the Fort.

A good stallion at the agency headquarters is badly needed. The agent urgently asks for 10 cows, 1 bull, 1 boar and 3 sows, also a cream separator and churn, which I would recommend that the department send in. The progress of the agency so far has been such as would warrant the department doing everything in its power to give the agent every means possible to place the Fort Smith agency on as good a footing as any in the west. The agent states that with even a small herd of cows and a few sows, at the prevailing prices of butter and bacon, the agency could be made self-supporting in a few years. Though it would not be desirable to commercialize the agency, I am of opinion that considerable allowance may be made on account of the great distance from civilization. Bacon and flour are the main food-supplies in that country, and to be able to raise even the former, instead of having it brought in from Edmonton, would relieve the department of a large annual expenditure. In any case, I think the matter is well worth considering, and I would recommend the department's giving Agent Bell's suggestion a trial. There is a very small outlay of money required and the saving effected may be considerable; the loss, even, if the experiment should be wholly unsuccessful, would probably be nil, and certainly could not amount to much.

The books and accounts of the agency were examined and found correct. Papers, correspondence and general office work were in order. The fact that a very short time elapses between the arrival and departure of mails often makes it difficult, if not impossible, to reply to correspondence within what would be called in civilization, a reasonable time.

Agent Bell and his staff are to be commended on the excellent progress of the agency since its establishment.

Fort Simpson is situated at the junction of the Mackenzie and Liard rivers. An island during particularly high water, the site is at most times a peninsula commanding a magnificent view of both rivers, and joined to the mainland by a strip of low marshy ground.

The settlement is visible from far up the Mackenzie. The first building one can distinguish is the agency mill, situated on the bank of the river a little south of the Fort itself. It is 90 x 24 feet, with additions for boiler-rooms and repair-shop. As yet only the framework is completed, owing to the fact that the nails ordered last summer had not arrived. Some 700 logs from 14 to 22 inches at the butt have been cut and sawn, and though a considerable quantity of this lumber has been used in the construction of the agency buildings, a good supply of planks and boards are ready for use piled near the mill.

The agent's house and office stands a short distance back from the river, but commands a splendid view of both rivers. The house is a two-story building about 24 ft. square, with a wing 16 x 24 ft., which serves as the office. Lack of nails has retarded work here, too, and little more than the framework is completed. Lumber, however, has been cut and dried, and work will be rushed as soon as nails are received.

The agent hit upon an excellent idea in constructing the barn. It is tunnelled into the side of a hill, and exposed only on the south. It made a comfortable shelter for the stock,—in fact the animals came through the winter in excellent condition.

Small buildings were rushed up to serve as residences for the clerk, engineer and interpreter. No great attention was paid to architectural beauty, but all the buildings are neat in appearance and warm and comfortable.

The farm comprises three plots, in all about 8 acres. The soil is a sandy loam, which, with sufficient moisture, should be very productive.

The land was broken late last summer and was sown this year with grains, grasses and vegetables sent in from the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. When I was there in July, the grains and vegetables were all well advanced, and looked very promising. In fact I was surprised at the luxuriance of the growth. The grain stood almost four feet, with full rich kernel. Potatoes promised very well. On the whole, judging from results so far, the Simpson farm should show as fine a crop as any in Alberta.

The agent reports favourably on the ability and willingness of the Indians, and the faithful manner in which they discharge the duties assigned them. They are particularly capable in caring for stock.

The results of experiments at these points should be of special interest and value, as it is the first official attempt to find out the possibilities of the northern country. In the first few years after establishing an agency, very little experimental work can be attempted. The whole time and energy of the staff must be directed towards the construction of dwellings and other buildings. In this connection I think Agents Bell and Card are to be especially commended. With the few facilities at their command they have erected excellent buildings, put the mills in good working order, and found time to lay out the nucleus of what in time will become excellent experimental farms.

Your obedient servant,

H. A. CONROY,
Inspector, Treaty No. 8.

SURVEY REPORT.

OTTAWA, March 5, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report as follows on the surveys completed by me last season.

I left Edmonton for the Michel Indian reserve on May 2, commencing the subdivision of that reserve for Indian purposes on the following day, completing the work on the 16th.

On May 21, I started teams for Athabaska Landing on my way to Lesser Slave lake and Peace river, leaving Athabaska Landing by the first river boat on the 30th, arriving at Mirror Landing the same evening, where I remained until June 3, as teams were not available to cross the Portage to Soto Landing. I left Soto Landing on June 4, arriving at Grouard on the 5th.

Teams were difficult to get to freight across to Peace River Crossing, and I only succeeded in getting them on the 9th, leaving on the 14th myself to catch the first boat for Fort Vermilion, leaving there on the 17th and arriving at Fort Vermilion on the evening of the 18th.

As the Indians were present at Vermilion for Treaty payment, I interviewed the Beavers and the Crees on the 19th regarding the location of their reserves.

On the 20th I drove out to look over the country selected for the Beaver Indians. They chose two reserves,—one about six miles out from North Vermilion on the Boyer river at the west end of the Boyer Settlement survey in township 109, R. 14, west of the 5th meridian, and the other in the same township in R. 16 at Childs lake. The Department of the Interior was about to subdivide this section of the country, so I decided to leave the survey until after completing the Fox Lake reserve, near Little Red river, and select these reserves by sections. As the Hudson's Bay steamer was to leave for 'The Chutes' shortly, I examined into the claim of James Heber, a Beaver Indian for a reserve at what is known as Ferry Point, a short distance below Fort Vermilion. As this man had not lived here for any time and apparently merely wanted a small reserve at this place in order to control the ferry landing, I did not think it advisable to locate a reserve for him at this point.

I arrived at Little Red River on June 26, where I secured skiffs, and taking the chief and some of the Indians, proceeded down the Peace river about ten miles farther to the site of the reserve in townships 109 and 110, ranges 3 and 4, west of the 5th meridian.

This reserve contains 17,775 acres, and is chiefly poplar bush with some jack-pine along the south boundary.

There are several large hay-marshes in the southeast part, which will be of considerable value to the Indians.

An area of scrub extends through to the Peace river which could be easily cleared, but the land is rather light and sandy.

There is very little good agricultural land in this district, the soil not being of good quality, and the timber is not suitable for commercial purposes.

A small reserve containing 2,080 acres was then surveyed at Beaver Creek ranch about twelve miles down the Peace river from Fort Vermilion for a part of Tall Cree's band.

This reserve is situated in township 108 and 109, range 11, west of 5th meridian. About 160 acres is in township 108 and is covered with a very fine growth of spruce, and about 500 in township 109 is open prairie, the remainder being poplar bush with occasional hay sloughs.

The open land is of good quality, clay loam soil. The grass, however, had a wiry appearance, unlike the grass in the open country south of the Saskatchewan river.

A couple of Indian families had been resident here for some years, but this season owing to the lack of rain and early frost their gardens were a failure.

The Boyer River reserve for the Beaver Indians in township 109, range 14, west of the 5th meridian, was then selected. It is situated in the southern portion of the township and is cut by the Boyer river and is immediately west of the Boyer settlement. It contains 10,560 acres, about two-thirds of which is bluff country with a large amount of prairie, the remainder being poplar bush. Three families on this reserve have made a good beginning at stock-raising with a small amount of grain-growing. However, the last few years have not been encouraging to the farmers in the district, the crop last season being almost an entire failure. In fact the whole settlement, both white and Indian, have not even suitable seed.

The Child's Lake reserve for the same band of Beaver Indians is in township 109, range 16, west of the 5th meridian, and contains 7,040 acres. It is similar to the Boyer River Indian reserve, but is rather more open with more hay-ground, along the river and around Child's lake.

Additional land was also added to the Sucker Creek, Drift Pile, and Swan River reserves on the south side of Lesser Slave lake for those members of the bands who had not received the land to which they were entitled under the treaty. Nearly all these additions are hay-land, of which there is a large amount along Lesser Slave lake.

A small reserve was surveyed at the mouth of the Arsenault river where some Indians have kept a winter stopping place for freighters for a number of years.

New reserves, containing together 4,876 acres, were set apart for the Sawridge band at the east end of Lesser Slave lake, and along the Lesser Slave river.

The reserve along the river contain 2,263 acres and is made up of a number of quarter-sections in townships 72 and 73, ranges 4 and 5, west of the 5th meridian and is generally hay-land.

The one near the east end of the lake is situated in township 73, range 6, with a frontage of about three miles on the lake. There is a small area of open country about 480 acres along the south boundary, the remainder being bush, part of which has been burnt, but the dry timber, if cut into cordwood, would find a ready sale. A fringe of hay-land is also along the lake front.

After completing these surveys, I came out by wagon to Athabaska Landing, arriving there on November 9. Owing to running ice on the Athabaska river, considerable difficulty was experienced in crossing. I arrived at Winnipeg on November 17, and proceeded to Peguis Indian reserve on Fisher river, where I arrived on November 21, and located a wagon road through the reserve as well as a connecting road across the Dominion lands between the Peguis reserve and the Fisher River reserve meeting the road from Lake Winnipeg. I had not seen the Peguis reserve since selecting and surveying it during the season of 1908 for the St. Peters band of Indians.

Those families who have removed from St. Peters expressed themselves as greatly satisfied with the change. They all have good comfortable houses. Some have broken up land, and have fair-sized farms, and their stock looked well. As nearly all are living along the road extending from one end of the reserve to the other, I was able to see nearly the whole of them, and in only one case did I hear any persons express themselves as not being pleased with the change from St. Peters, and in that case an old couple thought it somewhat lonely.

Any of those who have no farms or stock to keep them at home, secure work near Arborg, the terminus of the Teulon branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, and are able to make good wages.

Your obedient servant,

J. K. McLEAN.

British Columbia,
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency,
Hazelton, April 15, 1913.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my twenty-fourth annual report respecting the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Location of Agency.—The supervision of this agency begins with New Town, Kitselas, below the canyon of the latter name, and extends to beyond the village of Kuldoe, as the two given points on the Skeena, in the direction northerly of its length of about 188 miles; and from here to the southeast, along the Bulkley river, for a distance of about 93 miles to Old Fort Babine, on Babin lake. It is the northernmost located of any of the agencies of British Columbia.

Tribe or Nation.—As under the preceding caption, those of the Indians inhabiting the former extent on the Skeena, with Kitselas excepted, belonging to the Kitsun nation, and they of the other part are of the Hagwilget or Dene nation.

Reserve.—The combined reserve area comprises 28,208 acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land; consisting mainly of natural meadows with growths of balm of Gilead, poplar, willow, alder and hazel; and the foothills to the mountains are largely covered with mixed coniferous timber.

Population.—The population of this agency is 1,892.

KITSELAS BAND (TSIMPSIAN).

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Tsimpian nation.

Reserve.—The reserves of this band are situated on both banks of the Skeena, and comprise an area of 2,821 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 76.

Health and Sanitation.—Apart from a mild epidemic of measles, prevailing among the small children toward the end of the calendar year, the general health of these Indians was very good. Precautions are being observed to maintain it so, and a good many have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These people till some small patches of gardens, cut cord-wood, and resort to canoeing, fishing, hunting and trapping, and not a few fish and work about the canneries of the coast.

Buildings.—All the buildings, mainly situated at New Town, are commodious, well lighted, and placed on good dry soil.

Stock.—This band has no stock.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools are used and these somewhat sparingly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are intelligent and of good disposition, and in general are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole, these people are temperate and moral.

KITWANGA BAND.

Tribe.—This band is of the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The reserves of this band are about equally located on both banks of the Skeena and consist of an area of 4,275 acres. With these are included five unsurveyed allotments for fishing grounds.

Population.—This band has a population of 151.

Health and Sanitation.—Apart from the mild contagion of measles among the small children, as previously mentioned, the general health of the people was excellent, and in addition to other means, precautions are taken to have the premises and environs kept clean, and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—These people till their gardens and work for the canneries on the coast; they also resort to fishing, hunting and trapping and keep some stock.

Buildings.—Care is taken that all buildings are located on dry and healthy ground and are fairly arranged to combine comfort and privacy, also with windows enough to ensure the admission of sunlight and fresh air.

Stock.—The cattle and horses of this band wintered without loss, and increased attention is being given them.

Farm Implements.—Their implements are in good repair; mostly garden tools are in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and intelligent, and avail themselves of every opportunity profitable to their well-being. They are gaining the benefits of industry by becoming better provided.

Temperance and Morality.—In a general respect, these people are temperate and moral.

KITWANKOOL BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The village of this band, for which no reserves have yet been apportioned, is the only settlement remote from the proximity of the Skeena, and is situated on the right bank of the Kitwanga river, 25 miles westerly of Kitwanga, and 4 miles below Kitwankool lake, and on the trail connecting with Ayensk, Nass river.

Population.—The population, not counting about 115, living at Ayensk, Kinkolith and Fishery bay, Nass, is 46.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year, no illness of any kind, with the exception of a slight form of influenza toward the end of that period, was experienced. Sanitary measures are being fairly well observed; also, occasionally, some of the people have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These people hunt and trap and attend to their gardens. During the season the majority of this band find work about the canneries of the coast.

Buildings.—Here, for the want of lumber, the buildings are of the old style of shacks, but are standing on good high ground.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well and without loss, and better provision is made for their shelter and keep.

Farm Implements.—Only the ordinary tools for clearing, gardening, weeding and haying are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are intelligent and energetic, and, notwithstanding their isolated condition, have made fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are temperate and moral.

ANDIMAUL BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The village of this band, for which so far a reserve has only provisionally been allotted, is on the bank of the Skeena and situated about 6 miles above Kitwanga.

Population.—This band numbers 92, all told.

Health and Sanitation.—The mild contagion of measles among the small children excepted, the general health of these Indians was very good. The departmental instructions regarding precautionary measures were faithfully complied with, and some of the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—To some extent, these people fish and trap. Many of them employ themselves with logging and working about their saw-mill; and others fish and work for the canneries of the coast.

Buildings.—Here all the houses are of modern pattern, well lighted and commodious, and placed on high and dry ground.

Stock.—Much care was given the stock, which wintered well.

Farm Implements.—Only the common tools for breaking up land, clearing, weeding and haying are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are intelligent and industrious, and make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are temperate and moral.

KITSEGUKLA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The reserves of this band are located on both banks of the Skeena, and contain an area of 3,732 acres. The new and old villages are both situated on the left bank of the Skeena; the latter about 8 miles below the first. Since reserve No. 2, comprising the new village, inclusive of the part on the opposite bank, became subdivided, the old habitations will eventually be abandoned.

Population.—The population of the two villages of this band is 64.

Health and Sanitation.—Apart from the mild epidemic of measles among the small children, these Indians enjoyed very good health. In the new village the premises and their environs are kept very clean, and in the old place fairly so; also vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—Members of this band work about the canneries of the coast; attend to their gardens and are improving their homes. They also fish, hunt and trap.

Buildings.—All the houses, except those of the old village, are constructed on improved lines and placed on good healthy ground; they are also fairly commodious and all lighted by plenty of windows.

Stock.—This band's few head of stock wintered well, and without loss.

Farm Implements.—Only ordinary implements required for breaking up land, clearing and tilling the soil and for haying are still in use here.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are very intelligent. They are possessed of no small amount of individuality and initiative, and avail themselves of every opportunity.

Temperance and Morality.—There was no occasion for censure in either respect.

GETANMAX BAND, HAZELTON.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The reserve lands of this band, with the exception of a timber reserve, on Two-mile creek, are located on both banks of the Skeena, and inclusive of Rocher Deboulé, also belonging to this band on both banks of the Bulkley river, comprise a total of 3,791 acres. For the most part these lands are well watered and suitable for agricultural and grazing purposes.

The delta formed by the confluence of the two rivers, whereon the township of Hazelton is situate, contains at the back of it a strip interseeting the delta and its triangle at the base from north to south, the old Indian village on the left bank of the Skeena, and on the right bank of the Bulkley, the new Indian village, with the agency buildings at a fair distance between them on the plateau forming the first terraced retrocession toward the east, and the cemetery, which is in common, is on the second.

Population.—This band, largely composed originally of other villages of the same nation, has a population of 238.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of measles, which were here somewhat severe on the small children and on some of the very old, the general health of these Indians was very good. The departmental instructions regarding precautionary measures were faithfully complied with, and attention is given to vaccination. The people are mindful of cleanliness of person, premises and their surroundings.

No opportunity is overlooked to impress the Indians, in general, with the dangers attending the infection of tuberculosis in its various forms and of the means of preventing, as much as possible, its dissemination.

Cases of illness are being treated by Dr. H. C. Wrinch and assistants, and by their services many cases among the Indians of the district were successfully disposed of by surgical operations.

Occupations.—Hazelton being still an important point, the Indians of this band, with those nearby, readily find employment of all sorts at good wages. The activity created along the Grand Trunk Pacific railway line is increasing these opportunities. Consequently very few of the people here, except those past middle age, and reasonably distant, resort any more to hunting and trapping, though the prices for pelts are uniformly high. At the same time, the people do not neglect to keep their lands in good order.

Buildings.—The houses in the new village, and the locations, and their contents are of surprising modern quality and appointment. So are the outhouses kept in good order, and the localities chosen for all, are, on the whole, ideal.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well; and a good provision for feed and shelter was made.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of some ploughs, harrows, mowers, horse-rakes and wagons, which are well taken care of, the implements are still principally such as are generally used for clearing, gardening, weeding and haying.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious and provident. What they earn in wages is generally put to good use. Subdivisions of their reserves are steadily being taken up and improved.

Viewed from a position about equally distant from the extremes of this district, and generalized, a settlement of the difficulties, formerly existing between the natives and the whites, has taken place, in that the former appear merely to have, in the past, been confronted with a problem too abstruse for solution. The best-favoured methods for a general progress are constantly being applied, of which—apart from the old people, who, of course, have lost the power of adopting new ways—great results have come.

Temperance and Morality.—Though here the temptations to transgress in both respects are many, the complaints are few.

GLEN VOWELL BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situate about 4 miles above here, on the special reserve of Sikedach, on the right bank of the Skeena. This reserve contains 900 acres, which are subdivided into plots of choice agricultural and pasture lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 102.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of the mild form of measles among the small children, the general health of this band was excellent; the necessary precautionary measures are well observed, and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—In addition to doing some fishing, hunting and trapping, and working about a saw-mill situated here, these people find remunerative employment, which the proximity of Hazelton affords. Much of their time is principally occupied in the improvement of their holdings.

Buildings.—The buildings of this settlement are spaced off and aligned, and are uniformly of modern pattern, well lighted and capacious, and compare favourably with those of white settlers.

Stock.—The cattle and horses are properly looked after, and fair provision is made for their keep and shelter.

Farm Implements.—Only the necessary implements for breaking up land, tilling the soil, gardening, weeding and haying are used here.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are law-abiding, industrious and persevering. Much of their land has been converted into pasturage and gardens, and more is being cleared and well fenced. All that is accomplished, in so short a time, is a record not easily surpassed.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a temperate and moral community.

KISPIAX BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located about 9 miles above and to the north of here, on the right bank of the Skeena and left bank at the mouth of the Kispiax river; with the special reserve of Aguedin north from the village of Kispiax,

and inclusive of Sikedach, mentioned with the preceding band, the reserve area of this band comprises a total of 4,916 acres of agricultural, grazing and hay-land, the major part of which has been subdivided.

Population.—This band has a population of 225.

Health and Sanitation.—Here also apart from the mild form of measles among the small children, the general health of these people has been very good. As much as possible, the usual precautions are taken to preserve it, and some of the people were vaccinated. On Friday of each week, Dr. H. C. Wrinch, of here, continues to visit their village, where he maintains a dispensary for the treatment of cases of sickness and ailments.

Occupations.—These Indians operate a saw-mill, improve their land, and quite a number of them repair to the coast for employment in and about the salmon canneries there. In addition to other pursuits of a mixed nature, they also fish, hunt and trap.

Buildings.—All buildings erected here of recent years are of a very superior quality, being of a striking contrast to the old ones, and are placed upon dry and healthy soil.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well and without loss, and better care is being bestowed upon them from year to year.

Farm implements.—With the exception of some ploughs and harrows, only the ordinary implements for breaking up and clearing land, gardening, weeding and haying are in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are ambitious, industrious and provident, and have become law-abiding. In general, their former inclinations in the opposite direction have, of late, been gradually moulded for the better. Since the land whereon the village stands has been laid off, it will become improved in proportion as the old split-cedar houses and their associations disappear. The progressive portion of the people have become fully aware of what is necessary to be done, which is exemplified by a beginning well under way.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaint of infraction in either respect was noted during the year.

KISGEGAS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The village of this band is about 67 miles to the north of here; situated on the right bank of the Babine river, and three miles above its confluence with the Skeena. For the length of 228 chains the reserve embraces both sides of the Babine river, and, in one piece, has a total area of 2,415 acres of mixed quality of land.

Population.—This band has a population of 231.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been excellent. The most necessary sanitary measures are being fairly well observed, and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—Remotely situated, these Indians are almost exclusively employed on the hunting and trapping grounds, which extend far beyond the sources of the Skeena and Babine rivers, Bear lake, and also to the Stikine. They also resort extensively to fishing. When at home, the people occupy themselves in improving their gardens and in breaking up more land. The women and children gather and dry wild berries for winter use.

Buildings.—Here also the improved pattern of buildings is superseding the old, and entirely so on the new village site allotted and subdivided some years ago.

Stock.—Of stock, they have only horses, and these are well looked after.

Farm Implements.—No other implements are in use here but such as are required for gardening, breaking up land and haying.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are intelligent, industrious and law-abiding, but their energies are still mainly applied to the fishing, hunting and trapping grounds. As a whole, much improvement in their general condition is steadily going on. Those with habitations at Bear lake seldom come here. The trapping grounds prove very productive and profitable; and in general this band is improving.

Temperance and Morality.—In respect to both these subjects the conduct of these Indians is very good.

KULDOE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band also belongs to the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena, and is connected with Kisgegas by a rough and rocky trail, a distance of about 25 miles. The reserve contains 446 acres of land of varying nature, which is almost equally divided in area on both banks of the Skeena.

Population.—This band has a population of 37.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been very good. They observe the necessary sanitary precautions and are nearly all vaccinated.

Occupations.—Like the preceding band, the occupations of these people, with the exception of fishing, are almost altogether confined to their hunting grounds; but from year to year they enlarge the extent of their gardens. The women and children also gather and dry wild berries for winter use.

Buildings.—Almost the only buildings here are made of split cedar.

Stock.—Of stock, these people have none.

Farm Implements.—Only tools for breaking up land, gardening and weeding are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are intelligent and law-abiding. Though somewhat isolated, they have adopted civilized habits and manners to a remarkable extent.

ROCHER DEBOULÉ BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is of the Hagwilget or Dene nation.

Reserve.—To the southeast and 4 miles from Hazelton, Skeena, lies the village of Rocher Deboulé (Hagwilget) on the lofty left bank of the Bulkley river, and at its main canyon. The reserve comprises both sides of that river, and contains an area of 443 acres, which is assigned to the Getanmax (Hazelton) band.

Population.—This band numbers 168.

Health and Sanitation.—Here also, apart from a mild form of measles among the small children toward the end of the calendar year, the general health of this band was very good. The usual sanitary measures are observed by cleaning the premises and their environs, and the people are becoming more and more mindful of cleanliness of person and the means to that effect.

Occupations.—The older of these people occupy themselves mainly with fishing, hunting and trapping. The younger portion thereof pack and team freight with their horses, do railway work, and are improving their land and homes.

Buildings.—The buildings here are still somewhat neglected, but the people are clearing sites on the locations in severalty, and in that respect a great change will soon take place.

Stock.—The stock of this band wintered without loss, which can be attributed to improved care and shelter.

Farm Implements.—The mower with harness, furnished by the department to this band, is housed and well taken care of. Other implements prevailing here mainly consist of such as are useful in breaking up land, tilling the soil, weeding and haying.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are law-abiding and tractable of disposition. Formerly they gave much time to snaring rabbits and grouse for subsistence, whereas now they have not the leisure for trifling, and are packing and freighting with their horses, cutting and hauling cordwood, doing railway work, and are improving their land.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct in both respects is very good.

MORICETOWN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band also belongs to the Hagwilget or Dene nation.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located on the left bank of the Bulkley river, and at its second big canyon, south. The reserve lands contain an area of 1,853 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 168.

Health and Sanitation.—Apart from the visitation of the mild form of measles, the general health of this band has been very satisfactory. The means wherewith sanitary precautions can be observed are being applied as much as possible.

Occupations.—Likewise with this band, the older people principally fish, hunt and trap, while the more able-bodied of its population pack and haul freight with their horses, and make extended improvements on their land.

Buildings.—Here, also the houses being built and projected will fast supersede those of antique pattern. The sites are on good high ground.

Stock.—This band's stock wintered without loss, and the provision for its keep and shelter have been improving from year to year.

Farm Implements.—The mower and harness provided by the department for this band is being well taken care of. Implements of other descriptions still consist of such as are used for breaking up and tilling the land, weeding and haying.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are law-abiding and faithful. They have been making steady and well sustained progress. The majority pack and haul freight with their horses, to an extent that not many years ago seemed impossible of attainment. In this way, and working on the railway line, they earn good wages steadily, and are improving their homes.

Temperance and Morality.—The people of this band are temperate and moral.

FORT BABINE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The people of this band belong to the Babine group of the Dene nation.

Reserve.—The village is located on the right shore of Babine lake, near its discharge, the Babine river, where there is a good bridge about 200 feet in length.

The reserve lands have an area of 894 acres, partly situated on the shore. There is a good deal more land allotted to this band, including the next following band, of which no tracings have yet reached me.

Population.—The population of this band is 157.

Health and Sanitation.—The people of this band, with the exception that the small children suffered somewhat from the generally prevailing mild form of measles, enjoyed good health. The usual sanitary precautions are being observed, and many of this band have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These people fish, hunt and trap; they pack with their horses during the summer, and toboggan freight in the winter, and otherwise usefully occupy their time in breaking up land and tilling it.

Buildings.—The majority of the houses are of modern pattern, well constructed, and are placed upon good dry soil; here they contain fireplaces, instead of stoves, which, incidentally, from a hygienic point of view is worth mentioning.

Stock.—The cattle and horses of this band wintered without loss. The care of them, in the way of improved means for keep and shelter, largely contributes to that result.

Farm Implements.—A single and double horse plough, with harness for each, a mower and an assortment of smaller implements, supplied by the department to this band, are being made use of and received good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are of a good and peaceful disposition. In a general way they have much improved their condition. By packing with horses to Babine Post, and interior parts, those in that respect provided derive at the high rates prevailing of late a considerable return.

Temperance and Morality.—Under both of these headings, the reputation of this band is very good.

OLD FORT BABINE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band likewise belongs to the Babine group of the Dene nation.

Reserve.—The village is on the right and the reserves are on both shores of the lake, and comprise an area of 359 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 137.

Health and Sanitation.—Except for the mild form of measles that prevailed all along the line toward the end of the calendar year, the general health of this band was very good. The usual sanitary precautions are being observed, and a large part of this band is vaccinated.

Occupations.—The people of this band largely occupy their time in fishing, hunting and trapping; they also assist in handling and transporting the freight that goes by way of the lakes. Otherwise they busy themselves in canoeing and attending to their gardens.

Buildings.—The buildings here are of logs, and of substantial construction; they also contain fireplaces, instead of stoves, and are located on a high promontory on the right shore of the lake.

Stock.—This band's stock wintered also without loss, and for its provision more feed and shelter are afforded.

Farm Implements.—This band, also, was supplied by the department with a single and double horse plough, harness for each, and a mower, which were likewise made good use of, and in combination with the smaller implements prove a great boon to this band.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are good and law-abiding. In comparison with former years, they, too, have made considerable progress. Their earnings, derived principally from handling freight going to the Hudson's Bay Company's post, Fort St. James, are considerable and are put to good use. They have much improved their general condition by assisting themselves to a greater extent in what they can make their gardens produce, though it may still be in a small way.

Temperance and Morality.—In regard to temperate and moral habits, the conduct of this band is very good.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In review of the foregoing, it may yet be added that in connection with the exceptional results attained for the better, a determined effort is being put forth by continuing to follow up the succession of details that lead still further to that aim. Good advice is good as far as it goes, but it goes so short a way. It is by furnishing the example that the more gratifying results are obtained.

Happily, the Indians of this district are of a very receptive mood to discern the benefits where success has been obtained, and invariably the incentive is furnished to others to go and do likewise.

Your obedient servant,

R. E. LORING,
Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
Bella Coola Agency,
Bella Coola, April 16, 1913.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the annual report on the affairs of the Bella Coola agency for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends from Rivers inlet on the south to the 54th north latitude on the north, and is composed of islands and part of the mainland of British Columbia. It goes far enough inland to take in the headwaters of the Bella Coola and the Salmon rivers.

Reserves.—The reserves of the agency are 44 in number, with a combined area of 22,344½ acres.

OWEEKAYNO OR RIVERS INLET BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians form a branch of the Kwawkewlth tribe.

Reserves.—The three reserves belonging to this band have a combined area of 1,761 acres, and are situated at Rivers inlet. These reserves are heavily timbered and much of the ground is stony; as the climate is wet, the place is ill suited for agricultural purposes; small patches are used for gardens.

Population.—The population is 108.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Oweekaynos has been quite good and there is some improvement in sanitary conditions.

Occupations.—They are fishermen, loggers, trappers and hunters.

Stock.—No stock is kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress of these people is slow, if there is any at all.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings are of the old style; some modern houses have lately been erected.

Temperance and Morality.—Though they are reputed to be intemperate, I have, on my visits, found them orderly and well behaved; there is reason to believe that their marriage relations are somewhat loose.

BELLA COOLA AND TALLIO BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Bella Coola tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are four in number with a combined area of 4,007 acres. They are situated on the North and South Bentinck arms and on the Kwatna inlet. Part of the land is well suited for agricultural purposes, and the timber is valuable. Here are the best reserves in the agency.

Population.—The population is 222.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary conditions are above the average. Lately there have been quite a number of tubercular cases. Bella Coola has a resident physician.

Occupations.—They are fishermen, loggers, trappers, hunters, and to some extent agriculturalists.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings are new, good frame houses.

Stock.—Some horses and cattle are kept. These are quite well cared for.

Farm Implements.—These are in good order.

Characteristics and Progress.—As coast Indians generally they are honest, simple-minded people, and quite progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—As a whole they are temperate and moral.

BELLA BELLA BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Kwawkewlth tribe.

Reserves.—The twelve reserves of this band are mainly to be found on islands west of Bella Coola and have a combined area of 3,372 acres. The land is of little value; but there are some good salmon streams.

Population.—The population is 306. This is the most populous band in the agency.

Health and Sanitation.—The village is built on wet ground, many of the young people suffering from lung troubles during the year. The Methodist Church maintains a hospital at this place.

Occupations.—Fishing is the chief occupation of the Bella Bellas. Besides this they earn a good deal as hand loggers, trappers and hunters.

Buildings.—Most of the houses are large frame structures built along two sides of a street, three-quarters of a mile long. Many of these are well supplied with furniture, but the outsides need repainting.

Stock.—Two or three head of cattle are kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good fishermen and loggers, and as such earn a great deal of money every year. They have a fondness for motor boats, of which they keep about thirty.

Temperance and Morality.—As in other bands, there are those who will drink when opportunity offers. Moral conditions are fair.

KIMSQUIT BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Bella Coola tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves are two in number at the head of Dean's channel. The total area is 930 acres. Part of the land is used for small gardens. Generally the timber is heavy.

Population.—The population is 41.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary conditions are fair, and the health of the people has been good.

Buildings.—The buildings are small and of no great value.

Occupations.—They fish, hunt and trap. Some are hand loggers.

Stock.—Some horses (ponies) are kept, and are fairly well looked after.

Characteristics and Progress.—Their progress generally is slow. The band is decreasing in number.

Temperance and Morality.—Last year a number were punished for drinking, and this year there seems to have been an improvement. The place is isolated.

KITASOO OR CHINA HAT BAND.

Tribe.—This band is composed partly of Tsimpseans and partly of Kwawkewlth people.

Reserves.—The two reserves called Kitasoo and Canoona are located on islands north of Millbank sound, and the total area is 1,354 acres. The home village is at Kitasoo. Canoona is valuable for its salmon stream. Neither of these reserves is of value for agricultural purposes.

Population.—The population is 112.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good. Mrs. Read, wife of the missionary, is here employed by the department as field-nurse; she looks after sanitary conditions.

Occupations.—Like other coast Indians, they earn their living by fishing, hand logging, trapping and hunting.

Buildings.—The houses are fairly good frame structures; none of them are large.

Stock.—These Indians keep one or two head of cattle, besides a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress.—They seem to make slow but sure progress. They are now desirous of building a small wharf, and have to this end asked aid from the department.

Temperance and Morality.—They are as a whole temperate and moral.

KITIMAT BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians may be classed as members of the Kwawkewlth tribe.

Reserves.—The total area of the four reserves is 907 acres; they are situated near the head of the Douglas channel. Though the soil is generally good, the land is heavily covered with hemlock, spruce and cedar, and is thus heavy to prepare for cultivation.

Population.—The population of this band is 260.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has on the whole been good, and sanitary conditions are as in the average Indian village.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are logging, fishing, trapping and hunting.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings are fair; some of them are very good and well painted.

Stock.—No stock worth mentioning is kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Kitimats are quite industrious and make some progress from year to year. This is particularly noticeable in their personal appearance and their houses. There is a hopeful set of young people at the boarding school.

KITLOPE BAND.

Tribe.—The Indians here may be classed with the Kitimats.

Reserves.—The three reserves of this band are located on Gardner channel, and have a combined area of 352½ acres.

Population.—The population is 75.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary conditions are fair. Their health has been good. From this isolated reserve news seldom reaches the outer world.

Occupations.—They live by fishing, hunting and trapping; some are hand loggers.

Buildings.—The buildings are small and of no great value.

Stock.—No stock is kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of the Kitlope people are not satisfied with the site of the present village, and desire to move to another location. This may be the main reason why so little improvement is visible in buildings, &c.

Temperance and Morality.—No disorder caused by intemperance or immorality has been noticed during the year.

KITKAHTA OR HARTLEY BAY BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Tsimpsean tribe.

Reserves.—These are four in number with a combined area of 673 acres, and are found on Douglas channel. They are of a rugged character and as a whole not suited for agricultural purposes. The main village, where their winter months are spent, is at Hartley bay.

Population.—The population is 105.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the people has been good. From the Indians' point of view sanitary conditions are also good.

Occupations.—They are occupied as fishermen, hand loggers, hunters and trappers.

Stock.—No stock is kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a quiet law-abiding people and are making progress. During the year the natives of this place built a wharf at Hartley bay; aid was given by the department.

Temperance and Morality.—They are reputed to be both temperate and moral.

KITKATLA BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Tsimpsean tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves are 18 in number; most of these are small fishing stations; their combined area is 4,640 acres. They are situated on islands southwest of the mouth of the Skeena river. The home village is found on Dolphin island; here is the principal reserve. The land is not suited for agricultural purposes and the climate is very humid.

Population.—The population is 203.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary conditions are quite satisfactory, and the health of the people has been good.

Occupations.—As other coast Indians, they derive their main livelihood from the sea. They catch salmon and halibut. As hunters and trappers they go after the deer and the mink.

Buildings.—All the houses are built of lumber, and most of them are in good condition.

Stock.—No stock is kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Kitkatlas seem to be more ambitious than the average Indian in the agency, and earn a good living as fishermen.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the people of this band are reputed to be fond of liquor. As a whole they may be classed as temperate and moral.

ULKATCHO BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Dené tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve has an area of 4,340 acres. It is situated on the highland plateau northeast of Bella Coola and is the only inland reserve in the agency. As it is mostly barren ground covered with small jack-pine, it is of little value to the Indians.

Population.—The population is 94.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health is generally good, and, as they move about a great deal, sanitary conditions are also pretty good.

Occupations.—Many of them keep horses, which are used for packing. They trap fur-bearing animals, and in summer-time come down to the coast to fish for the salmon canneries.

Buildings.—The living houses at Ulkatcho are small log cabins.

Stock.—Many ponies and some head of cattle are kept; during severe winters these are apt to suffer through lack of food.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are of a more roving disposition than the coast Indians, and not so well off. They are law-abiding, and at times very industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—Some have acquired a taste for liquor; the majority are temperate and moral.

General Remarks.—The year has passed without any great event taking place in the Indian world within the agency. There is a steady influx of white people, and the natives are made to feel its effects both for good and evil.

As far as I know, none of the natives have suffered through lacking the necessaries of life; and very little food or clothing has been given by the department in the way of relief.

Your obedient servant,

IVER FOUGNER,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
COWICHAN AGENCY,
DUNCANS, May 10, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Agency.—This agency is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island and extends from Cape Mudge on the north to Sooke on the south, including the reserves on the different islands in the gulf of Georgia.

Area.—The total area of the reserves in this agency is 19,991½ acres, forming a portion of the territory occupied by the Cowichan nation, whose language and influence formerly extended to the bays and sounds on the American side of the gulf and up the Fraser river as far as Yale.

These reserves are occupied by the following bands:—

SOOKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Sooke nation.

Reserves.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. The reserves of this band are situated on the straits Juan de Fuca, about 25 miles southwest of the city of Victoria, and contain an area of 166 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 31.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good. There has been no epidemic among them.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing, working at the sawmills, around logging camps, and they do a little farming.

Buildings.—They have a very good class of dwellings, some of them being constructed of lumber and painted.

Stock.—They have good stock and take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of all the necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding Indians, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral people.

CHEERNO BAND (BEECHER BAY.)

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cheerno tribe.

Reserves.—Nos. 1 to 11, inclusive. These reserves are situated on the straits of Juan de Fuca, about 15 miles southwest of the city of Victoria, and contain 179 acres. As most of the land in these reserves is hilly and rocky, very little farming is done.

Population.—The population of this band is 30.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, and the sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing, working at the canneries, and they do a little farming.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are very good, but a number of them are the large rancherie houses.

Stock.—They have very little stock, but what they have is well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have a few farm implements

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral people.

SONGHEES BAND.

This band is composed of the following sub-families: the Esquimalt and Discovery Island Indians, as well as the Songhees.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Songhees nation.

Reserves.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. These reserves are situated as Esquimalt, and on the islands in the straits of Juan de Fuca. The total area of these reserves is 357½ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 131.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health and the sanitary regulations are well observed. They are supplied with good water from the Esquimalt Water Works Company.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hunting, stevedore work and working in saw-mills, factories and canneries.

Buildings.—They have a fine class of buildings, nearly all of them being finished with all modern conveniences.

Stock.—They have some very good stock and take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have good farm implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious Indians and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral, although there are a few of them who will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

BANDS IN SAANICH DISTRICT.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Saanich nation.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves numbered from 1 to 13, inclusive, in the Saanich district, viz.: Malahat, Tsekum, Pauquachin, Tsartlip and Tsawout; the total area of the said reserves being 3,313 acres.

Population.—The population of these bands is 259.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health during the year, and the sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are farming, fishing, hop-picking and working in the canneries.

Buildings.—Their buildings show some improvement, most of them being roomy and well ventilated.

Stock.—They have some fine stock and take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of modern farm implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral people, but a few of them will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

BANDS IN COWICHAN DISTRICT.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan nation.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves numbered from 1 to 9, inclusive, in the Cowichan valley, which is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island, about 40 miles north of the city of Victoria, viz.: Kilpaulus, Comeaken, Clemclemaluts, Khenipson, Quamichan, Koksilah and Somenos. The total area of these reserves is 6,136 acres.

Population.—The population of these bands is 573.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good. All the villages are situated on the banks of the Koksilah or the Cowichan rivers, thus affording a constant supply of fresh water and good drainage.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, teaming, boat and canoe-building, hunting, hop-picking, stevedore work, and working in the several canneries and as day labourers.

Buildings.—These Indians have a good class of buildings, nearly all their houses being good lumber and frame dwellings, and they have them well furnished.

Stock.—They have some fine stock and take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They have all the modern and up-to-date machinery and farm implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral people.

HELLELT BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves.—Nos. 1 and 2 of the Chemainus band. One reserve is situated on the south bank of the Chemainus river, about a mile and a half from its mouth; the other, on an island at the mouth of the same river. The two reserves contain a combined area of 427 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 27.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health, and sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, and working at the canneries and at the hop-fields.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings and they are kept clean and neat.

Stock.—They have a fair quality of stock.

Farm Implements.—They have all the necessary farm implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral people.

THE SICCAMEEN AND KULLEETS BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves.—Nos. 10, 12 and 13 of the Chemainus band. The main reserve is situated between Oyster harbour and Chemainus bay. One reserve is on the western shore of Oyster harbour and a fishing station on the left bank of the Chemainus river near its mouth, the total area of which is 3,084 acres. There is no line dividing the land of the two bands.

Population.—The population of this band is 113.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health. They have an ample supply of clear spring water, and keep their dwellings clean and neat.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in farming and cultivating oysters.

Buildings.—They have comfortable well kept dwellings.

Stock.—They have a number of good horses and cattle, and take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are supplied with all the necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

LYACKSUN BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves.—Nos. 3, 4, and 5 of the Chemainus band. These three reserves are situated on Valdez island, and have a combined area of 1,840 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 81.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health. There was no epidemic, and sanitary regulations were well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in boat and canoe building, fishing and logging; they own a steam tug which is used in towing logs. They do very little farming, as the reserves are nearly all composed of rock and heavy timber.

Buildings.—They have good comfortable homes.

Stock.—They keep very little stock.

Farm Implements.—They have some farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral.

PENELAKUT BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves.—Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9. This band includes Tsussie and Llmalche reserves. These reserves are situated on Kuper island and Tent island. There is also a small reserve belonging to this band situated at the mouth of Chemainus river. The total area of these reserves is 2,332 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 198.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health. There has been no epidemic, and the sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hunting, boat and canoe building and working stevedore.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of dwellings.

Stock.—They have some cattle of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They have all the necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral people.

NANAIMO BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves.—Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, of the Nanaimo band. This band has a reserve on the Nanaimo harbour, and one on the Nanaimo river, with a small fishing station on the southern shore of Gabriola island. The total area of the reserves is 637 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 155.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, and the sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, working as day labourers, and in the mines and trimming coal in ships.

Buildings.—Some of them have comfortable lumber and frame dwellings, but there are quite a few who still live in the large rancherie houses.

Stock.—They have some good stock, which is well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—They have all the necessary farm implements and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a fairly temperate and moral people; but there are some of them who will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

SNONOWAS BAND (NANOOSE).

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves.—This reserve is situated on the southern shore of Nanoose harbour, and has an area of 209 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 13.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, and the sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—The members of this band are chiefly engaged in fishing, manufacturing dog-fish oil, and they do a little farming.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock.—They keep a few stock of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They have a few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral Indians.

QUALICUM BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Qualicum nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Qualicum river. It has an area of 197 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 15.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, and the sanitary conditions are all that could be expected.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hunting and acting as guides for fishing and hunting parties.

Buildings.—They have a fairly good class of dwellings.

Stock.—They have a little stock of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They have a few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and fairly industrious Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

COMOX BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Comox nation.

Reserves.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3. This reserve is situated on the southern shore of Comox harbour, and on the left bank of the Puntledge river at its confluence with the Tsolum river. In connection with this reserve is a graveyard on Goose spit, Comox harbour. The area of this reserve is 378 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 38.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, and the sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—They have good lumber and frame dwellings and keep them clean and neat.

Stock.—Their stock is of fair quality.

Farm Implements.—They have all the necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral Indians.

GALIANO BAND

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves.—No. 9 of the Penelakut band. This reserve is located on the northern extremity of Galiano island, and the area is included in that of the Penelakut band.

Population.—The population of this band is 30.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health; and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in fishing and boat-building.

Buildings.—There are only a few dwellings on this reserve, and they are only of medium quality.

Stock.—They do not keep any stock.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They may be termed temperate and moral Indians.

MAYNE ISLAND BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Saanich nation.

Reserves.—No. 6 of the Saanich band. This reserve is situated on the northwest extremity of Mayne island. The area of this reserve is included in that of the Saanich bands.

Population.—The population of this band is 18.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health, and the sanitary conditions are all that could be expected.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in fishing and hunting and working for the white settlers.

Buildings.—As this is only a fishing station, their buildings are mere shanties constructed of cedar slabs.

Stock.—They have only a few sheep.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding people, and make a good living by fishing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral Indians.

COWICHAN LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Cowichan lake, near its outlet. The area of this reserve is 130 acres.

These Indians lived a few months last summer on the reserves and returned to the west coast at Claoose, where they are able to obtain plenty of work at good wages, and their wives are more contented being near their relatives.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of the agency who are located on good land make fairly good use of it and make considerable money from the sale of hay, grain, potatoes and fruit. A number of first-class barns have been erected during the past year, some of them are covered with corrugated galvanized steel sheets.

I am pleased to report that there has been an improvement in the conduct of the Indians.

Your obedient servant.

W. R. ROBERTSON,
Indian Agent.

British Columbia,

Kamloops Agency,

Kamloops, April 11, 1913

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Indian affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

Location.—The Kamloops agency is confined to the watersheds of the Thompson river, its north and south branches, Shuswap lake and their immediate tributaries, and contains an aggregate area, approximately, of 801,553 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—It is probable that the Indians of this agency belong to branches of the Salish nation. They are designated as Chinook Indians and speak natively two distinct dialects.

ADAMS LAKE OR HALTKAM BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are located at the foot of the Little Shuswap lake, directly opposite the new town of Chase, on the right bank of the South Thompson river, with two small reserves at Salmon arm, a small reserve at Squam bay, Adams lake, these comprising an area of 7,188 acres, consisting of agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 136.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among them during the past year; the general health has been good; much being due to the improved medical service, consequent upon the settlement of the town of Chase, which has made it possible for a medical practitioner to reside there. Very much better attention is also being given to domestic cleanliness, proper ventilation of their houses and the general sanitation about the village. There were a few deaths from natural causes.

Occupations.—With water for irrigating the land, these Indians are becoming capable farmers, their tillable land being well adapted for agricultural pursuits. They are now turning their attention more to the cultivation of the soil. Besides a splendid crop of hay, they had good crops of grain, all kinds of vegetables, melons as well as some excellent fruits, both large and small, for which they find a ready market. They also have a fair band of horses and a few cattle. Some are now turning their attention to the raising of hogs and poultry. They fish and hunt in a limited scale, and work as labourers at odd times.

Buildings.—The larger number of their dwelling-houses are of logs; some of them are well built and comfortably arranged and properly ventilated. In addition to these, a number of modern frame buildings have been erected during the past couple of years, which are more sightly and more convenient in their appointments.

Stock.—These Indians own a fair quantity of live stock, consisting of horses and cattle, hogs and poultry.

Farm Implements.—They keep themselves well supplied with the necessary farm tools and implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are as a whole industrious and progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—Considering the ease and facilities for procuring intoxicants in the neighbouring town, they are fairly temperate. Their morals are good.

ASHCROFT OR STAHL BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering four, are situated on the high bank plateau of the Thompson river, opposite the town of Ashcroft, and at McLean lake, and contain an acreage of some 5,550 acres, comprising agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 81.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among these Indians. Sanitation is fairly good. Deaths have been from natural causes.

Occupations.—A very feeble attempt is being made at farming by a few of the members of this band, mostly in consequence of their inability to secure the smallest quantity of water with which to moisten their fields. They fish and hunt on a small scale. As they produce very little from the soil, their principal means of livelihood are as labourers and freighters on the Cariboo wagon road.

Buildings.—The majority of their dwelling-houses are built of logs, poorly built, and poorly ventilated as well as being unsightly. There are only three dwellings on the reserve that are fit to live in. There is also a church built of logs.

Stock.—These Indians have a few horses, which are used in their freighting operations on the Cariboo road.

Farm Implements.—They are poorly equipped.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious. Their habits seem of a migratory tendency in the summer season.

Temperance and Morality.—There are an exceptional few who are moderately temperate. Their morality is of the same standard.

OREGON JACK CREEK BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, seven in number, are located, with one exception, on the right bank of the Thompson river below the town of Ashcroft, on the Oregon Jack creek, containing an area, approximately, of 2,380 acres of agricultural and grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 11.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no serious sickness among them during the past summer. Sanitation is good.

Occupations.—These few Indians are making good use of their land, for which there is a good supply of water for irrigation purposes. Besides raising large crops of hay and vegetables, they are growing considerable fruits, both large and small, devoting the whole of their time to this class of industry with marked success.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs, of fair proportion and fairly well ventilated.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly well equipped with these.

Stock.—They have a few horses, which they utilize in their farming operations. They also have a few cattle, and poultry.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and are making commendable success in the cultivation of the soil.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

BONAPARTE OR TLUKTAU BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, five in number, are located on the Thompson and Bonaparte rivers, on Hat creek and on Loon lake, comprising in all 6,113 acres of agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 162.

Occupations.—Farming and freighting are the principal occupations of these Indians. Of late they are giving more attention to the cultivation of their land, devoting their efforts in the more favourable localities of their reserves, principally at Nat creek and at certain points on the Bonaparte. In this, however, they are considerably handicapped in the lack of water for irrigation purposes. The past year being somewhat wet, they succeeded in raising a fair crop of hay and vegetables. They hunt occasionally, and a number are engaged as freighters on the Cariboo road with their own outfits.

Buildings.—The majority of their dwellings are of logs, neatly built, roomy and comfortable as well as properly ventilated. There are also a few frame houses, which have sprung up within the past couple of years, together with a neat church building.

Stock.—They have a good number of horses, which are utilized in their freighting and farming operations and as saddle horses. They also own a few head of cattle.

Farm Implements.—They seemed to be fairly well supplied in these requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and energetic.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among them. The general health has been good. Sanitation is good. Deaths were from natural causes.

Temperance and Morality.—Considering the ease with which intoxicants can be secured along the wagon road, they are fairly temperate. Their morals are good with room for improvement.

COOK'S FERRY BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering nineteen, are located on both banks of the Thompson river, in the vicinity of Cook's Ferry, and Spatsum and in the Tuile and Highland valleys, containing approximately 9,110 acres of bench-land along the river; some bottom-land in the Nicoelton valley, meadow-land in the Highland valley, as well as some sparsely timbered land in the Nicoelton valley.

Population.—The population of this band is 127.

Occupations.—They carry on a system of mixed farming, and are very successful in the localities where water for irrigation is available, principally on the left bank of the Thompson river, on the high plateau on the Pemynoos reserve No. 9, as well as on the bottom-land on the same reserve, where not only excellent crops of hay and grain were successfully grown, together with the various kinds of vegetables, even beans, a most tender plant, but also apples, cherries, plums, prunes and pears are successfully grown. Small fruits, such as raspberries, strawberries and currants, are among the annual crops of the Indians of this band who are located on this reserve. Those occupying that excellent tract of land contained in reserve No. 6, Nicoelton valley, are not so fortunate. This entire tract is practically useless owing to the lack of water with which to irrigate their fields, which minimizes the efforts of those in this section in farming to any extent. They have, however, some stock, both horses and cattle.

Buildings.—Their dwelling-houses are all frame buildings, well built and properly ventilated.

Stock.—They own a fair band of horses and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They seem to be fairly well supplied for their requirements.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good, no epidemic having appeared among them. Deaths were from natural causes.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are as a whole industrious. Those occupying reserve No. 6, in the Nicoelton valley, owing to shortage of water for irrigation purposes, have not shown up so well; while those in the Pemynoos section are making excellent progress as successful farmers.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moderately temperate. Their morals are fairly good, but there is much room for improvement.

DEADMAN'S CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on the Deadman's creek, a tributary to the Thompson river, and contains an acreage of 20,134 acres, comprising agricultural, grazing and some timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 123.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among these people. The deaths were from natural causes. Sanitation is not good.

Occupations.—Appreciative attention is now being given to the cultivation of the soil. Some temporary repairs were made to their irrigation ditch with good results, and the average crop of hay and grain was produced as well as a good crop of vegetables of all kinds. These people are becoming more reconciled to the soil as the occupation of cowboying diminishes.

Buildings.—They have a fine church and a couple of frame buildings. Otherwise their dwelling-houses are of logs poorly built and inadequately ventilated, and decidedly unsightly.

Stock.—They own a number of serviceable horses and some cattle.

Characteristics and Progress.—The band as a whole is industrious and is making commendable efforts towards the cultivation of the land.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate. Their morals are good.

LITTLE SHUSWAP LAKE (KUAUT) BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, five in number, are located at the head of the Little Shuswap lake, Scotch creek and Tappen, containing an aggregate area of 7,840 acres, comprising some agricultural, and grazing, but mostly timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 87.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good. Deaths were from natural causes. Sanitation is good.

Occupations.—These Indians so far have made very little progress in the way of tilling the soil. A few are doing a little farming, but on a very limited scale. They work mostly as lumbermen in the woods and on the lake.

Stock.—They have a few horses, and a large number of canoes, which they use on the river and lakes.

Buildings.—Their dwelling-houses, most of which are frame buildings, are well and neatly built and properly ventilated. Those that are of logs are all well built and of neat appearance, well kept both inside and out. They also have a neat church.

Farm Implements.—They have some.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are neat and tidy in their dress and personal appearance. Heretofore, they were not much inclined to farming. A better appreciation of the farming industry is being gradually worked up among them. A few at Tappen are leading the way in that direction.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, and their morals are good.

NESKAINLITH OR HALAUT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are located on both sides of the South Thompson river some four miles below the Little Shuswap lake, and at Salmon Arm on the Shuswap lake, comprising an area of 6,996 acres of excellent agricultural land, some grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 178.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good, there being no infectious disease among them. Deaths were from natural causes. Sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm extensively, growing excellent crops of hay and grain, an abundance of all kinds of vegetables, large and small fruits, such as apples, plums and pears as well as raspberries, strawberries, and currants.

Stock.—They have a fair number of horses, some cattle and poultry.

Buildings.—They have good dwelling-houses, both frame and logs, all well built and neatly kept both inside and out, they also have a fine church.

Farm Implements.—They are all well equipped with all the necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, energetic and law-abiding, and are making excellent progress towards becoming successful farmers.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, and the morals of the band as a whole are good.

KAMLOOPS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, five in number, are located at the confluence of the north and south branches of the Thompson river, opposite the city of Kamloops, at Heffley creek and at Gilead on the right bank of the North Thompson river, also a small reserve at Trap lake, comprising in all 33,153 acres of excellent agricultural, meadow, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 251.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good, there were no epidemics among them. They are fairly clean about their person and their houses. Sanitation is good. Deaths were from natural causes.

Occupations.—They farm extensively, and grow successful crops of hay and grain, large crops of vegetables and some fruit, both large and small fruits. They raise stock, principally horses; they also have a fair band of cattle.

Stock.—They have a fair band of good horses, some cattle, and a few hogs and poultry.

Buildings.—The old unsightly log buildings are fast giving place to a better class of dwelling, mostly of frame, more modern in their design, and properly ventilated. A number of the old log buildings are still in use. These, it is hoped, will in the near future be entirely discarded. They have a fine church.

Farm Implements.—They are well equipped with all the necessary farm implements, having a full supply of wagons, ploughs, horse-rakes, mowing-machines, binders, &c.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band as a whole are intelligent, progressive and thrifty. They are neat in their dress and personal appearance, and are clean about their houses.

Temperance and Morality.—This reserve, situated as it is in such close proximity to the city of Kamloops, affords a great temptation in the opportunities and facilities for procuring intoxicants, hence a great encouragement for the perpetuation of the drinking habit, which is doing the Indians so much harm, in this province, in the way of debauching the men and degrading the women. This is true of all the Indian villages similarly situated as the Kamloops Indian village. And while offenders who supply Indians with intoxicants are severely dealt with when caught and convicted, many escape owing to the difficulty in securing evidence. Therefore, while I do not pretend to say that intemperance among the Indians in this agency is on the increase, the extent to which liquor is used is certainly alarming, and the difficulty of checking it is becoming greater in consequence of the increased facilities for getting it. Under existing conditions, therefore, I can only report that these Indians are moderately temperate. The women with few exceptions are of good morals.

NORTH THOMPSON OR CHUCHUQUALK BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering four, are situated on the left bank of the North Thompson river, small fishing reserves at Louis creek, the Barrier river, and at the Little Fort on the left bank of the river, the principal reserve being 50 miles north of the city of Kamloops, these comprising an area approximately of 3,157 acres of excellent agricultural, bottom land and some timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 178.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no infectious disease among these Indians. The health of the village has been good. Sanitation is of the very best. Deaths were from natural causes.

Buildings.—All the old unsightly and unsanitary log houses have been abandoned, and the village placed on a new site on which all modern frame buildings have been erected. This change has had a beneficial effect as well as a marked influence on their vital statistics, as is shown in their natural increase, and the general health of the people. They also have a fine church.

Occupations.—The great majority devote the summer in general to mixed farming, and raise good crops of hay and grain, besides a good supply of vegetables. A portion of them hunt and trap in the winter months, they being the best hunters and trappers in the agency.

Stock.—They own a fair band of horses, and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They seem to be fairly well supplied for their requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are really the best Indians in the agency, honest and industrious, law-abiding and polite, and are making commendable progress in farming their land.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, positively the best in the agency.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this agency taken as a whole are law-abiding and industrious, and are making commendable progress towards the cultivation of their lands, gradually realizing a proper appreciation of the value of the product of the soil. The majority are neat in their dress and personal appearance at all times. Some of them own fine turnouts, and most of them are owners of small bands of horses and a few cattle. The younger ones take great interest in athletic sports, and are usually in evidence at the agricultural fair sports. Being encouraged by the small exhibit which was shown at the New Westminister provincial fair last year, several of the most favourable reserves are preparing to be represented in both the agricultural and horticultural classes at the coming provincial fair at New Westminster, provided the growing season proves favourable.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. SMITH.

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KOOTENAY AGENCY,

STEELE, April 21, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Location of Agency.—The agency is situated in the southeast part of British Columbia, and is bounded by the Rocky mountains on the north and east, by the states of Montana, Idaho, and Washington on the south, and by the Okanagan agency on the west.

ST. MARY'S BAND, NO. 1.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Kootenays.

Reserve.—This band has a reserve, comprising 17,425 acres, lying near the Kootenay and St. Mary's rivers, of bottom and bench land, upon which there is excellent timber; Isidore reserve, south of Fort Steele, contains 680 acres of fairly good bottom land; the hay reserve at Bummers Flat, 190 acres; the Miyuke reserve 160 acres; the industrial school reserve, 33 acres, all of which is under cultivation and upon which there is a good orchard; the agency reserve, 11½ acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 212.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good and sanitary conditions at the village of St. Eugene are steadily improving.

Occupations.—The Indians follow farming and stock-raising, act as guides and packers, and work in the timber camps and on farms near the reserve.

Buildings.—The majority of the houses at the St. Eugene village are of lumber and are fairly comfortable; the dwellings on the reserve are of logs.

Stock.—They raise horses and cattle, which they are steadily improving, and they carefully look after them during the winter.

Farm Implements.—These consist of wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers, rakes and small agricultural tools. They have a number of buggies and democrat light wagons.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and progressive and are steadily improving.

Temperance and Morality.—Nearly all of them are temperate and law-abiding.

TOBACCO PLAINS BAND, NO. 2.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is close to the boundary line, near the state of Montana, and is mostly prairie-land, with open timber, and is admirably adapted for grazing. It has an area of 10,560 acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 59.

Health and Sanitation.—There was very little sickness amongst the Indians during the year.

Occupations.—Their chief occupation is farming and stock-raising. The young men work in the saw-mills close by, and a few hunt, trap and fish.

Buildings.—The houses are situated on bench-land, and are of logs. The sanitary conditions are very good.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses and cattle, which they are improving. They have a good market for their beef in the logging camps. Their horses are sought for by buyers from Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Farm Implements.—They own ploughs, harrows, rakes, mowers, wagons, buggies and sleighs.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and progressive and are improving their houses and farms.

Temperance and Morality.—With very few exceptions they are temperate, moral and law-abiding.

LOWER COLUMBIA LAKE BAND, NO. 3.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is in the Columbia valley, near Lake Windermere, and has an area of 8,456 acres of good land, sparsely covered with timber, and is well supplied with water for irrigation.

Population.—The population of the band is 76.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health during the past year. They live in tents during the summer, which they move frequently, which is a preventive of sickness.

Occupations.—These Indians depend chiefly upon farming for a living, a number trap, hunt and fish, and during the harvest and threshing season they are employed by the ranchers, and earn good wages.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are mostly built of logs. There are few frame buildings on the reserve.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses and cattle, which they continue to improve by the purchase of graded stallions and bulls. They find ready sale for all they raise at good prices.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with modern farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious, and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a very temperate and moral-living band.

LOWER KOOTENAY BAND, NO. 4.

Tribe.—These Indians are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is near the town of Creston in the West Kootenay district, and is close to the state of Idaho. The area of the reserve is 1,831½ acres, most of which is subject to overflow from the Kootenay river. The high or bench land is covered with timber.

Population.—The population of the band is 160.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians enjoyed good health during the year.

Occupations.—They raise horses and cattle, a number fish, hunt and trap, and during the fruit season all are employed by the ranchers to pick and pack fruit, for which they are paid good wages. The young men find plenty of employment clearing and fencing land for the settlers, and working in the saw-mills.

Buildings.—Their houses are of logs and they have a few frame buildings, which are comfortable and sanitary.

Stock.—They have a nice band of horses and cattle, which they are improving.

Farm Implements.—They own wagons, ploughs, harrows, rakes and mowers, which they carefully put away when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and progressive, and are anxious to improve their surroundings.

Temperance and Morality.—They are with one or two exceptions a temperate and law-abiding band.

SHUSWAP OR KINBASKET'S BAND, NO. 5.

Tribe.—These Indians are Shuswaps. They came from the Shuswap lake country, in the Kamloops agency, many years ago, and took up land in the Windermere district.

Reserve.—The reserve is near Lake Windermere on the east side, and has an area of 2,759 acres of good prairie-land partially covered with timber.

Population.—The population of the band is 65.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good. They keep their houses as a rule clean and ventilated, and observe the necessary sanitary measures, which ensure good health.

Occupations.—Their principal industry is farming and stock-raising. A number are employed freighting, others act as guides, and a few hunt and trap.

Buildings.—These are mostly of logs, but are very comfortable and convenient.

Stock.—They have a good band of horses and cattle, which they improve from time to time.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements, which when not in use are carefully put away.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the band are law-abiding and industrious and are steadily improving their surroundings.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a moral and temperate band.

ARROW LAKE BAND, NO. 6.

Tribe.—These Indians are Shuswaps who married into a Kootenay family and settled on Arrow lake.

Reserve.—The reserve is on the west side of Arrow lake, and has an area of 255 acres, suitable for fruit-growing and vegetables.

Population.—The population of the band is 21.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been some sickness amongst them, but the majority enjoyed good health. There is a tendency to tubercular trouble among them.

Occupations.—They have gardens, which are planted with small fruits and vegetables, but they depend chiefly for a living on working for the settlers along the lake. In the fall and winter they hunt, trap and fish, and are most successful.

Buildings.—They live in frame houses, which are comfortable, well lighted and ventilated.

Stock.—They have no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—The implements they have are those used for cultivating the gardens, such as spades, rakes and hoes.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and progressive, and are highly spoken of by the settlers.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral.

General Remarks.—The ex-pupils of the industrial school, after they return to their reserves, exert a great influence for good amongst their people. They are industrious and trustworthy, and find no difficulty in obtaining employment on the reserves, and amongst the settlers in the district.

Your obedient servant,

R. L. T. GALBRAITH,
Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
Kwawkewlth Agency,
Alert Bay, March 31, 1913.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ending March 31, 1913.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends from Cape Mudge on the south to Smith inlet on the north, and includes all the islands lying between these points; the mainland of British Columbia from the mouth of Bute inlet to Smith inlet; all that portion of Vancouver island lying to the northeast of an irregular line drawn from Kuhushan point on the east coast to the point south of Klaskina inlet on the west coast.

The Indians in this agency all belong to one of two nations, namely, Kwawkewlth and Lachwiltach, or as commonly pronounced Yuclataw. Each of these nations is divided into several bands or tribes. The population has materially decreased in the last thirty years, chiefly owing to the vices of the whites being received in advance of the virtues, in the earlier stages of civilization. The total population is now 1,186, being a net decrease of 13 since the last annual report.

There are 15 bands at present, who occupy 14 villages during the winter months when the fishing season is over, and they come home for the annual festivities.

KWASHELA BAND.

Tribe.—This band is an offshoot from the Nakwakto tribe, who are of the Kwawkewlth stock.

Reserves.—There are two reserves on the shore of Smith inlet, comprising 716 acres, of which only a portion is suitable for agriculture. Their winter village is on a small island at Takush harbour.

Population.—There are only 28 in the band, which numerically shows no change in the past year.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been litle sickness during the year, and the sanitary conditions for the most part are fairly good.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is fishing, with a little hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—The buildings at the winter village, which is the one looked upon as home, are large and roomy, but cold and barn-like.

Stock and Implements.—They have none.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding, but are making absolutely no progress.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is isolated and it is difficult for any one to get liquor except during the fishing season at the canneries, and an occasional conviction is made during that season. In morals they are on a par with the rest of the agency.

NAKWAKTO BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Kwawkewlth stock.

Reserves.—In all there are 17 reserves with a total acreage of 684. Many of these reserves are bare rocky islets and only useful as fishing stations and only two reserves, at Seymour inlet, have any good agricultural land. Their winter village is at Blunden harbour and is well and healthily situated.

Population.—The population of this band is 92.

Health and Sanitation.—Although there were 6 deaths as compared with 3 births, there was no epidemic of any kind amongst them. The deaths were all amongst old people, excepting one young girl who was playing near an open fire and her clothing caught fire and she was burned so badly that she died.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is fishing, but a little trapping is also done. One source of revenue to this band is derived from the sale of dried halibut, which is sold to other Indians who cannot catch the fresh fish.

Buildings.—The type of buildings at Blunden harbour is the usual type pertaining to the whole agency, which is described in the general remarks at the end of this report. There are, however, two modern houses at Blunden harbour. The fishing stations have small shacks or hovels on them.

Stock and Implements.—They have no stock or farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very similar in all respects to the rest of the agency. There is not much ambition from the white man's way of looking at things, and not much progress. The life they lead, however, has much to do with this. They scatter here and there, earning their livelihood in fishing and hunting, and as they move several times each year, their housekeeping appliances must of necessity be limited.

Temperance and Morality.—It has been reported that these people have found a way of making intoxicants by using dried prunes, peaches, sugar, and yeast cakes, and by adding water it ferments and makes a substance which they call wine and which produces intoxication. There has not been a case convicted, as no satisfactory evidence could be obtained. In morality they are like the rest. The marriage tie is not respected, and virtue is probably unknown.

NUWITTI BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Kwawkewlth stock.

Population.—The population is 50.

Reserves.—There is a total acreage of 8,606 acres belonging to this band, the greater part of which is on Hope island. Very little of this land is any good for agricultural purposes, and is only valued as fishing stations.

Health and Sanitation.—The village of the Nuwittis is well situated and has splendid natural drainage and natural sanitary conditions, but the people are dirty, and do not take any precautions towards keeping the surroundings clean. It is always necessary on paying an official visit to make them have a general clean up of their premises.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is fishing. They live near the halibut banks and cure large quantities of this fish by cutting it into very thin pieces and drying them. They all go to the canneries in the summer.

Stock.—They have only a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and fairly industrious, but not at all progressive. They have now got the water piped to the village, and have planted quite a number of small fruits such as raspberries.

Temperance and Morality.—The Nuwitti people are very kind-hearted and hospitable, and on the whole temperate, and in morals they are very similar to the rest of the agency.

KWAWKEWLTH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is the principal tribe in the Kwawkewlth nation, and gives its name to the agency. At one time they possessed a very great influence over all the surrounding tribes, but to a considerable extent they have lost this.

Reserves.—There has been set apart for this band about 260 acres of land, which is mostly good agricultural land when cleared and put into cultivation, but which with the exception of a few acres, is in its wild state.

Population.—The population of this band is 119.

Health and Sanitation.—The village of the Kwawkewlths is situated on Beaver harbour on the site of the old Hudson's Bay Fort called Fort Rupert. There is good natural drainage and an abundant supply of water from a creek, which though it is dark-coloured, is good water. There have been 3 deaths during the past year.

Occupations.—In addition to the salmon fishing, in which all the Indians of the agency engage to a great extent, there is considerable hunting and trapping done. Since the introduction of the motor boat amongst the Indians some of them have taken to building boats, in which they succeed very well. Some of the young men work on the construction of the government roads in the district, and some work in the logging camps.

Stock.—They have a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is not much progress to be recorded amongst the Kwawkewlths. It has always been very easy to obtain sufficient food from the sea and there has been a lack of incentive to progress. The potlatch has great hold over the whole people and in this respect the Kwawkewlths rank first. Until the potlatch is eliminated, there is not much chance for any great progress, as the potlatch takes so much of their time and so many hours are spent at it in laziness and idling that it does not produce energy and ability.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of the younger people have been fairly well educated and speak good English and are often mistaken for whites or half-breeds so that they find it easier to get intoxicants than most of the other bands. It would not be right to class them as intemperate, but there is certainly great room for improvement. They are on the whole very law-abiding, fairly honest and industrious.

KOSKEMO, KWATSINO, AND KLASKINO BANDS.

Tribe or Nation.—These three tribes were originally a nation of their own called Kwatsino, or to use the modern spelling, Quatsino. As, however, the linguistic stock is Kwawkewlth, it is customary to class them as such. The language is the same, but the inflection different.

Reserves.—There are about 1,040 acres of land set apart for these three tribes, on the shores of Quatsino sound, Forward inlet, Winter harbour, and Klaskino inlet, but only a small proportion of it is suitable for cultivation. A large percentage, however, is heavily timbered, and when the country gets opened up more, the timber will be a valuable asset.

Population.—The total population of the three bands is 72.

Health and Sanitation.—The villages at Winter harbour and at Quatsino sound are healthily situated and well drained, but the people are indifferent about keeping their places clean. There is a good supply of water.

Occupations.—Practically the only occupation of these Indians is fishing. There is a cannery at Quatsino sound which owing to putting up the fall run of fish, runs late in the season and gives a long employment to its fishermen. This season a plant has been installed to put up halibut in cold storage and all who wish can sell their halibut to the cannery at a fair price. The regular run of salmon does not begin until the end of the usual season so that the Indians who go to Rivers inlet to fish can return home and then begin again at home.

Buildings.—The buildings are of the usual type with a few modern small houses.

Stock and Implements.—They have no stock or implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of Quatsino are rather thrifty and fairly industrious. They do not go to the same length in the potlatch as many of the others. There is a large percentage of old people amongst them, and the birth-rate is small. The proportion of those who require a little assistance in the way of food is large.

Temperance and Morality.—They are law-abiding and fairly moral according to their light.

NIMKISH BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Kwawkewlth linguistic stock.

Reserves.—The Nimkish band have about 445 acres of land, which is for the most part heavily timbered but which will make good agricultural land when put under cultivation. Part of the land is on Cormorant island and the rest on Nimkish river on Vancouver island. Their village is at Alert bay, where also are situated the agency buildings.

Population.—The population of this band is 138.

Health and Sanitation.—Alert Bay, the permanent home of this band, is beautifully situated, and along the water-front is a gravel bed giving good drainage and ensuring good sanitary conditions. There is a hospital controlled by the Columbia Coast Mission which keeps one resident medical man and a staff of trained nurses. This hospital is largely supported by the Department of Indian Affairs, which gives a yearly grant towards the maintenance of the hospital and also a grant towards the doctor's salary.

Occupations.—In regard to occupations the Nimkish are more fortunately situated than any other band in the agency. There is a large saw-mill which is ready at almost all times to give employment to the Indians. There is also a cannery here. Then it is the distributing centre for a large district and there is often need for help for survey parties and timber cruisers.

Buildings.—There are two distinct types of houses, the old barn-like structures and the modern cottages. At Alert Bay there are a large number of totem poles which attract many tourists who call to obtain photographs.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians at Alert Bay are on the whole progressive for Indians. They have a number of motor boats, which are kept fairly busy. During his visit last season His Royal Highness the Governor General was

entertained by the Indians in a series of dances which were got up on the spur of the moment. Many of them speak good English, and if it were not for the influence of the potlatch they would forge ahead.

Temperance and Morality.—This is the headquarters of the agency, the Anglican Church Mission, and the Provincial Police Department of the district, consequently while it cannot be claimed to be free from immorality and intemperance these are kept hidden.

TSAWATAINEUK OR KINGCOME INLET BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—The principal reserves are situated at the heads of Kingcome inlet and Wakeman sound, which are well suited for agricultural purposes. The rest of the reserves are mere fishing stations. The total acreage is 855.

Population.—The population of this band is 225.

Health and Sanitation.—During the early spring there is a run of small fish called oulachons, from which the Indians each year make large quantities of oil, and during the process the smell is very bad, but does not seem to have any bad effect on the health of the Indians. The river on which this village is situated is subject to freshets and this washes away any refuse that may be deposited. There is abundance of good mountain water. At the winter village of Gwayasdums on Gilford island there is good natural drainage and there has been no epidemic of any kind during the past year.

Occupations.—At Kingcome inlet the Indians begin the season about April 1 by fishing for oulachons and making oil, then in June they nearly all go to Rivers inlet to the salmon fishing. In the autumn they catch and cure their winter supply of salmon. The Powell River Paper Company has large timber limits in Kingcome valley and operates camps there and a number of Indians find constant employment at good wages in the various camps.

Buildings.—The buildings at Gwayasdums are of the old type and are also very old and are as a consequence not up to the usual standard of winter villages. At Kingcome inlet, their summer village, the houses are smaller and a number of them are modern in type. The unusually heavy snow during the winter just past broke down a number of them, and it is at present intended by the Indians to build smaller and more convenient houses to take their places.

Stock.—They have no stock.

Characteristics and Progress.—A number of the younger men of this band are very good loggers and command high wages in the logging camps. Amongst the older men there is too much apathy to ever achieve any great results. Although the largest band in the agency, it was found necessary to close the day school owing to want of attendance. Some of the pupils in both the girls' home and the industrial school at Alert Bay belong to this band, but the parents do not try to make arrangements to keep the children regularly at school. While there are a few who might fairly be called progressive, the majority show a great want of progress.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a number addicted to drink whenever possible to obtain it, and in morals it is only necessary to point out that there are logging camps in close vicinity. While it is not fair to condemn all loggers, it must be admitted that on the whole their influence on the Indian is anything but good.

MAMALILLIKULLA BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Kwawkewlth stock.

Reserves.—About 575 acres of reserves have been set apart for this band, but very little of it is suitable for agricultural purposes.

Population.—The population of this band is 87.

Health and Sanitation.—For the past year the general health has been very good. The village has a good situation on Village island and has good drainage, but the water is not of the best.

Occupations.—The chief occupation is fishing, but some engage also in hunting, trapping, hand logging, working in logging camps, and two men build a number of boats each year.

Buildings.—The buildings are of the usual type.

Stock.—Only a few fowls are kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly law-abiding and peaceful, but not progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects they are about on a par with the rest of the agency.

TANATEUK BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Kwawkewlth stock.

Reserves.—There are four reserves, aggregating about 566 acres. The largest and best of these is at the head of Knight inlet, and is all good alluvial bottom-land and well suited for agricultural purposes. The rest of the reserves are poor and rocky.

Population.—The population of this band is 94.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been very good, though there have been 6 deaths and only 2 births. They move from place to place and are never long enough in one place to create any very unhealthy conditions.

Occupations.—Tsawati river, which flows into the head of Knight inlet, is the best fishing ground in the agency for oulachons, and large numbers are caught there each year. The other chief occupations are fishing for salmon, trapping and a little logging.

Stock.—They have a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress.—By the rest of the Indians the members of this band are looked upon as pariahs and of little account, but this opinion is formed from a potlatch point of view. They are fairly industrious and steady, but not progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects they are about on a par with the rest.

KLAWATSIS AND MATILPI BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—They have in all 172 acres of reserves, about half of which is suitable for agriculture, the rest being rocky and mountainous.

Population.—The population of this band is 94.

Health and Sanitation.—The village at Karlukwees on Turnour island is the cleanest and best kept in the agency, chiefly owing to the influence of the chief, who is a particularly tidy and clean man.

Buildings.—The buildings are of the usual type to a large extent, though there are a few small modern houses.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is fishing. There is a certain amount of logging done each year and a little hunting and trapping.

Stock.—A few fowls are kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is fairly industrious. One family in particular is noted for their skill in logging. They have a number of motor boats. On the whole they may be classed as progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are a little above the average of the Indians in the agency.

WAWLITSUM OR SALMON RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is part of the Lachwiltach nation.

Reserves.—There is a good reserve of 329 acres at the mouth of Salmon river which is nearly all good land. Part of it is a tide flat which has been reclaimed by a dyke.

Population.—The population of this band is 35.

Health and Sanitation.—The village is well situated and has natural drainage.

Occupations.—The principal industries are logging and fishing.

Stock and Implements.—There was a team of horses at this reserve, but owing to neglect, it was deemed advisable to dispose of them. There is still a plough and set of harness.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Salmon River Indians are neither better nor worse than the average Indian of the agency. Since the death of Chief John Moon there has not been the progress that there was formerly, but there has been less trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants when they can obtain them, and their women have the name of being prostitutes, which name is probably well deserved.

WEWAIAIKUM OR CAMPBELL RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They form part of the Lachwiltach nation.

Reserves.—This band has 675 acres of land, part of which is held jointly with the Kwiahkahs. At Campbell River there is the largest and best reserve, all of it being good land.

Population.—The population of this band is 55.

Health and Sanitation.—The village at Campbell River is built on the end of a sand spit, and is a very dry healthy place. The great difficulty has been the water supply. However, there has now been constructed a system of supplying water which it is hoped will solve the difficulty. This is done by means of a well about 6,000 feet from the village and a tank and pipes from there. At the time of writing the system is hardly completed.

Occupations.—Fishing is the principal industry. A few garden patches are cultivated. A few young men work in the logging camps.

Stock and Implements.—They have one horse, a few sheep, and fowls. They own a spring wagon.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians at Campbell River have had many advantages owing to their geographical position. While they have profited by these advantages, it is to be regretted that they do not make more progress than they have done. They are beginning now to look further ahead, and it would appear that more progress can be looked for in the future.

Temperance and Morality.—A great improvement can be noted in regard to temperance and morality. The younger men have come to see that in order to prevent their total extinction it is necessary to lead better lives. They asked for and obtained the right to appoint three Indian constables to look after these things and amongst the first to get into trouble were the chief men of the tribe, who were fined by the local magistrates. The constables were complimented on their impartiality, and the effect has been very good.

WEWAIKAI OR CAPE MUDGE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This is the head tribe of the Lachwiltach nation.

Reserves.—This band has the most valuable reserve in the agency, consisting of 2,016 acres, a considerable portion of which is heavily timbered. The timber, however, is valuable and when taken off the land the reserve would make good farm land.

Population.—The population of this band is 85.

Occupations.—The principal occupations during the past year have been fishing and logging. The Department of Indian Affairs loaned them enough to buy a donkey engine and outfit for logging and allowed them to cut and sell the timber off 40 acres of the reserve at Cape Mudge. They repaid all the loan from the proceeds of the logs, and had a balance over after paying wages, but the balance had to be expended in repairs to the donkey engine. They agreed to clear the land logged off, which has not yet been done.

Buildings.—There are a number of fair buildings at Cape Mudge.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Cape Mudge Indians are the most progressive in the agency. They are good hands at logging and get employment any time in the camps. Two of the young men are fair boat-builders and sell their boats to good advantage. Nearly every Indian has either his own motor boat or an interest in one. Their chief was drowned last Christmas and his son elected in his stead.

Temperance and Morality.—A great improvement is noted along the lines of temperance and morality since the formation of the local council.

KWIAHKAH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This tribe is part of the Lachwiltach nation and owing to the fact that they lived either at Cape Mudge or Campbell River during the winter months they were formerly enumerated in either one or other of those two bands.

Reserves.—No special reserves have been set apart for the Kwiahkahs, but the two reserves on Phillips arm are claimed by them.

Health and Sanitation.—They live with either Cape Mudge or Campbell River band.

Population.—The population of this band is 14.

All other remarks with reference to Cape Mudge and Campbell River are applicable here.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The work amongst the Indians in this agency is on the whole discouraging. The missionaries of both Anglican and Methodist denominations have laboured for years, and laboured faithfully, but the result seems to be negative. The chief source of difficulty seems to be the apathy of the Indians themselves. They are wrapped up in their old customs to a great extent, particularly with regard to the potlatch and its ramifications. All their ideas centre on the potlatch. Their buildings, more particularly the older buildings, have been built entirely with that end in view. They are huge barn-like structures without floors and made of a frame of huge cedar logs covered in with usually split cedar boards with the exception of the front, which is usually made of rustic siding and painted. In these houses they can entertain their friends and give away their gifts. These buildings are heated by open fires in the centre and the smoke finds its way out through a hole in the roof and through the various crevices between the boards. There is always smoke in the houses and it has a bad effect on their eyes, the majority of the older people being more or less affected in their sight and many of them quite blind.

Education will in time change these old customs, but it requires time and patience, and it is questionable whether the changes will take place in time to save them as a race. The birth-rate for the past year was 22·76 per thousand, while the death-rate was 42·15, with a total decrease of 13.

Your obedient servant,

W. M. HALLIDAY,
Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
Lytton Agency,
Lytton, March 31, 1913.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ending March 31, 1913.

CHEAM BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on both banks of the Fraser river, about 80 miles from its mouth, with a total area of 1,273 acres.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 76.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, their health has been good. Sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—The majority of their time is occupied in fishing, farming, hop-picking and labouring on railroad construction.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are well kept, and combine comfort with privacy. They have a very little stock, and few implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very law-abiding, fairly industrious, ambitious, and seem anxious to better themselves and their conditions.

Temperance and Morality.—They can be classed as fairly temperate and moral.

SQUAWTITS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Salish nation.

Reserve.—This band has two reserves with a total area of 433½ acres, and is situated a few miles east of the Cheam reserve.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 41.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health may be considered good. The sanitary condition of their villages is well up to the average, and they have all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are fishing, farming, hop-picking, and labouring at railroad construction.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are well looked after, but they are getting old. They have no quantity of stock or farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very honest, industrious, hard-working, and improving year by year.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, and, I might say, strictly moral.

OHAMIL BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Salish nation.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves with a total area of 629 acres situated on both banks of the Fraser river about 65 miles east of New Westminster.

Population.—The population of these reserves is 47.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. There has been no epidemic of any description.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are well looked after, and are of a good class, but are beginning to get very old. They have very little stock, and practically no implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are fairly industrious, and most law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They can only be classed as fairly temperate, but their moral conduct is good.

POPCUM BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Salish nation.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves with an area of 4,892½ acres, situated on both banks of the Fraser river, about 68 miles east of New Westminster.

Population.—The population is 11.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are fairly healthy, and their sanitary condition shows improvement.

Occupations.—These Indians do a small amount of farming, fishing, hop-picking, and labouring for white people.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are of a good class; some of them are getting a little old, but on the whole they are well looked after. They have very few stock and implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and honest, and show signs of making some progress towards bettering their conditions.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, with the exception of a few, but they are strictly moral.

UNION BAR BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Salish nation.

Reserves.—This band has seven reserves with a total area of 1,294·65 acres, situated on both banks of the Fraser river starting two miles up stream from the Hope reserves.

Population.—The population is 65.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole the health of the Indians has been very good, and their houses and sanitary conditions have been well looked after.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, basket-making, hop-picking, and labouring on the railroad.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These, although getting very old, and dilapidated, are fairly well cared for. What stock and implements they have are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and making very good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are only fairly temperate, but their moral conduct is good.

SKAWAHLOOK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Salish nation.

Reserve.—This band has two reserves with a total area of 196½ acres, situated on both banks of the Fraser river, about 72 miles from New Westminster.

Population.—The population of these reserves is 18.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole the health has been very good, with the exception of an attack of measles.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are fishing, farming, hop-picking, and labouring on the railroad.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have a good class of buildings, but they have very little stock or implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding and generally speaking are anxious to progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, and their moral character may be considered good.

HOPE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Reserve.—The reserves belonging to this band are all situated about 100 miles from the mouth of the Fraser river and on the left bank of the same.

There are four reserves with a total area of 1,600½ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 83.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good, and the sanitary conditions are well up to the average.

Occupations.—The general occupations of these Indians are farming, fishing, hop-picking, and labouring on the railroad.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are getting very old, and in some cases decayed, but they are fairly well looked after. These Indians possess very little stock.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding and seem anxious to improve their conditions.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, moral, and a good class of people.

YALE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Salish nation.

Reserve.—The land belonging to this band is situated on both banks of the Fraser river, about 112 miles from New Westminster, and is made up of nine reserves with a total area of 940 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 80.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking they have had very good health. There have been no serious diseases amongst them. Their villages are kept in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—They are principally occupied in fishing, farming, hop-picking, and labouring on the railroad.

Buildings.—The buildings of this band are not good; the majority of the houses are very old and dilapidated.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious band, and seem most anxious to copy the white man so as to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—They can be classed as being fairly temperate only, but strictly moral.

SPUZZUM BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Thompson tribe.

Reserves.—They have six reserves with an area of 456 acres, situated on both banks of the Fraser river about 10 miles east of Yale.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 161.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health on these reserves has been very good, and sanitation is excellent.

Occupations.—Their principal occupation is labouring on the railroad, but a little farming is done by a few. The majority of them go off to the fishing and hop-picking in season. This band is noted for its basket-making, they do better work than any of the others.

Buildings.—The buildings of this band are on the whole the best kept of any in this agency. So many of the girls having been taught at All Hallows school, it has given them a good insight into the ways of looking after their houses.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are most industrious and law-abiding, and their progress is most marked.

Temperance and Morality.—In regard to temperance I may say that the majority are fairly temperate, but there are others that are just the reverse.

As for morality, I think that they are well up to the average.

BOSTON BAR BAND.

Tribe.—These are Thompsons.

Reserve.—These reserves, seven in number, are situated on both sides of the Fraser river, and have a total area of 628 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 151.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic in this band, and the health has been good. Their houses are old. Some of them are well looked after, and ventilated.

Occupations.—They are fairly industrious, doing a little farming, but principally labouring, besides the usual fishing and hop-picking in the season.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious, but have not shown a great deal of progress.

Buildings.—These are very old, but are kept in a fairly sanitary condition.

Temperance and Morality.—I am afraid that I cannot class these Indians as being temperate or moral, on the whole; but there are always exceptions to every rule.

EWAWOOES AND TEXAS LAKE BANDS.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Salish nation.

Reserves.—The Ewawooes reserve is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 2 miles from Hope. The Texas Lake reserve is on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 7 miles from Hope. The area of the two reserves is 893 acres.

Population.—The combined population of these two reserves is 44.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians may be considered good, and their houses are kept very clean.

Occupations.—They are mostly engaged in fishing, farming, and hop-picking in the season.

Buildings.—Their buildings are only fair, some of them being very old. On the whole they are well kept.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have not a great number of either, but what they have are well looked after.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are mostly good reliable workers, and industrious, and show signs of steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, fairly temperate and moral.

BOOTHROYD BAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Thompson tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are ten in number, with a total area of 1,560½ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is about 165.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic in this band. They get very little medical attendance, and on the whole their houses are kept very clean.

Occupations.—The majority of the men of this band do mostly manual labour on the railroad, and a few do a little farming.

Buildings.—On the whole their houses are well cared for.

Stock and Farm Implements.—As most of their reserves are very hilly, they have not gone in for much stock, with the exception of the usual cayoose, which they all keep for getting about the country on.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are almost without an exception a most industrious hard-working lot, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians in this band, I might say, are very temperate and moral.

KANAKA BAR BAND.

Tribe.—These belong to the Thompson tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves that make up this band are four in number, with a total area of 509 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 109.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared. Their houses are well ventilated, and are kept very clean.

Occupations.—The general occupation is farming. A few work regularly on the railroad, and in the fishing season a great number go off to that.

Buildings.—Their houses are well built, and the Indians are beginning to improve them.

Stock and Farm Implements.—On the whole their stock and implements are well cared for, they have a great number of smaller horses for saddle use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and good workers, and seem anxious to learn and improve themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—They are only fairly temperate. The younger generation are very keen on getting liquor. On the whole they are moral.

CISCO BAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Thompsons.

Reserves.—There are six reserves in this band with an area of 559 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 40.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic. The general health has been good, and the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—Farming is the principal occupation, but a few of them work on the railroad, and a great many go fishing and hop-picking in the season.

Buildings.—Their buildings are fairly good, and most of them are divided off in different living-rooms. The work of the girls from All Hallows boarding school can be seen in several of the houses.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They possess a great number of small horses for riding and team work, but they do not possess a great deal of stock. Their implements are fairly well attended to.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and good steady workers who seem to be trying to better themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—Their moral character is fair, but they are brought too close to white men, from whom they get a lot of whisky.

SKUPPAH BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Thompson band.

Reserve.—There are four reserves belonging to this band with a total area of 268 acres.

Population.—The population is only 14.

Health and Sanitation.—Both of these are good, as there are only two families actually living on these reserves.

Buildings.—They are getting old and very dilapidated.

LYTTON BAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Thompson tribe.

Reserve.—There are no less than 27 reserves belonging to this band scattered along both banks of the Fraser and Thompson rivers from Lytton. The total area of them all is 10,292 acres, principally composed of table-land and mountain slopes.

Population.—There are no less than 475 Indians.

Health and Sanitation.—The health during the past year has been very good, and the sanitary arrangements are improving, and the girls after being educated at All Hallows school show signs of improving the conditions of their houses.

Occupations.—The occupations of the members of this band are farming and stock-raising. Besides other occupations they do a lot of fishing, hunting, mining, and work a good deal as labourers.

Their principal crops are fruit, which they are being encouraged to go in for very largely; beans and potatoes are also extensively gone in for.

Buildings.—There is a great improvement in their buildings, within the last few years, and they are beginning to realize the advantage of painting them.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a very fair class of stock and an effort has been made to improve their breeding stock. The farm implements are not taken care of as well as they should be, but some of them are setting better examples by building sheds for the protection of their different implements.

Character and Progress.—Taken as a whole they are a hard-working, industrious class, and show signs of progressing.

Temperance and Morality.—I very much regret that I am not able to class them as temperate, but their morality is good.

LILLOOET BAND.

Tribe.—They belong to the Lillooet tribe.

Reserve.—This band has 5 reserves, with a total area of 1,742½ acres.

Population.—The population is 101.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic of any description, and their sanitary arrangements are fairly good.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are farming and stock-raising, besides fishing in the season for their own use.

Buildings.—On the whole they are fair, well kept and ventilated.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They are gradually improving their stock, which is fairly well looked after in the winter, and they take good care of their farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are intelligent and industrious, and are making very fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band seem particularly fond of whisky, and their moral characters are a little weak.

CAYOOSE CREEK BAND.

Tribe.—These are Lillooet Indians.

Reserves.—The band has two reserves with an area of 1,152 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 44.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been good, and sanitary arrangements fair.

Occupations.—Farming and fishing are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These may be considered as fair.

Temperance and Morality.—Both of these can only be classed as fair.

SEATON LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Lillooet band.

Reserve.—This land is situated round Seton lake and consists of six reserves, with a total area of 2,437 acres.

Population.—This band has a total population of 130.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good.

Occupations.—Farming and a little lumbering are their principal occupations.

Buildings.—These are very fair, and the Indians seem to take an interest in looking after them.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have very little stock, and very few implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded, good class of people, and are very industrious and anxious to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate, with the exception of a few of the younger ones. Their morality is good.

ANDERSON LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Lillooet tribe.

Reserve.—This band has four reserves situated at the head of Anderson lake, with a total area of 504 acres.

Population.—The population of the four reserves is 53.

Health and Sanitation.—Health has been good, and sanitary arrangements fair.

Buildings.—These may be considered fairly good, and well ventilated..

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and progressing well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate, with the exception of a few, and strictly moral.

BRIDGE RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Lillooet tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is made up of two reserves, with a total area of 9,671 acres.

Population.—The population is 99.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is very good, the houses being built on a high bench, which makes it healthy, and the sanitary arrangements are good.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are farming, hunting, and trapping.

Buildings.—The buildings on the whole are fairly good, the houses being fairly well ventilated.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They do not possess a great deal of stock, but what they have is well cared for, and their implements, although few, are also taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, steady and extremely law-abiding. They have made good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole they are fairly temperate, with the exception of some of the younger Indians. Their morality is only fairly good, there being a fair portion of the women running wild.

FOUNTAIN RESERVE.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Lillooet tribe.

Reserves.—There are six different reserves with a total of 1,864 acres.

Population.—There are 254 Indians belonging to this band.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic amongst them, and the sanitation is good.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are farming and stock-raising. They sell a great quantity of hay each year.

Buildings.—Their houses are very good, about the best of any of the reserves in this agency.

Stock and Farm Implements.—This band is very well off for stock, having good herds of cattle and a very good class of horses. They are well stocked with implements and they take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, and are capable of doing good work in any ordinary class of labour. They all make a good living, and should advance under ordinary circumstances very rapidly.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a great number on this reserve that are anything but temperate, being very fond of liquor, but on the whole they are fairly moral.

HIGH BAR RESERVE.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Lillooet tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on both sides of the Fraser river, and is a very hilly reservation with an area of 2,924 acres.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 59.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been very good, and the sanitary arrangements fair.

Occupations.—The majority of these Indians work out for other farmers, but in the season they do a lot of hunting.

Buildings.—These are few and are not in very good repair.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have very little stock and few implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding, but do not show very much progress upon their own land.

Temperance and Morality.—They can be classed as temperate and moral.

PAVILION BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Lillooet tribe.

Reserve.—This band has four reserves, with a total area of 4,136 acres.

Population.—The population of this band for the size of the reserve is small, there being only 61.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic amongst them, and their houses are kept clean and sanitary.

Occupations.—They do a little farming, hunting and fishing.

Buildings.—These are of the log cabin class, but are well ventilated and looked after.

Stock and Farm Implements.—These are few but of a fair class.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious, law-abiding class, and are anxious to progress.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole they can be classed as being both temperate and moral.

CLINTON BAND.

Tribe.—These are Shuswaps.

Reserve.—These Indians have two reserves, with an area of 1,113 acres.

Population.—There are 60 Indians belonging to this band.

Health and Sanitation.—They have had fairly good health, no serious outbreaks of disease of any description appearing amongst them.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—These are only fair, being in bad repair.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have very little stock, and a very few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are not too industrious, and show very little sign of progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NICOLA BAND (LOWER.)

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Thompson tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve extends for 47 miles along the Nicola river from Spences Bridge to Nicola lake, and consists of thirteen reserves with a grand total of 31,191 acres.

Population.—The population is 360.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been very good, there having been no epidemic of any description, and on the whole their sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory.

Occupations.—Their principal occupation is stock-raising, but a great number go out as cow-boys, and besides this they do quite a lot of hunting and fishing.

Buildings.—Their buildings are very good, being some of the best in the agency.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Their stock is of the very best. They have good herds of cattle and horses. Their principal farm implements are those used for hay-making purposes.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are making rapid strides towards improving themselves, and are showing great progress.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to state that they are anything but temperate, but are fairly moral.

NICOLA BAND (UPPER).

Tribe.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—This band has 6 reserves with an area of 30,888 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 189.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been very good, and every precaution is taken to keep the reserves in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Their principal occupation is cattle-raising. Many of them engage as cow-boys.

Buildings.—The buildings are on the whole good, well ventilated and cared for.

Stock and Implements.—They possess large herds of cattle and horses of the very best quality, and go in a great deal for thoroughbreds.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding, and have shown more progress than any other band in this agency, owing chiefly to the example set by the chief.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole they are fairly temperate with the exception of a few of the younger ones. The morality is only fair.

COLDWATER BAND.

Reserves.—This reserve is situated on both banks of the Coldwater river, and consists of three reserves with a total area of 6,276½ acres.

Population.—The population is 110.

Health and Sanitation.—The health during the past year has been very good, and the sanitary arrangements fair.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are farming, stock-raising, hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—These are fairly good.

Stock and Farm Implements.—The stock is fairly good and well looked after, but their farm implements are not cared for as they should be.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious, and show signs of wanting to progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

Your obedient servant,

H. GRAHAM,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

NASS AGENCY,

METLAKATLA, March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fourth annual report respecting the affairs of the Indians of the Nass agency for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Location of Agency.—This agency is located on the northwest coast of British Columbia, extending from the south bank of the Skeena river to the south, to the head waters of the Nass river in the north, including the villages of the Nass river, and those along the coast, as well as Port Essington and the Lakelse and Kitsumkalum reserves on the Skeena river.

Area.—The total area is 77,418 acres.

Population.—The last Dominion census resulted in the enumeration of 1,943 Indians.

Reserves.—The principal reserves are Kitlacdamax, Aiyansh, Gwinaha, (or Gitwanshiltqu), Lachalsap and Kincolith on the Nass river, Port Simpson and Metlakatla on the Tsimpsean peninsula, and Port Essington and Kitsumkalum on the Skeena river.

KITLACDAMAX BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Nishga nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves are situated at the head of the Nass river, and are of considerable agricultural value.

Population.—The population is 76.

Health and Sanitation.—Improvement is noticed as the Indians continue to destroy their old tenements and construct modern residences.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are making steady progress.

Occupations.—Fishing, trapping and hunting are their chief employments.

Buildings.—These are being improved in style and convenience.

Stock.—These Indians have a number of good stock; but their care concerning the profit which may accrue from them is questionable.

Farm Implements.—They use only such as are necessary for the making of hay and the cultivation of potatoes.

Temperance and Morality.—Since the action of the provincial police, mentioned in last year's report, the Indians here have made a better showing in both respects.

AIYANSH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Nishga nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves are situated adjacent to the southern portion of the main Kitlacdamax reserve. The area (which is considered by the Indians to be inadequate) is 2,300 acres. The land is well suited to mixed farming.

Health and Sanitation.—These continue to improve.

Population.—At the last census the population of this village was 179.

Occupations.—Fishing, trapping and hunting are the main occupations of these people.

Characteristics and Progress.—They have a saw-mill, but do not cut much lumber, their nomadic habits being responsible for this. They are fond of hunting and fishing, and usually make fairly good money at these occupations. They have had an ordained missionary of the Church of England among them for many years. He has left them recently, and they have been thrown upon their own resources and have made creditable progress.

Buildings.—They are improving their buildings every year.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have undoubtedly benefited by their experiences of a year ago, when the police were called to suppress the manufacture of liquor amongst them. They have been law-abiding ever since, and have passed a peaceable winter.

GWINAHA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Nishga nation.

Reserves.—They occupy a piece of land immediately below the Gitwanshiltqu canyon, the area of which is about 599 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 64.

Health and Sanitation.—They continue to improve in these directions.

Buildings.—These are convenient and modern.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have none of these.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are considered to be fairly temperate, and considering their isolation from civilization may be regarded as moral.

R.A.& I. Soc. Exposition
New Westminster
1912.
These Fruits
& Vegetables
Reserve

LACHKALSAP BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Nishga nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves, which they consider insufficient, are about 4,356½ acres in area. These include several small camping grounds away from their tribal settlement.

Population.—The last census gave their number as 232.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band has been better this winter. They have been free from epidemics. The sanitary condition of the village is fairly satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians make steady progress as they come into contact with modern civilisation.

Occupations.—They are hunters, trappers and fishermen.

Buildings.—These put on a modern appearance each year.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have little use for these.

Temperance and Morality.—They may be looked upon as being fairly temperate in view of their environment.

KINCOLITH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Nishga nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves are of little agricultural value, being for the most part mountainous and rocky. They are located on the lower Nass river, Portland canal and Observatory inlet. Their area totals 1,535 acres.

Population.—The population is 248.

Health and Sanitation.—Dr. McDonald, the department's salaried officer, resides on the reserve and renders service to the Indians who need treatment. Sanitary conditions are good.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians make satisfactory progress.

Occupations.—They fish, hunt and trap.

Buildings.—Their buildings are very creditable to them.

Temperance and Morality.—They are making an effort to survive the evils of their environment.

PORT SIMPSON BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Tsimpsean nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves are situated on the Tsimpsean peninsula and on the adjacent islands of the sea. Their area totals 30,964 acres.

Population.—Their number at the last census was 762.

Health and Sanitation.—These conditions are only fairly satisfactory. There have been several deaths this year from grippe.

Characteristics and Progress.—They make steady progress generally.

Occupations.—Their occupations are chiefly hunting, trapping, fishing and carrying passengers on their launches.

Temperance and Morality.—They compare favourably with other tribes.

METLAKATLA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These people belong to the Tsimpsean nation.

Reserves.—The reserves belonging to this band cover an area of about 29,246 acres.

Population.—The population is about 188.

Health and Sanitation.—In both these respects conditions have been very satisfactory this year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are improving industrially, and are making advancement in moral directions.

Occupations.—Store-keepers, launch-owners, trappers, fishermen and competent carpenters and mechanics are found among this band.

Buildings.—These improve year by year.

Temperance and Morality.—They compare favourably with other bands in these respects.

PORT ESSINGTON AND KITSUMKALUM BANDS.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Tsimpsean nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves are situated at the mouth of the Skeena river, and also in the interior on the banks of the same river.

Population.—Their number is 193.

Health and Sanitation.—They are enjoying very good health, and the sanitary condition of their villages is very satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—They find work in carrying freight on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, and are good fishermen and trappers. They usually earn a good deal of money at the canneries.

Buildings.—They are modern and very comfortable in many instances. These Indians are improving in this direction.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I am pleased to report that I have visited the reserves of the agency during the year. I find that the Indians are making good headway in the ways of civilization. Of course, one can see many besetting evils around them, and can observe many inherent susceptibilities to those evils. On the whole, the Indians have made creditable advancement during the year.

It has been my pleasure during the year, as agent of the department and the Indians, to present a number of Indian chiefs to Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Her Royal Highness Princess Patricia, on the occasion of Their Royal Highnesses' visit to the metropolis of the north—Prince Rupert. Their Royal Highnesses listened with considerable pleasure to the music rendered by the Indian bands of this agency, and also the Queen Charlotte and Bella Coola agencies.

It has also been my pleasure to assist the commissioner sent out west by the government to investigate conditions amongst the Indians as to their reserve lands. Mr. J. A. J. McKenna, the commissioner, listened patiently to the pleas of the Indians in this connection, and the Indians were generally pleased with his comments, and favourably impressed with his manner of dealing with them.

The Indians are eagerly awaiting the arrival of the royal commission to further investigate their claims, to which all other matters are subordinate at the present time.

I regret to report that there have been three deaths by accidental drowning of Indians of the Port Simpson band during the year. There have been a number of deaths from grippe in its worst form also.

I find the Indians wonderfully moral, in view of the rapid developments of cities going on around them. There has been a marked decrease in the number of cases of crime during the year.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES CLIFTON PERRY,
Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
New Westminster Agency,
New Westminster, March 31, 1913.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1913.

BANDS IN CHILLIWACK DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves in close proximity to each other in this district, comprising a total area of 3,841 acres, viz.: Aitchelitz, Kwawkwawapilt, Squiala, Skwah, Skulkayn, Skway, Soowahlie, Tzeachten, and Yukkwekwioose.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The total population of these nine bands is 320.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, they have had good health throughout the year; one case of a mild form of small-pox broke out on the Squiala reserve last September, the patient fully recovered.

Occupations.—Their occupations are varied, being chiefly farming, fishing, and hop-picking, while many of them also hire out as farm-hands for their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are mostly all of a good class, being sufficiently lighted and ventilated. Their stock is of good breed and is given good care. They have a good supply of farm implements, which are well taken care of, especially when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are making satisfactory progress, and show marked improvement in farming. The majority of them are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, they are temperate, and their moral character is good.

BANDS ON HOWE SOUND, BURRARD INLET AND SQUAMISH RIVER.

Reserves.—These bands known as the Squamish Indians, and occupying reserves containing a total area of 6,806 acres, are as follows: Burrard Inlet, No. 3, Kapilano, Squamish (Howe Sound), Seymour Creek, Mission (Burrard Inlet), and False Creek.

Tribe or Nation.—These bands belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The total population of these six bands is 388.

Health and Sanitation.—With some few exceptions, good health has prevailed during the past year. Sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—They are engaged for the most part in farming, hunting, fishing, and logging, while many of them work in the saw-mills, and loading lumber on ships, where they usually find ready employment at good wages. Some of them occupy responsible positions, such as driving donkey engines, as firemen, &c.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings, especially those constructed in recent years, are good frame buildings, sufficiently large, and with windows enough to ensure plenty of fresh air and sunshine. They have some stock, which is given the best of care, and they keep their farm implements under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are law-abiding, industrious and energetic, and are getting along fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate with a few exceptions, and they bear an excellent reputation for morality.

CHEHALIS AND SCOWLITZ BANDS.

Reserves.—The Chehalis and Scowlitz bands occupy reserves on Harrison river, Scowlitz reserve being at its mouth, and Chehalis about 6 miles up stream. They have a total area of 3,144 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 148.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few ordinary ailments, these Indians have enjoyed excellent health during the year. Sanitary precautions are well observed in their villages.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are fishing, hunting, logging and hop-picking. A number of them work in connection with the double tracking of the Canadian Pacific railway. Harrison Mills, where some of them formerly secured employment, has been shut down for some time.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwelling-houses, which are all frame structures, and of a good class of workmanship. Their stock compares favourably with that kept by white settlers, and it is given proper care. They are also careful with their farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good, industrious Indians, and are getting along fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—Although some of them will drink liquor whenever they can procure it, the majority of them are temperate. They are also a moral people.

COQUITLAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Coquitlam river, about six miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 208 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 22.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health throughout the year has been good. They carefully observe the necessary precautions in their villages.

Occupations.—Their chief means of support are fishing, hunting and farming, while some of them also work in the logging camps near their reserve, and as farm-hands for white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have substantial frame dwelling houses, as well as some good outbuildings. Their stock is given good attention, and their farm implements are carefully kept under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and provide well for those depending on them.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of these Indians drink liquor whenever they can procure it, but their moral character is good.

DOUGLAS, SKOOKUM CHUCK, SAMAHQUAM AND PEMBERTON MEADOWS BANDS.

Reserves.—These bands occupy reserves situated at the head of Harrison lake, and along the Lillooet portage to Pemberton, containing a combined area of 7,497 acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of these four bands is 503.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of ordinary ailments, their health has been fairly good during the past year. Their houses and surroundings are always kept clean and neat.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, farming and packing constitute their chief occupations. Some of them occasionally act as guides to prospectors, while others work in the logging camp in the vicinity of their reserves. The women of these bands are expert basket-makers, and from this source they derive a considerable revenue each year.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are mostly all frame structures, substantially built, especially those erected in recent years. They have some very good stock, and all the most necessary farm implements, which are fairly well kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and very industrious, and have made splendid progress in the past few years.

Temperance and Morality.—They are both temperate and moral.

HOMALCO AND KLAHOOSE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated in the vicinity of Bute inlet and Malaspina straits; they contain a total area of 4,738 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The total population of these two bands is 167.

Health and Sanitation.—Good health has prevailed among these Indians throughout the year. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed.

Occupations.—Their chief means of support are fishing, hunting, logging and gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good comfortable houses, which are kept in good repair. They have some stock and a few farm implements, chiefly such as are used by hand.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an ambitious, industrious and law-abiding people, and are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Unfortunately a few of them will drink liquor whenever they can procure it, but they are moral Indians.

KATZIE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 10 miles from New Westminister, and contains an area of 385 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 79.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the health of this band has been quite satisfactory. The sanitary condition of their village is well up to the average.

Occupations.—They are engaged for the most part at occupations such as fishing, hunting and farming. Many of them also work for their white neighbours as farm-hands.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable dwellings and some good outbuildings. Their stock is well cared for, and their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are honest, industrious, law-abiding Indians, and are anxious to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Their reputation for both temperance and morality is excellent.

LANGLEY AND WHONNOCK BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on McMillan island in the Fraser river, about 20 miles east of New Westminster, and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 24 miles east of New Westminster. They contain a combined area of 1,432 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The total population of these two bands is 66.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few trifling ailments, their health has been good during the past year. Sanitary precautions are well observed in their villages.

Occupations.—Their chief resources are farming and fishing. They also earn a considerable amount at hop-picking each year, and many of them are at times employed as farm-hands by white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—There is a marked improvement noted in the construction of the houses erected in recent years. Their stock compares favourably with that of their white neighbours, and their farm implements are carefully kept under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and make a fairly good living. They are also law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

MUSQUEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north arm of the Fraser river, about one mile from its mouth, and contains an area of 452 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 102.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, their health has been good. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed.

Occupations.—They are employed at various occupations, which consist chiefly of fishing, hunting, farming, logging and hop-picking, and they usually make a good living.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are of a modern type, and are fairly large and comfortable. Their stock is given proper care, and their farm implements, with which they are well supplied, are carefully kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are honest, industrious, and law-abiding Indians, and get along well with their white neighbours. They are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of them are temperate and moral.

MATSQUI BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 30 miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 1,072 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 36.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among these Indians. They take the necessary sanitary precautions.

Occupations.—Their principal resources are fishing, farming, and hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Some of them have comfortable houses, but, as a rule, these are not as well constructed, and do not present such a neat appearance as those of some of the other bands; however, they are improving. They do not

keep much stock, but what they have compares favourably with that kept by their white neighbours. Their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, law-abiding and rather easy-going, and usually make a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NEW WESTMINSTER BAND.

Reserves.—These Indians have reserves at New Westminster and at Brownsville, respectively, comprising an area of 32 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 40.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been exceptionally good, and the sanitary condition of their village is up to the average.

Occupations.—They derive their livelihood chiefly from fishing, farming, hunting and trapping. They farm on a very small scale.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The dwellings occupied by these Indians are well constructed and comfortable, and compare favourably with those of some of their white neighbours. They have some horses and cattle, and the few farm implements they possess are always well kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding, and honest Indians, seldom causing any trouble, and are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with very few exceptions, and bear a good repuation for morality.

NICOMEN AND SKWEAHM BANDS.

Reserves.—These Indians occupy reserves on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 44 miles from New Westminister, comprising an area of 636 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 37.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few ordinary ailments, their health has been good. Sanitary conditions are fair.

Occupations.—They are engaged at various occupations, which consist principally of fishing, farming and hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are of a fair class, being sufficiently lighted and ventilated, and present a clean and neat appearance. Their stock is well cared for, as are also their farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious, and are getting along fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of these Indians are fond of liquor, and their moral conduct is below the average.

SEMIAMU BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band borders on the international boundary line, and fronts on Semiamu bay. It contains an area of 392 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 39.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good. During the year there were 2 cases of a very mild form of small-pox on this reserve; no deaths resulted. Sanitary regulations are fairly well observed.

Occupations.—Their chief means of support are fishing, hop-picking and mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are fairly comfortable. Their stock, as well as their farm implements, is always well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding, and good Indians and are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—With very few exceptions, they are temperate, and their moral character is excellent.

SECHELT BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is beautifully situated on Sechelt peninsula, Malaspina strait, and contains an area of 1,800 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 247.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, good health has prevailed amongst these Indians. Their houses and surroundings are always kept clean and neat.

Occupations.—Logging, fishing, hunting and gardening constitute their principal means of support. The women are expert basket-makers, and as there is a good demand amongst tourists for Indian-made baskets, they find no difficulty in disposing of them at good prices.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are large and comfortable, and compare favourably with those of many white settlers. They have a few horses and cattle, which are well cared for, and, as they do very little farming, they possess but few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, honest and ambitious, and are making splendid progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, they are temperate and moral.

SUMAS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated at Miller's Landing, on the south bank of the Fraser river, and at Upper Sumas on Sumas lake, and contain an area of 1,370 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 46.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of trifling ailments, the health of this band has been fair. Sanitary measures are strictly enforced.

Occupations.—They engage more or less in fishing, hunting and agricultural pursuits. They also find employment at the hop-fields during the hop-picking season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Some of their dwellings are of a fair class, sufficiently large and comfortable, while others need to be enlarged and repaired. They have some good stock, and are well equipped with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate with a few exceptions, and moral.

SLIAMMON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Malaspina strait, and contains an area of 4,721 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 111.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been highly satisfactory during the past year. Sanitary measures are strictly carried out.

Occupations.—They are engaged at various occupations during the year, which consist principally of fishing, hunting, logging and mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Some of their dwellings are of a superior class of workmanship, being of modern design and substantially built. Their stock is given good care, and their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and energetic, and are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate as a rule, and moral.

TSAWWASSEN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the gulf of Georgia, near Point Roberts, and contains an area of 604 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 50.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among these Indians. Sanitation is fair.

Occupations.—They are engaged for the most part at farming, fishing and hunting, and usually make a comfortable living.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are frame structures, and they have some good barns and stables for their stock. They have the most necessary farm implements, some of which belong to individual members of the band.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and are making a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—Unfortunately, some of them are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but their moral conduct is fair.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Generally speaking, the Indians of this agency continue to realize more fully the necessity of properly cultivating their farms, gardens and orchards. The restrictions placed on their fishing and hunting operations compel them to do so.

It may perhaps be considered by some that their progress along the lines of agricultural pursuits is very slow; but when one considers the heavy cost of clearing and bringing into a state of cultivation some of their land, and the fact that the workers generally have a large family to support, it must be admitted that their progress is quite as rapid as could reasonably be expected.

Your obedient servant,

PETER BYRNE,
Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
Okanagan Agency,
Vernon, April 11, 1913.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my third annual report respecting the affairs of the Okanagan agency for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Location of Agency.—This agency is located in the southern interior of British Columbia, lying in the valleys of the Spallumcheen, Salmon, Okanagan and Similkameen rivers and along the shores of Mara, Okanagan, Dog, Duck and Osoyoos lakes, containing approximately 147,000 acres.

Natural Divisions.—The land in this agency lies largely in the valleys of the above mentioned rivers, the reserves in the Spallumcheen and Okanagan valleys being separated from those situated in the Similkameen by a range of mountains.

Tribe and Nation.—It seems probable that the Indians comprising this agency belong to branches of the Salish nation. They are locally designated as Chinook Indians and speak natively two distinct dialects, known as Shuswap and Okanagan.

SPALLUMCHEEN BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Shuswaps.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are three in number and are located on the shore of Mara lake and along the Spallumcheen and Salmon rivers, the area being some 9,679 acres, which comprises some first-class agricultural, grazing, hay, and timber land, which is rapidly becoming more valuable as settlement increases in the neighbourhood.

Population.—The membership of this band is 168.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of the Enderby and Salmon River band, seems to be, on the whole, very good. Their general appearance is certainly indicative of good health. The houses are, on the whole, well constructed and ventilated, and other sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—The Indians on these reserves farm extensively, raising oats, wheat, oat hay and roots, as well as timothy and clover, and they have some exceptionally fine horses and cattle. They are also fond of fishing and hunting and quite a number work for others, both with their teams and by themselves.

Buildings.—They have a fairly good class of farm buildings.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with the requisite farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, get on well together, and are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They have an excellent record in respect to both, which is the more surprising when their situation is taken into consideration, the reserve adjoining the town of Enderby.

OKANAGAN OR NKAMAPLIX BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Okanagan tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves, which are ten in number belonging to this band, include head of Okanagan lake, Otter lake, (two or three), Swan lake, Long lake, Priest valley, Duck lake, Mission creek and West bank, nine and ten. They comprise 29,790 acres

of really good arable meadow and pasture land, the great bulk of it being bottom land on the lake shore and along creeks.

Population.—There are 270 Indians in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—These people seem to be uniformly healthy. Their houses are mostly frame, and they have enlarged their church and are preparing to erect a council-house.

Occupations.—They farm extensively, and raise all kinds of farm produce including fruit. They also hunt and fish, hire out as cowboys and teamsters, and engage in hop-picking.

Buildings.—Their outbuildings are mostly log, and leave considerable to be desired.

Stock.—They have quite a number of horses, for the most part small, though they have some fine teams and some good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have implements for their requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on the head of Okanagan lake reserve are very variable, working by fits and starts. They can (and some of them do) farm well, growing both grain and hay and oats. Their land is specially adapted for hay and grain, in fact they own some of the finest agricultural land in the interior .

Otter Lake reserves are occupied by one man, who is an up-to-date progressive farmer.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band, especially those situated at the head of Okanagan lake, do not compare favourably in point of morality and industry with others in this agency. Though they have made progress, there still remains much to be desired.

PENTICTON BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are also Okanagans.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are three in number. Penticton reserve, as well as Timber reserves No. 2 and 2A, are situated at the south end of Okanagan lake and along Dog lake, Okanagan river, Trout, Beaver and Shingle creeks, and contain 48,984 acres. They have some exceptionally good farm, hay and fruit land, though a large part of the reserve is timbered and mountainous.

Population.—They number 160.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians is remarkably good. They have, for the most part, good frame houses, which are well kept, the occupants being good housekeepers and cleanly in their habits.

Occupations.—They farm extensively and grow fine fruit. They also fish and hunt and quite a number work out both on the provincial roads and for settlers, with teams and alone, while others are engaged as cowboys and teamsters. I am informed by those who employ them that they compare favourably with white men.

Buildings.—They have some very good outbuildings, which have been much improved in recent years. This band has erected a very handsome frame church, which is quite an ornament to the village, at a cost of $3,000, and they are using the old church as a council-house.

Stock.—They have some exceptionally fine horses, and raise good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply and have been recently provided with a spray motor and hose, so as to be in a position to spray their orchards.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are for the most part industrious and are certainly making progress both in mixed farming and fruit-growing. They rank high when compared with some Indians in this agency.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of a few wild characters, they are temperate and moral, especially when it is taken into consideration that Penticton, which is rapidly growing, is within two miles of the reserve and that railroad construction is being rushed through their land, on which are employed numbers of undesirable characters.

OSOYOOS (NKAMIP) BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians also belong to the Okanagans.

Reserves.—The two reserves of this band are located on Wolf and Nkamip creeks at the head of Osoyoos lake and at the foot of Lower Okanagan or Dog lake and comprise 32,168 acres of land. While there is some very good agricultural, hay, grazing and fruit land on this reserve, there is at the same time considerable land that is of no value.

Population.—This band numbers 62.

Health and Sanitation.—These people are healthy, no sickness of a serious nature having appeared; while the sanitary condition of the village is good.

Occupations.—Some of the Indians of this band are wealthy, raising large bands of cattle and horses; while others are not so well circumstanced. They derive their living mostly from mixed farming and fruit-growing. They also fish and hunt and a few secure work as cowboys.

Buildings.—Those built recently show considerable improvement over those erected in former years. A frame house recently built by the chief adds considerably to the appearance of the village. They have within a year erected a beautiful frame church, though the lumber had to be hauled something like 30 miles over a very heavy trail from Okanagan Falls.

Stock.—They have a number of good horses and some fine cattle.

Farm Implements.—Most of the Indians have all the implements they need. Others are not so well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and raise a large quantity of hay and exceptionally fine fruit, hard to beat both for color and flavor, in a valley famous for its fruit.

Temperance and Morality.—They rank high.

SIMILKAMEEN, LOWER AND UPPER BANDS, INCLUDING CHUCHUWAYHA, ASHNOLA AND SHENNOSQUANKIN BANDS.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Okanagan tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves, twenty-two in number, are located along the Similkameen river from the international boundary line to Princeton and on the Keremeos creek and Ashnola river. The area of the lower reserves is 19,664 acres, and that of the upper, 7,054 acres, containing some exceptionally good hay, meadow, bench and grazing land.

Population.—The Indians of the lower river number 138, and at the upper end of the valley, 37.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good. There are some cases of blindness here, as elsewhere in the agency. The houses are clean and some of them are very superior.

Occupations.—They farm very extensively, raise large crops of hay and grain, with considerable roots. They also hunt and fish.

Buildings.—They have fair outbuildings, almost wholly built of logs.

Stock.—They have some very fine horses, Clydes and Shire, as well as thoroughbreds, and have large bands of choice cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with these.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are certainly making good progress in both agriculture and stock-raising. They also grow fine fruit.

Temperance and Morality.—With one or two exceptions they are a temperate, moral people, strictly honest, and are a credit to the community.

General Remarks.—It has been my privilege and pleasure during the past year to visit the different bands in my agency quite frequently, and to become better acquainted with the members thereof, and I am pleased to be able to report that exceptional progress in mixed farming and stock-raising has been made, numbers having very fine horses and cattle. One man sold a Clydesdale mare, just prior to my last visit, for $300, and another had refused $250 for a gelding, and they grow large quantities of hay and grain, most of which is fed to their cattle during the winter months. They were inclined to be pessimistic respecting fruit-growing, owing to the fact that though the yield was very heavy last season, there was very little demand and prices were exceedingly low, but a visit from Mr. Tom Wilson, Inspector of Indian Orchards, was quite an incentive of further efforts. He placed two spray motors in the Similkameen, with a supply of spray.

Last season was a very successful one on the whole for the Indians, especially those who go in for mixed farming. The hay and grain crops were heavy and prices good, and while the root crops were good, prices were not remunerative. The returns from horses and cattle were splendid, leaving nothing to be desired, and the cattle came off the range in fine condition.

It is not uncommon to find men with large bank accounts who are desirous of purchasing grazing land for summer pasture for their bands of cattle outside the reserve.

All encouragement is due to the Indians, who in spite of many temptations and inherent weaknesses, are making an honest effort to meet altered conditions.

Your obedient servant,

J. ROBERT BROWN,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY,
MASSETT RESERVE, GRAHAM ISLAND, March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour, in compliance with your instructions, to submit the following annual report on matters connected with this agency, during the year ending March 31, 1913.

The Haida nation, comprising the two large bands known as the Massett and Skidegate, make their permanent homes on Masset and Skidegate reserves—one at the north end of Graham island, and the other at the south end of the same island, about one hundred miles apart. The Haida nation is considered one of the most progressive of the Indians in North America, having their separate councils, meeting halls, churches, schools, brass bands, co-operative stores, good buildings and streets, wharves, and the many conveniences found in the larger towns and cities of the coast. Although they use the Haida language, many of the young and middle-aged members of the

bands are conversant with the English language, and are well versed in the affairs going on in the world. They have all adopted the dress and manners of the whites and are endeavouring to keep pace with the advancing march of civilization. In the actual observance of Christian teaching the Haidas endeavour to practise all that tends to advance them, both morally and socially; but the older customs of the Indian are still observed by some, which does not tend to uplift them. The so-called 'feasts;' intermarriage; lack of initiative; in-born suspicion of those who are now peopling the land, in fact, the traits common to the Indians of this country, will take many more years to eradicate. With some Indians, the higher they go, the greater the fall, when they take to the ways of those who are always eager to drag the Indian down. We have Indians in the bands who are doing everything to advance their fellowmen. The chief councillors, and the Indian councils, have been of great service throughout the year. They not only meet and talk with the bands; but they are always overlooking the villages, seeking out those who are attempting to do wrong, and commending those who carry out laws for the betterment of their people.

We have heard a great deal of the Indians of this province, and the manner of dealing with them. It has been my privilege to be associated with the Indians since the early settlement of the province. Unfortunately where the Indians reside in the immediate neighbourhood of cities and towns, they are contaminated by mixing with white men and men of all nationalities. On our reserves, where we are endeavouring to uplift the Indian, the work is made difficult when the natives are able to go to the cities, towns and outside canneries. At their homes they are in touch with the missionaries, teachers and agent and are continually receiving advice for their good. We make every effort to bring them forward; but there is always an element where the Indian goes away that appears to work to drag down those who are as children in their hands, and the nearer one goes to large communities, the less one thinks of the majority of the aborigines. That is the reason why we claim that the Indians of our islands are so far advanced. Many of them lead a life apart, and are not eager to mix with the outer world. They take a short trip to the outside, and stay away only long enough to attend to their business. Being fishermen, their living is to be found near their homes. The greatest drawback I have seen is the fact that they have little to do during the winter months. They then spend what they make during the summer, and it will be a good thing for them when some industries start that will give them employment.

During 1912 the Indians of this agency had a great deal of work. Two large canneries were erected, at which they were employed, keeping them on the island, and the absence of sickness and death was apparent. It was usual formerly for the Indians to proceed in a body to the river canneries, and for them to return with a number sick. The two canneries on the island erected houses for the Indians; but we could not induce the owners of the British Columbia fisheries to place at our disposal a building for school purposes, or to drain the buildings. They have promised to do so this year. At Naden Harbour, the conveniences for the Massett Indians were very good, the Wallace Fisheries Company doing everything asked of them for the betterment of the Indians.

I take much pleasure in stating that the missionaries, school teachers, and all persons connected with work among the Indians of this agency, worked harmoniously to advance our charges. The Indians took a great deal of interest also, and their chief councillors, Messrs. Alfred Adams and James Sterling, were of great assistance. The medical officers attended to their duties well and are deserving of commendation.

It is also pleasing to report that the inspector's visit covered the whole of the agency, and that the Indians had no complaints to lay before him. During my three years' residence, there has been no cause to complain of the actions of the Indians. When any of them do wrong, they are the first to acknowledge it. The large majority desire to have law and order preserved, and advise those who are liable to overstep the

bounds of prudence. No wrong-doer is shielded, and there is a certain confidence between the Indians and those associated with them that is creditable to a people so short a time learning to give up old ideas and customs.

I must thank the department officials for promptness in answering correspondence and the assistance given on all questions submitted. It must be remembered that this agency is not always in touch with the outer world. We are on a portion of the island without telegraphic communication, and the steamboat service during the winter months is a cause of delay in receiving and answering letters.

MASSETT BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Haida nation.

Reserves.—Sixteen reserves, covering an area of 1,872 acres, comprise the allotment made by the Commissioners to the Massetts. All the members of the band, once scattered over the north end of Graham island, decided to amalgamate, and are now located at a town named Massett. At times they visit the other reserves, to fish and hunt; but the winter months are spent where they have comfortable houses. They lay claim to a number of old settlements, outside the reserve, which were staked for them and marked last year by Mr. Ashdown Green, B.C.L.S.

Population.—There has been an increase in population, due to the return of one large family from Alaska, and the taking in of another family. The death-rate was low, until the last two months of the year, when four persons died. The birth-rate exceeds the death-rate and the population has increased to 370, now on the roll of the band.

Health and Sanitation.—Influenza and tuberculosis appear to be the main causes of illness and death in this band. The Massett reserve is a very pretty spot; but is wind-swept and damp during the winter months. The Indians living in tents and outside during the summer, are not used to closed houses. We are teaching them to study the effect of fresh air and hygiene, and there is a very marked improvement. The drying of fish, without covering it from the flies, and the lack of fresh water streams, compelling them to use rain water, is not conducive to health. The village has been kept clean and all the Indians are endeavouring to eradicate disease.

Occupations.—The Massetts are fishermen and they take to their boats during the month of April, fishing in the deep sea for spring salmon. Later in the year they catch other species of salmon, and the women find work in the canneries. A number of the Massetts are carpenters and boat-builders. In the early part of the year, they construct boats and build houses. A few attend to gardens before leaving for the fishing camps, gathering their potatoes and other vegetables after the fishing season.

Buildings.—Most of the members of this band own the buildings in which they live, and they are frame dwellings, of modern design. A few of the old houses still remain; but it is the ambition of every Indian head of a family to have a good residence. The houses are painted and well kept.

Stock.—On account of the mildness of the climate, the Indians have little trouble with the feeding of their cattle and horses. They have about forty head of cattle and fifteen horses, which roam over the open land. Unfortunately, there are persons who kill cattle maliciously, and others who claim that wild cattle roam around, which is an excuse for killing anything roaming round the outskirts of the island. The branding of cattle is neglected, and it is hard to fix the destruction of cattle on those who take advantage of the absence of the Indians from their reserves.

Characteristics and Progress.—All persons who visit Massett inlet are struck with the advancement made by this band. They have the largest town on the island, with a town hall, church, stores, school-house, wharf, cemetery and good buildings. A large surpliced choir, under a native organist, and a brass band of twenty-six instrument-

alists, with a sewing society and the children proficient in manual exercise, is a good sign of progress. During my three years' residence no Indian has committed an offence that required imprisonment, and they are self-supporting to a degree that cannot be surpassed in a white community. In their dealings, all are honest and amenable to the teachings of those in charge. As fishermen, they bring in a greater number of fish to the canneries than any others, and to them can be ascribed the large revenue derived from the fisheries during the past year.

Temperance and Morality.—It was but a short time ago that licensed hotels were introduced on this island. At that time it was predicted that this would mean the destruction of the Indian. Previously, it was difficult to obtain intoxicants, through lack of communication with outside centres of population. Last year, a few of the Indians were convicted on the charge of imbibing intoxicating liquor. The Indian council and the officers of the law determined to prevent by all means in their power any attempt to sell liquor to Indians, or to have it on the reserve. The chief councillor, councillors, and Indian police worked assiduously, and every infraction was dealt with in such a manner that those who sought to sell or buy soon found out that the Indians intended to protect themselves. Instead of finding that Indians, as a rule, will imbibe, those who would sell intoxicants discovered that this practice would not be tolerated. The Indians are very steady, and few seek to buy intoxicants.

The moral tone of the Indians is engaging the attention of the missionaries, the Indians and the agent. Unfortunately, there are Indian men and women who care little for morality. The old marriage customs, and having little to do during the winter months, is a source of trouble. We have a large number of good men and women; but there is a class, among the younger generation, that are being disciplined both in the pulpit, at the Indian council meetings and at the agency. Marriages, brought about by parents and friends, and the nomadic life of a people but fifty years removed from idolatry, does not tend to stop some of the practices of the Indians. Our best Indians are using every effort to educate their fellows in giving up the old practices, with good results. The Indians of this island understand and are taking advantage of the divorce court, and the council intends, just as soon as the by-laws are approved, to make those who are profligates discontinue their nefarious practices, or suffer from fine or imprisonment.

SKIDEGATE BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of the Skidegate band number nine, with an area of 1,613 acres. With the Massett reserve, a survey was made of the principal reserve of the Skidegates, and the town laid out in lots. The members of the Skidegate band claim a number of old settlements outside their mapped reserves, which could not be visited and marked during Mr. Ashdown H. Green's visit on account of the inclemency of the weather.

Population.—There has been a very slight increase in population, the band now numbering 238.

Health and Sanitation.—The members of the Skidegate band take all kinds of precautions in their homes to comply with sanitary laws. Their well kept houses are a credit to them. It is the ambition of every member of the band to have a good house and a large number introduced modern furniture. Dr. Spencer is continually teaching and preaching cleanliness, and it is surprising to see the manner in which the Indians have accepted the advice. With two streams of water running through the village, the Indians are arranging to place a water service to the houses. Last year, during the construction of a new cannery at Aliford bay, the Indians moved to a number of buildings on the cannery site. There we found the sanitary arrangements very bad, and some illness resulted. The owners of the plant are now making the places habitable.

TSAWASSEN and
CHILLIWACK RESERVES
R.A.&I.SOC. EXPOSITION
NEW WESTMINSTER
OCT. 1912.

Occupations.—The Skidegates are fishermen and are making a good deal of money from the British Columbia Fisheries, a new concern which built a cannery, fertilizing plant and cold storage plant on Skidegate inlet. During the winter months they have been employed at a clam cannery. They also worked at clearing land and constructing buildings. A number of the men are owners of gasolene launches, and a few have interests in mining claims, which brought in large sums. They build boats and have an oil plant, for the making of dogfish oil. The past year was a successful one with them.

Building.—A number of the Skidegates built new frame houses, of modern design. Their town is a most creditable one, comparing favourably with any other settlement on the islands.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are eager to advance, and take up everything that is for their good. They are very musical and have a brass band, which competed for a prize awarded to the best band in the north, which they carried off three times in succession. In the homes, the Indians have musical instruments, and they have a good orchestra in the village. They have a progressive council, with a town-hall, a new church, wharfs, good streets and everything to make them prosperous. With the introduction of fishing plants, on the island, the Indians should have occupation near their home, and become more and more contented.

Stock.—Some of the Indians own cattle and horses. They take little care of them, allowing the animals to roam around the whole year. They complain of the loss of cattle now and then; but they do not brand their cattle and take chances during winter of the mildness of the climate.

Temperance and Morality.—Taken as a whole, the members of Skidegate band are temperate and moral. There are some who are not a credit to the band, and the moral question is one that gives trouble. The old customs of the Haidas, where parents and relatives select life partners for the young members, often means disagreement later on. There is less drinking and immorality among these Indians than in large communities in other places. The same can be said for these Indians that we credit the Massetts with. Where we find no evidence of crime, and no serious charge ever entered against the Haidas, it speaks well for their conduct. Where we find a people understand little of the law, and are not capable of interpreting for themselves the difference between right and wrong, excepting where they seek our advice, it must be a matter of congratulation to the department that we have two large bands of Indians that give little trouble to the authorities.

In conclusion, permit me to state that we are dealing with Indians who have supposed grievances on land and other questions. They come of a class that ruled the whole country less than a century ago. Where we find other people infringing the law and taking up the old Indian settlements not included in the reserves apportioned by former commissioners, the Indians lay before us papers in which they are told that they have still certain rights to rivers and hunting grounds. When they go there, and find the hunting lodges torn down, and the ground occupied, they are discontented. It was a mistake, in the early days, for people, presumably in authority, to give the Indians these papers. At the present time, when the canneries want fish, and the Indians desire to use the streams, they find that others are poaching, and the chances of the supply giving out are apparent. Our Indians will not take to the land until the fish disappear in our waters. Many complain of the Indians not making use of their reserves; but we must remember that they are bringing food from the sea for the large local and export trade. They cannot fish and farm at the same time, and it is questionable whether these people could produce more wealth from the soil than they can from the water. So far as farmers are concerned on these islands, it means years of toil for any person taking up land even to clear off the timber. It is not a farming country, and the surrounding waters are considered the best for fish in the world. The Indians are sought for by the owners of the cold-

storage and cannery plants, and hundreds of fishermen in any country produce wealth. There is even an excuse for their resting during the winter months. With our long summer days, the Indians fish at times for fifteen hours without intermission. They know that the time is limited in which to catch fish. They take advantage of the good weather, and camp along the rocky coast, working hard for their living. It is almost impossible to fish outside in the straits during the winter on account of high winds, and the Indians make all they can during the few months that fish appear. It has been remarked that British Columbia headed the list in the production of fish during the past year, and to the Indians must be ascribed a great deal of the credit for the wealth produced from our surrounding waters. When the time comes for the Indians to take to the land, the Haidas will be as ready to take their place there as any other race. At present, they are needed to garner the sea, on the shores of which they have always spent their lives. There are no better fishermen, or boatmen, in any country, and the pity of it is that they cannot gain all they make from the water, in the way of marketing their catches. If those who are so prone to find fault with the Indians would see the Haidas in their frail craft, out on the Pacific ocean, risking their lives to supply the world's demand for food, there would be little reason to complain of their failings. If they would visit the Haidas in their homes and see the manner in which they have adopted the ways of those who are now in control of the country, they would feel assured that the Indians of this northern country are ready and willing to become more and more industrious and contented members of the community. During the three years I have been among them, I have found that the Haidas are self-supporting, advancing, and a credit to the department.

Your obedient servant.

THOMAS DEASY,
Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
Stikine Agency,
Telegraph Creek, March 31, 1913.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the state of Indian affairs in the Stikine ageney. There are at present six bands of Indians in this division, making up a total of 459. The Stikine agency consists of all that portion of the Cassiar district of British Columbia lying north of a line drawn east from the intersection of the international boundary and the Stikine river.

TAHLTAN BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have a reserve 12 miles above the village of Telegraph Creek, at the confluence of the Tahltan and Stikine rivers, which consists of 375 acres on which their village and salmon-drying houses are located. They have in addition a small reserve of 40 acres, part of which is used as a hay meadow on which from four to five tons of hay can be cut. There is no timber of value on the reserve, the little that there is being only fit for fuel.

Population.—The population of this band is 221.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a considerable amount of sickness among the tribe, though there has been no outbreak of any serious disease or epidemic of an infectious nature, every care being taken to have as many as possible vaccinated. The deaths, 8 in all, were due in most cases to diseases commonly attendant on old age. There were but 4 births during the year.

The sanitary condition of the village has much improved under the supervision of the missionary, and every effort has been made to instil into their minds the need of precautions against the spread of their dread enemy, tuberculosis.

Occupations.—The elder members of the band obtain a living from hunting and trapping, while the younger men supplement this source of livelihood by engaging in other occupations such as guiding big game hunters, working in pack trains, wood cutting, and freighting with dog teams, while a few are occasionally employed at house-building and work about the placer mines. As a rule they make good catches of furs and secure good prices for the same, receiving the same wages for labour as white men.

Buildings.—The buildings on the reserve are fairly well constructed, but most of them are old, but of late years quite a number of the band have purchased building lots in the village of Telegraph Creek and have erected good dwelling-houses mainly of logs, well finished inside with lumber, and not a few of them are equipped with modern cook-stoves, sewing-machines, washing-machines and imported furniture.

Stock.—These Indians possess very little stock. The few horses they own are employed during the summer by merchants owning large packing outfits, and are hired out to big game hunters in the hunting season. In the fall they are turned out on the range and are left to forage for themselves, a small supply of hay being fed to them during the colder months of the winter.

Farm Implements.—There is no farming done in this agency.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Tahltans are fairly industrious and law-abiding and are in every respect better off than they were formerly, but they are naturally extravagant, spending their earnings on all sorts of luxuries and pay but little heed to their future requirements; they dress well and take pride in being neat in appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—To all outward appearances the band has improved in these respects in the past few years, owing somewhat to the change in their surroundings and the stringency of the liquor law, which makes it harder for them year by year to obtain a supply, but the desire for liquor is ever present, and they will never break from it of their own accord. Example is a great factor in the improving of moral conditions, and immorality is not practised so openly as in the past, but there is much room for improvement and time alone will alter these conditions.

ATLIN BAND.

This band is closely allied to the Thlinkit and Tackoo tribes of the coast, and was originally living in a village near the junction of the Nahlin and Shesley, which form the Tackoo river. They traded with the coast Indians prior to the influx of miners into Jouneau, Alaska, which afterwards became their nearest trading point and place of resort during the summer months, which accounts for the erroneous statement that they were American Indians. Since the opening of the placer mines in Atlin, these people moved into that section of the country and have made that place their rendezvous for the past fifteen years. They earn a living by trapping and hunting, and occasionally seek employment in the mines. They are said to be good all-round workmen and are intelligent. A few of them have log cabins, but for the greater portion of the year they live in open camps and in tents, with a stove in place of an open camp fire. All the younger members of the tribe speak English and as a rule are well dressed. The general health of the band is good, and in other respects they are very similar to the Tahltans.

CASCA BAND.

This band, 56 in number, is the remnant of a large band that roamed in that region between Dease lake and the confluence of the Dease and Liard rivers. They trade at McDames Creek, and are nomadic in their habits, living by trapping and hunting, while an occasional one will be found working in the freight boats. Most of them understand the English language, are industrious and law-abiding, and above the average in intelligence. Fortunately for them they are beyond the temptation of liquor, as all the liquor licenses have been cancelled by the provincial government in that section of the country.

LIARD AND FRANCES LAKE BAND.

This band belongs to the Thickane tribe, and like the Cascas has come in contact with the white miner during the early days of Cassiar gold excitement in the period between 1872 and 1890, and a few of them understand English. They gain a livelihood by hunting and trapping, and the younger men work in the freight boats. Like the Cascas, they live in tents and open camps. A few of them have cabins which are used for the most part as storehouses rather than dwellings.

FORT GRAHAME NOMADS.

The members of this band originally located on the Findlay branch of the Peace river, trading with the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Grahame, but were obliged to migrate owing to the scarcity of game in that region. They have been trading at McDames for the past six years and hunt over a large area to the south of the Dease river. They are not good hunters and as a rule are poorly clad. Consequently they suffer great privation during the cold weather, particularly the children and the aged, who are dependent upon the hunters for their food-supply. I am told that, were it not for the rabbits being plentiful for the past four years, a number would have certainly perished from starvation. As it was, they were so poorly clad that they feared to venture far away from camp in search of game, and had to keep fires burning all through the night in order to withstand the cold. They are law-abiding and fairly intelligent.

NELSON RIVER NOMADS.

These Indians, like the Grahames, have only come into the country in recent years. They originally traded at Fort Nelson on the Nelson river until game began to get scarce and they were obliged to move north. These are also Thickane Indians. They have had very little intercourse with the whites outside of the employees of the Hudson's Bay Company; consequently but few of them understand the English language. There are a great many children in this band, most of whom are poorly clad, some being almost naked in summer. There is no mission school among these Indians, and until such time as these are established, and a better example set them, they will continue to live in the old slipshod way, letting the morrow take care of itself. The industrial school system of education will some day place these people in a better position to face the many difficulties confronting them in the near future.

Your obedient servant,

W. SCOTT SIMPSON,
Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
Stuart Lake Agency,
Fraser Lake, April 23, 1913.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of affairs in this agency for the year ended March 31, 1913, as follows:—

The Stuart Lake agency embraces most of the territory lying between the Rocky mountains and the coast ranges from the 53rd to the 57th parallels. This area is part of what is now termed New British Columbia, rapidly becoming famous for the quality and extent of its farming and grazing lands. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway now in course of construction traverses the entire breadth of the agency. Settlement is now proceeding rapidly; small towns are springing into existence, and shortly, in addition to Indians, a large white population will be settled on these lands. Thanks to the wisdom of early selectors, the various Indian reserves, in quality of soil and location, are its very choicest portions.

The Indian reserves total 27,525 acres. The Indian population is about 1,390.

YACUTCEE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—These Indians have two reserves, one at the west end of Stuart lake, and one at the east end of Cunningham lake, consisting of 817 acres in all. The land is of first-class quality, but is mostly wooded.

Population.—This band numbers 40.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been excellent. The band is steadily increasing in number. Only fair attention is paid to cleanliness.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the main occupations of these Indians, very little other work is done.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are all substantially built of logs. The outhouses and stables are of poles and slabs. All are in fair repair.

Stock.—A few horses and cattle are owned. These are generally well attended to.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used so far.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceable and well-disposed. Nature has well supplied their wants with fish and game, consequently little attentention has been paid to the soil. A request has been made for a plough this year, which is a sign of a little awakening.

Temperance and Morality.—Conduct is exemplary in all respects.

TATCEE BAND.

Tribe.—All are members of the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—Their reserves are located on the north shore of Stuart lake, one with a village at the mouth of Tatcee river, and one a few miles west. The acreage is 1,779. The land is covered largely by a light growth of poplar and willow; interspersed are open patches and meadows where wild hay is cut. The soil is of good quality.

Population.—This band numbers 38.

Health and Sanitation.—Health has been good. Cleanly habits prevail. This village has a very healthy situation.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the main industries. Very little outside work was available this year. In the past survey parties have furnished a very considerable amount of employment to this and neighbouring bands, but help is now mostly brought in from the coast for this purpose.

Buildings.—The dwellings are mainly constructed of logs; some have frame fronts. All are in good repair. There is a well built log church.

Stock.—A few horses and cattle are owned; these are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used. These are in good order.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and fairly industrious, but until they develop an inclination to attend more to cultivation and less to hunting, they will not advance to any great extent. A request has been made for a plough this year.

Temperance and Morality.—Their record is very good. There were no complaints under either head during the year.

PINTCEE BAND.

Tribe.—All are members of the Carrier tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve and village is on the north shore of Stuart lake, at the mouth of Pintcee river. The acreage is 728. The land is covered with light growth poplar and willow. The soil is good, but there are no natural meadows

Population.—This band numbers 39.

Health and Sanitation.—Health has been excellent. The village is kept clean and neat. The houses are well ordered and comfortable.

Occupations.—Fishing is the chief means of support. It might be said that these people live on the water, as the major part of their sustenance comes from it. Some hunting is done, one hunter caught two silver foxes, for which he received $800. A few work out at odd jobs and one or two do carpenter work.

Buildings.—Buildings are largely built of logs. Outhouses and stables are of logs and poles, and are sufficient for all purposes. They have a well constructed little church.

Stock.—Not much stock is kept, as hay is a scarce article on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Some use was made of a plough this year, but, as a rule, garden tools prevail. All are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good, well contented people, and are now beginning to show a desire to do a little more extensive cultivation.

Temperance and Morality.—Behaviour could not well be better. No complaints of any kind were heard.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Tribe.—All these Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on Tatcee river, about 9 miles north of Tatcee village, and contains 584 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 11.

Health and Sanitation.—Health has been nominal, cleanly habits obtain.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting furnish the entire support of these people, and like all the hunting Indians, they were badly affected by the beaver restriction law, which came into force last fall.

Buildings.—Log buildings prevail. All are in fair condition.

Stock.—Very little stock is kept. It is usually well cared for. Wild hay in sufficient quantities is put up for winter use.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used to a limited extent. These are in fair condition.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and reasonable, but not much lasting progress is being made.

Temperance and Morality.—In both respects these Indians are good.

TSISLAINLI (TREMBLEUR LAKE) BAND.

Tribe.—All belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—No. 1 and 2 are on the north shore of Trembleur lake; Nos. 3 and 4 are near the head of Tatcee river, containing in all 1,290 acres, mostly wooded.

Population.—The population is 29.

Health and Sanitation.—Some sickness occurred last summer; otherwise their health has been good. Fair attention is paid to general sanitation.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting have been the only occupations during the year.

Buildings.—Their houses are all of logs, are small, but substantially built, open fireplaces prevail, and this tends to promote health.

Stock.—Very little stock is kept.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are in use. These are in fair condition

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceable and industrious, but being hunting Indians, are only living from hand to mouth.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral in their habits.

STUART LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—Their reserves are seven in number, and are located at or near the south end of Stuart lake. The combined area is 2,875 acres. A large proportion of the land is timbered with spruce, poplar and willow, interspersed with open patches and meadows where wild hay is cut.

Population.—This band numbers 169.

Health and Sanitation.—Health has been variable, but on the whole much better than last year. Influenza was present to some extent in March. Sanitary precautions are coming to be better observed. In this village I noticed one or two windows which opened from the top, but the proper ventilation of houses is a matter which needs much improvement.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, packing and working for the Hudson's Bay Company were the principal occupations. Indian labour under a white foreman was largely used in the construction of a telephone line from Stuart Lake to Fraser Lake, with good results. The enforcement of the beaver close law was greatly felt by members of this band who hunt in the restricted area.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are mostly built of logs with one or two frame houses. Their houses are, generally speaking, in a good state of repair, and quite a few are well furnished. Outhouses, shanties, and barns are in fair repair and sufficient for all purposes. There are two churches at this point, one moderate-sized building on the Necoslie reserve, and one very handsome lumber structure on land which is the property of the Roman Catholic mission of the O. M. I. order under the charge of the veteran Indian missionary, Rev. Father Coccola, who has done so much for the Indians in different parts of British Columbia.

Stock.—This band has a good quality of stock. Horses are mainly of the cayuse type, and are used for riding and packing. These are hardy animals and usually winter out until about Christmas, when they are rounded up and fed hay. Cattle are of ordinary mixed breeds and furnish milk and beef. Stock is usually well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Some of the commoner field implements are coming into use, but with the majority garden tools still prevail. All are in fair repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are law-abiding and intelligent. They are beginning to take an interest in land cultivation, which is a sure indication of a certain degree of progress.

Temperance and Morality.—There were a few instances of intemperance among the voyagers and freighters. General morality and behaviour with one or two exceptions has been good.

STELLA BAND.

Tribe.—These are Carrier Indians.

Reserve.—Their reserve is at the west end of Fraser lake, at the mouth of the Stellaquo river. The area is 2,077 acres. Being largely river deposits, the soil is very rich. There is considerable open land, some of which is cultivated. The remainder is hay-meadow and pasture.

Population.—Their number is 84.

Health and Sanitation.—Conditions were somewhat improved this year, and the general health was better. Some of the houses are overcrowded.

Occupations.—Fishing and working out are the principal means of support. Abundance of work at good wages was available all summer, and the Indians generally took good advantage of the opportunities offered, and had a prosperous season.

Buildings.—The dwellings are nearly all built of logs, with a few frame fronts. Some are commodious and well furnished, while others are small, and badly kept. There are sufficient outbuildings for all purposes.

Stock.—The band keeps a considerable number of horses and cattle. Hay in good quantities is put up for winter fodder. The past season being very dry, much hay was cut on land under water in ordinary seasons. This hay being gritty and dirty was responsible for the death of a few horses on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Agricultural implements are now coming into use, but as yet garden tools prevail. All are in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—Fair progress has been made. The majority are easy-going and shiftless, while a few are really pushing and energetic. Increased areas of land were put under cultivation, which is a good sign. Law and order were well maintained.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are very temperate. Morally there have been one or two lapses from the straight path of virtue.

FRANÇOIS LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—All these Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—No reserves have as yet been allotted. They have villages on François and Burns lakes.

Population.—This band numbers 84.

Health and Sanitation.—Health has been variable, one family lost three children in June from debility following grippe, otherwise conditions were normal. Cleanly habits prevail.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and freighting are the chief industries. Some found employment with railroad contractors.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are mainly built of logs, are commodious and fairly comfortable.

Stock.—Horses for packing and freighting are kept, also a few cattle, mainly for beef purposes. All are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Agricultural implements are coming into use. These are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and doing well. They are making some headway.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct is excellent.

CHISLATTA BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians all belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—No reserves are as yet allotted. Three locations were surveyed last year on Chislatta lake.

Population.—They number 69.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians in general has been good. Cleanly habits prevail.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the chief industries. A few work at odd jobs. Some of the younger members go every summer to Bella Coola to work in the canneries and at the salmon fishing.

Buildings.—Their dwellings and outbuildings are all constructed of logs and slabs. The majority are in good condition.

Stock.—Horses for riding and packing are kept, also a few cattle for beef purposes. Their stock is generally well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used. One man is getting a mower for next season.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are law-abiding and industrious, but progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a temperate, well-living people.

FRASER LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—All are Carrier tribe Indians.

Reserves.—Their reserves are four in number—3 at or near the east end of Fraser lake, and one seven miles west on the south shore of the lake, aggregating 1,949 acres. Part is open land of first-class quality, well adapted for cultivation, the remainder is timbered and has rocky or sandy knolls in places.

Population.—They number 68.

Health and Sanitation.—General health has been well maintained. These Indians lived in tents all summer, which had a very beneficial effect. More attention is being paid to domestic cleanliness.

Occupations.—Work in plenty was available all season. On recommendation, railroad contractors awarded contracts of various kinds to Indians. All these works were faithfully carried out, and considerable sums of money were earned in wages. A little fishing was done in the fall. None of the Indians did any hunting this season.

Buildings.—Log houses prevail. Some are in need of repair.

Stock.—A number of horses and cattle are kept. These are generally well cared for. The hay-supply was a little short this spring. Stabling and winter shelters need to be improved.

Farm Implements.—Field implements are coming into use. Garden tools also are well employed here. All are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—More energy and ambition was shown during the year than usual. Not much work of a permanent nature was done on their reserves, but they invaded the outside field of labour in a very aggressive manner, and demonstrated their ability to successfully compete with the white man at certain grades of labour. As a result better health and living conditions prevail. Indications for the ensuing year point to a continuance of this desirable state of things.

Temperance and Morality.—They are exceptionally well-behaved people, I have heard absolutely no complaint.

STONY CREEK BAND.

Tribe.—All are members of the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—Their reserves, six in number, are located as follows: three on Noolki lake, one on Tachie lake, one on Nechaco river, and one a mile west of Noolki lake. The land is all of good quality. A considerable area is open or meadow, the remainder is timbered with a light poplar and willow growth. The surface soil is shallow black loam with heavy white silts subsoil.

Population.—This band numbers 152.

Health and Sanitation.—Average health has prevailed. Sanitary precautions and general cleanliness are fairly well observed.

Occupations.—During the year outside work of all kinds was plentiful and good wages prevailed. Considerable farming was done. Very little hunting was done. Some fish a little all the season.

Buildings.—Log buildings prevail. Their dwellings are in some instances lined with whip-sawed lumber. Most of them are in good repair. Outhouses, stables and barns are constructed of logs, poles or slabs, and are sufficient for all purposes. A handsome well finished church stands in the centre of the village.

Stock.—The band possesses a large number of horses and cattle. The horses are used for ploughing, freighting and riding. The cattle are for milk and beef purposes. With few exceptions all are well provided for.

Farm Implements.—Each year sees more field implements coming into use. The need of a blacksmith in the district is much felt by whites and Indians. Extensive use is also made of garden tools. Except some field tools which need re-sharpening, all are in good order.

Characteristics and Progress.—Again I have the satisfaction of recording excellent progress among this band. Very considerable areas of new land have been brought under cultivation, additional fencing has been done, and other minor improvements were made on the reserves. They are well-behaved and industrious, and seem to be getting more ambitious and aggressive each year.

Temperance and Morality.—One or two cases of drinking occurred among the freighters. General morality is good.

BLACKWATER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chilcoten tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves are four in number; No. 1, on Fraser river near the mouth of the Blackwater river; No. 2, one mile up stream from Telegraph crossing; No. 3, at the outlet of Bobtail lake; No. 4, at the outlet of Graveyard lake, comprising in all 547 acres. Part of the band, Johnny's (Trout lake) bunch, lives on land not yet allotted as an Indian reserve.

Population.—They number 25.

Health and Sanitation.—Beyond a few minor ailments, the health of the Indians has been excellent.

Buildings.—Their buildings are all of logs, and are in very good repair.

Stock.—This band has a large number of horses and cattle. Hay in abundance is put up for winter use. Every care is taken of the stock. Winter stables and feeding places are ample.

Characteristics and Progress.—The major part are doing well, particularly Johnny's bunch at Trout lake, who are most enterprising and deserve to be encouraged in every way. They have their fields, fences and buildings in first-class condition, and do a thriving business in beef. The Indians living on No. 2 reserve are, however, indolent and worthless. All are, generally speaking, law-abiding. One complaint of molesting a settler was received, but after being warned, the offence was not repeated.

Temperance and Morality.—Conduct and habits are good.

KLUSKUS BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Chilcoten tribe.

Reserves.—Their reserves are four in number: No. 1, on north shore of Kluskus lake; No. 2, 5 miles east of No. 1; No. 3, one mile east of No. 2; and No. 4, about 10 miles north of No. 1, in all containing 2,868 acres. There is also a reserve on Nazco river for Michel's Indians, about 40 miles southeast of Kluskus, No. 1, containing 1,146 acres. Land is of variable quality, some parts would be well adapted for growing oats, if there were a market for the grain.

Population.—The population is 78.

Health and Sanitation.—Some cases of influenza occurred in spring, since when health has been good. They are moderately clean in habits.

Occupations.—Fishing and trapping are the main resources. Cattle and horses are raised and sold or traded. A little packing is also done.

Buildings.—Buildings are all constructed of logs or poles, and are well built. There is a tendency to have the dwellings small. They have a nice little church on the No. 1 reserve. All buildings are in good repair.

Stock.—A good number of horses and cattle are kept. Horses are of fairly good grade. One well bred Percheron stallion is kept. Cattle are also of a better grade, and are sold for beef. Sufficient attention is not given to the stock during the winter. Some losses are again reported.

Farm Implements.—Some farm implements are possessed, but Michel's people are the only ones to do much cultivating. The No. 1 reserve Indians content themselves with using a mower on the natural meadows. Tools are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are well disposed people. Michel's bunch are making good progress, and have their reserve and buildings in good condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Their record is good in both respects.

FORT GEORGE BAND.

Tribe.—All are members of the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—Their reserves are four in number, one on Fraser river, 14 miles above Fort George; one on left bank of Nechaco river, 12 miles west of Fort George; and one at junction of Mud and Nechaco rivers, totalling 1,730 acres.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been well maintained. Principles of sanitation are fairly well understood and observed.

Population.—The band numbers 120.

Occupations.—Hunting and working out at odd jobs are the chief occupations. General labour of all kinds suitable for Indians has been plentiful all season at fair wages. Fair advantage was taken of these conditions.

Buildings.—The Indians are still occupying the village on No. 1 reserve lately sold to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. These are mostly constructed of logs, lined with whip-sawn lumber. They are mostly commodious, but some are getting old.

Stock.—A few cattle and horses are owned. Some have work teams, which are generally well employed and cared for.

Farm Implements.—A few farm implements are in use, but garden tools are mostly relied on. All are in fair order.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule they are industrious and well intentioned. Some of the young members fall victims of the white man's vices. They are all in a position to do very well if they would only be more provident.

Temperance and Morality.—Despite all the efforts of two vigilant and energetic police officers, quite a little drinking went on among the young bucks. Morally the record is fair

MCLEOD'S LAKE BAND.

Tribe—These Indians belong to the Siccanee tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is at the outlet of McLeod lake, containing 286 acres and consists mostly of gravelly timbered land.

Population.—They number 90.

Health and Sanitation.—An epidemic of grippe visited the band in summer. Outside of this their health was good. Being semi-nomadic, they are much in the open, which tends to promote health.

Occupations.—A few garden plots are cultivated, and very good patches of potatoes are raised, and lately a little more attention has been paid to the garden plots. Hunting is, however, the mainstay. The women do a little fishing.

Buildings.—They have log houses on the reserve, but these are only occupied about three months in the spring. They are in fair repair. A church is in course of erection.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious. They have supported themselves well during the year, but of course being largely hunting Indians, little or no permanent progress has been made.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a very temperate and moral people.

FORT GRAHAME BAND.

Tribe.—These are all members of the Siccanee tribe.

Population.—They number 92.

Characteristics and Habits.—This band has no reserves as yet. They are semi-nomadic and live entirely on the products of the chase. Their lot is a hard one, as they have often great difficulty in getting supplies and trading their furs. They are now showing a desire for a more settled form of life, but any change will have to be most gradual. Some cases of grippe occurred in July, but in the circumstances health has been very fair.

They are strictly honest, and very temperate and moral in their habits

FORT CONNELLY BAND (BEAR LAKE).

Tribe.—These also belong to the Siccanee tribe.

Reserves.—They have four small reserves surveyed, but not yet confirmed to them.

Population.—They number 90.

Health and Sanitation.—Some cases of grippe or cold sickness occurred during summer. Otherwise health was fair.

Characteristics and Habits.—These also are semi-nomadic hunting Indians. They have a small village on Bear lake, which they occupy at different times during the year. The country round is fairly well provided with game, and some large fur catches were made. One Indian received $1,400 for four silver foxes which he trapped himself. Considerable fishing is also done, as salmon abound in the waters round Bear lake. Very little gardening is done. They are well disposed and of good moral habits.

NAANEES (TWO BANDS).

On my northern tour this season I again failed to get in touch with these bands. In my report for 1912 I stated that they had apparently moved north, and I notice Mr. W. Scott Simpson, Indian agent for the Stikine agency, reports (1912) Nelson river nomads trading at Liard Post. These, I believe, are the Naanées. The latest information I have gives their number at about 115.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The past year has been very favourable to all bands in the southern part of the agency. These have shared in the general prosperity resulting from the constructing of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway now in progress in this locality. On recommendation contractors did not hesitate to give contracts of clearing right of way, tie and cord-wood cutting, and freighting to the Indians, who in every case made good.

In addition to this on one or two of the reserves, notably Stony Creek, very considerable advancement has been made, increased attention being paid to the cultivation of the land.

The only real setback of the year has been the operation of the Beaver restriction regulation. This has seriously affected the tribes in the middle north, who depend so much on the fur and flesh of the beaver for sustenance.

It is again my pleasure to report an almost total absence of crime. Only minor offences occurred and few of them coming under my notice. The one sore spot has been Fort George, where, despite the efforts of two energetic provincial police, there was more or less drinking.

Indians are showing a more aggressive spirit, and have given many encouraging evidences during the year that they are anxious to help themselves along. The amount of outside work done was surprising. This has produced good results in different ways, for in addition to teaching self-reliance and independence, teaching the Indians to work, &c., it has also had a very beneficial bearing on the general health.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. McALLAN,
Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
West Coast Agency,
Alberni, April 3, 1913.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report, also statistical statement, of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends along the west coast of Vancouver island, from Otter Point to Cape Cook, a distance of about 200 miles.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Aht family, and comprise at present 18 bands. Some of them are much intermarried with other bands which are located near them.

Reserve.—The 18 bands forming this agency have 150 reserves and fishing stations, containing 12,364 acres in all. There are only two large reserves, which are located in Barkley sound, one at Alberni, belonging to the Tseshaht band and containing 1,030 acres, and the other at Sarita, belonging to the Ohiat band and containing 1,700 acres. The areas of the other reserves vary from 2 acres to 250 acres each.

TSESHAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians have their most permanent home, is named Tsomas (not Tsahaheh), from which the Somas river got its name. It is situated on the west bank of the Somas river at Alberni, and comprises an area of 1,030 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 1,432.

OPITCHESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their permanent home, is named Ahahwinnis, and is situated on the east bank of the Somas river at Alberni, and contain 96 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 422 acres.

HOWCHUCKLISET BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band is named Elhateese and is situated at the head of Howchuckliset harbour, Alberni canal, and comprises an area of 400 acres. The total area of their reserves is 575 acres.

OHIAT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band are named Ahadzooas, Haines Islands and Numukamis. The two former are situated close together at the eastern entrance of Barkley sound, and the latter in the Sarita valley. The Indians use the two former in the spring and summer months and spend most of the winter at Numukamis. The total area of all their reserves is 2,671 acres.

TOQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band is named Mahcoah, situated at Village passage, Barkley sound, and contains 134 acres. The Toquots are almost extinct now. What few are left practically belong to the Ucluelet band. The total area of all their reserves is 421 acres.

UCLUELET BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their general residence, named Ittatso, is situated on Ucluelet arm, Barkley sound, and contains 180 acres. The total area of their reserves is 649 acres.

CLAYOQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and their permanent winter home is at Opitsat on Clayoquot sound, containing 180 acres. The total area of their reserves is 540 acres.

KELSEMAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and their home for the greater part of the year, is named Yahkis, on Flores island, Clayoquot sound, and contains 180 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 223 acres.

AHOUSAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their winter home, is named Mahktosis, on Matilda creek, Clayoquot sound, and contains 250 acres. The total area of their reserves is 826 acres.

HESHQUIAT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and their most permanent home, is at Heshque, which is situated on Heshquiat harbour about 20 miles north of Clayoquot sound and contains 222 acres. A number of the houses are built on Roman Catholic property, adjoining the reserve. The total area of their reserves is 577 acres.

MOACHAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians reside for the most part, is named Yuquot, is situated at Friendly cove, Nootka sound, and contains 211 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 527 acres.

MATCHILAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and where most of their houses are built, is named Cheshish, is situated in the rear of Bligh island, Nootka sound, and contains 29 acres. Many of the members of this band live much of the time with the Moachaht band, with whom they have been intermarrying for a long time. The total area of all their reserves is 127 acres.

NOOTCHALAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve and chief home of this band is named Noochat, is situated on Esperanza inlet, and contains 16 acres. The total area of the reserves of this band is 188 acres.

EHATTISAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and where they live all fall and winter is at Oke on Esperanza inlet, and contains 32 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 123 acres.

KYUQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band and where the Indians have their permanent home are named Aktese and Kukamukamees, situated close together on Village island and Mission island, respectively, comprising an area of 193 acres. These islands form part of the Barrier island group. The total area of all their reserves is 611 acres.

CHAICCLESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and their winter home is at Acous in Battle bay, Ououkinsh inlet, and contains 100 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 258 acres.

NITINAT BAND.

Reserves.—The three main villages of this band are named Wyah, Claoose and Carmanah, all of which are situated at the entrance of the straits of Juan de Fuca, and comprise an area of 773 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 1,790 acres.

PACHEENAHT BAND.

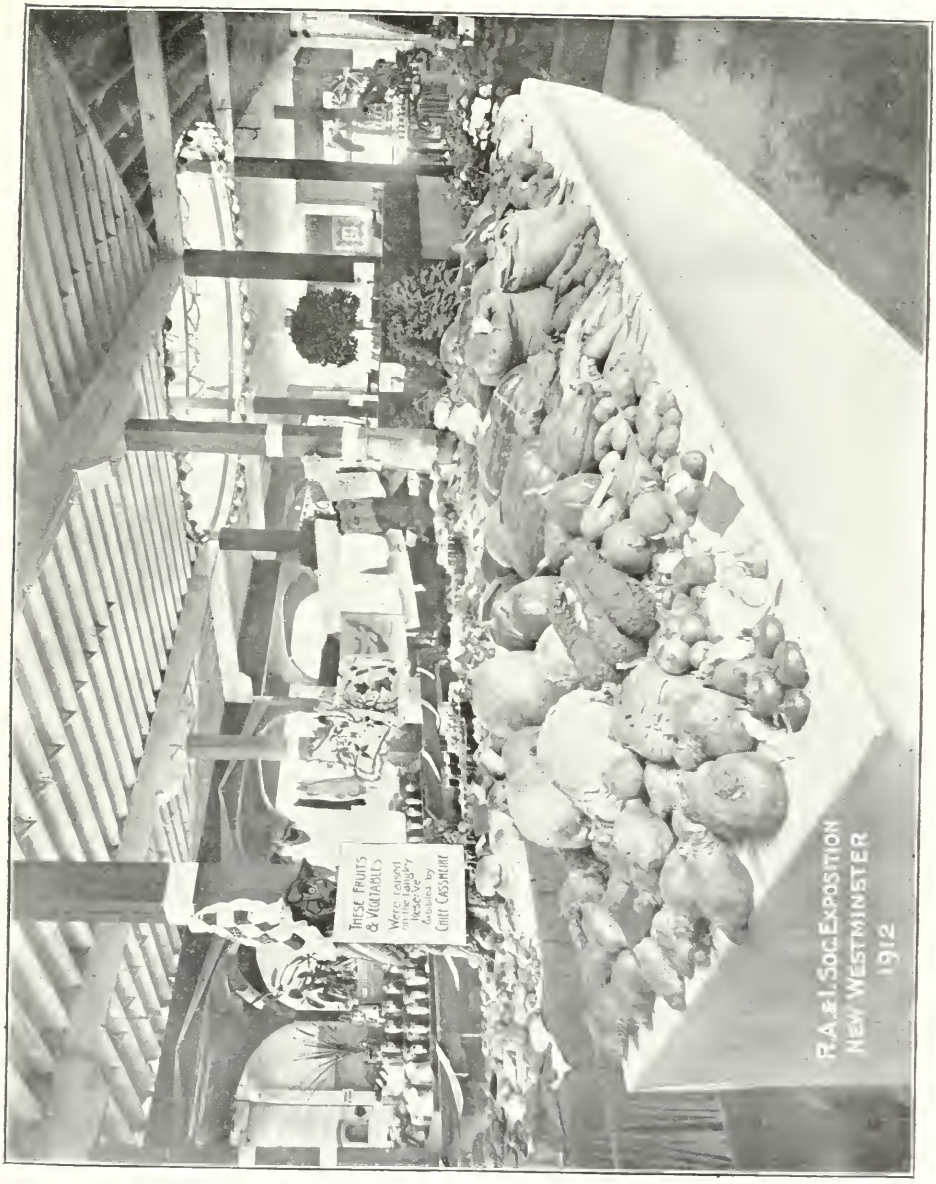
Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians live at home is named Pacheena, and is situated at the south of the San Juan river at Port Renfrew, and contains 153 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 404 acres.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Population.—The population of the various bands mentioned above, is as follows: Ahoussaht, 176; Clayoquot, 205; Chaicclesaht, 54; Ehattisaht, 87; Ucluelet, 123; Heshquiat, 125; Howchuckliset, 33; Kelsemaht, 81; Kyuquot, 165; Matchilaht, 36; Moachaht, 143; Nitinat, 171; Noochatlaht, 34; Ohiat, 118; Opitchesaht, 48; Pacheenaht, 50; Toquot, 18; Tseshaht, 138; making a total for the agency of 1,805.

Health and Sanitation.—The population of this agency is decreasing rapidly, owing to the prevalence of tuberculosis and syphilis, among the different tribes. They die very quickly, once lung trouble takes hold of them. The sanitary conditions of the houses are fair. Sickness amongst them cannot be attributed to this cause alone. They are steadily improving in this respect, owing to the ex-pupils of the schools living on the reserves and introducing new methods. The Indian habit of moving from place to place gives the different houses they occupy a chance to become purified. I have always advocated the educating of some smart Indian boy to go amongst them as medical missionary, as he would have the advantage over a white man in showing them the absolute folly of some of their beliefs, witchcraft, &c., as regards sickness, which some of the older ones still practise to a certain extent.

Occupations.—Nearly all the Indians of this agency work at the canneries during the fishing season. During the summer months, July and August, a great many go to the American side to pick hops. The Indians have done very little hunting and


R.A. & I. Soc. Exposition
New Westminster
1912
These Fruits
& Vegetables
Were Grown
Cliff Cassidine

trapping, although the prices have been good. Many of the younger men find employment in saw-mills, and on the Provincial Government roads, at which they give splendid satisfaction to their employers.

Buildings.—There have been very few buildings erected during the last few years, but what few have been, show a decided change for the better in architecture,

Stock.—These Indians have very little stock, comparatively speaking, and I am sorry to state some of them do not care for them in the way they should.

Farm Implements.—There are very few farm implements in this agency, none worth mentioning.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this agency have improved wonderfully in every respect in the past thirty-four years. I first came among them in February, 1879. It was seldom in those days that an Indian was seen with any clothes other than a blanket and wreath of cedar boughs around his head. It was the custom then to hold the 'Kluk-wah-na' a kind of religious ceremony among the Indians of the west coast, and a performance which all the children were supposed to go through before knowing all the secrets connected with it. It was customary at these 'Kluk-wah-nas' to sacrifice some old man or woman whom they would kill, then bring the body into the house where all the 'Mat-a-mas' (crowd or people) were gathered, and there tear it to pieces, like animals. This was done by a few of the younger men. When this practice of sacrificing human lives was stopped through the efforts of missionaries and officials, they would then substitute a dog and treat it in a like manner. I have seen two Indians kill a dog, and tear it in pieces with their teeth. At these times they seemed to lose all power of reason, and acted like wild animals. They have a very strong aversion to white people witnessing any of these ceremonies. However, these 'Kluk-wah-nas' are very seldom held now, and the manners and ideas are so far from the original that they can scarcely be classed as such. This custom is dying out very rapidly along the coast. Of course there are a few old people who like to keep up these old traditions, and customs, such as the potlatch, or in the native language 'Palth-piah,' meaning the distribution of gifts. These gifts consists of money, blankets, canoes, dishes, calico and other articles. They will travel a long distance to attend a potlatch, where they dance and sing. Some missionaries are very much opposed to this potlatch.

Financially, the Indians are becoming poorer. Sealing accounts for this a great deal. A few years past each Indian would make almost twice as much in one sealing season as the average white man would make in a year. The younger men show more inclination to work than formerly.

They do very little farming, perhaps because they are not dependent on these products for food, as fish is the staple food of the coast Indians. I am encouraging this as much as possible by supplying them with seeds, fencing, &c.

I consider these Indians a very law-abiding people. I have been in close contact with them for the past 25 years through police work and can truthfully say I have never had any serious trouble with any one in the whole agency.

Temperance and Morality.—Morally these Indians are very good, considering the class of white men they are thrown in contact with. There is a steady improvement as regards temperance. There are still one or two who have a craving for liquor and who are always willing to take it when they have a chance, but the majority, who at one time took all kinds of means to procure it, would not take it now if it were offered to them.

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. COX,
Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
Williams Lake Agency,
Lac la Hache, March 31, 1913.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending March 31, 1913.

ALKALI LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Shuswaps.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 35 miles west of the Cariboo wagon road, about 4 miles from the Fraser river. The area is 8,347½ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 201.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health was good, although there have been 10 deaths during the year. There has been no epidemic of any kind. Their reserve and houses are kept clean.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming and stock-raising. They have been working for Mr. C. E. W. Johnson nearly all winter. They have also been very busy sawing lumber for themselves.

Buildings.—They have very fair buildings.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They have fair morals. Very little drinking is going on.

ALEXANDRIA BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on both sides of the Fraser river about one mile from the Cariboo wagon road, and about 22 miles from Soda creek. The area is 1,844½ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 47.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been very good, only one death having occurred during the year. The reserve and houses are kept clean.

Buildings.—They have fair log buildings.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are farming, stock-raising, fishing, hunting and trapping.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, and are making progress. They follow instructions given to them by the agent very well.

Temperance and Morality.—They have good morals. Very little drinking is going on.

ANAHAM BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chilcoten tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on one side of the Chilcoten river about 10 miles from Hanceville. The area is 9,922 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 275.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been very good, no epidemic of any kind occurred during the year. Some of them keep their houses clean.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are farming, stock-raising, hunting, trapping and freighting on the Cariboo wagon road.

Buildings.—They have very good buildings. One house is frame and the others are of logs.

Stock.—They take very good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and making progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good. There is not so much drinking going on.

CANOE CREEK BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Shuswaps.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 40 miles from the Cariboo wagon road, and about 4 miles from the Fraser river. The area is 16,129 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 132.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health was good. Although there have been 6 deaths, there has been no epidemic of any kind. They keep their houses fairly clean.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are farming, stock-raising, and a little hunting and trapping. Quite a few of them work for Mr. L. C. Hannon, manager of the British Columbia Ranching Company.

Buildings.—They have fair log buildings.

Stock.—They take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are making great improvements in the way of fencing. They have about 8 miles of posts laid ready for a barbed wire fence.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good. Not much drinking is going on.

CANEM LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Shuswaps.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 20 miles from the Cariboo wagon road, and about 4 miles from the lake. The area is 4,560 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 59.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been fair during the year, no epidemic of any kind broke out. They keep their houses fairly clean.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in stock-raising, hunting and trapping. They again secured good prices for their pelts. Some freight on the Cariboo wagon road.

Buildings.—They have very fair log buildings and two frame buildings.

Stock.—They take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious. They are fencing their land.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good. No drinking is going on.

DOG CREEK BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Shuswaps.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about fifty miles west of the Cariboo wagon road, and about six miles from the Fraser river. The area is 1,864 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 20.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health is very good. Only one death occurred during the year. Their reserve and houses are fairly clean.

Occupations.—They do a little farming, stock-raising, and work for whites.

Buildings.—They have fair buildings.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are fair. Drinking is going on.

NEMIAH VALLEY BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chilcotin tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated west of Hanceville about 100 miles, and is about 200 miles from salt water. The area is 1,257 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 58.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health is good. Their houses are not kept very clean.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are hunting and trapping. They also raise stock.

Buildings.—They have fair log buildings.

Stock.—They do not take very good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They have only one plough.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—No drinking is going on. Their morals not very good.

QUESNEL BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated near the town of Quesnel on the bank of the Fraser river, two miles below the mouth of the Quesnel river. The area is 1,687½ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 37.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been much better than last year. Their houses are kept cleaner.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting and trapping are the chief occupations. Some work for whites.

Buildings.—They have fair log buildings.

Stock.—They take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious. Not much improvements were made, but they have promised to make some during the coming year.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are fair. A good deal of drinking is going on.

RISKIE CREEK OR TOOSIE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chilcotin tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Riskie creek, about 8 miles from the Fraser river. The area is 6,352 acres.

Population.—The population is 47.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health is fair, although there have been six deaths. There has been no epidemic of any kind.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, hunting and trapping are the occupations of these Indians. Some work for the settlers.

Buildings.—They have fair log buildings.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, are anxious to break up land and make general improvements.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are fair. Not much drinking is going on.

RED STONE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chilcotin tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 35 miles northwest of Hanceville. The area is 680 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 56.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health is good. They are fairly clean.

Occupations.—Stock-raising, hunting and trapping are the occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—They have fair log buildings.

Stock.—They take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are good in both these respects.

STONE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Chilcotin tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the left bank of the Chilcotin river, about 5 miles from Hanceville. The area is 4,225 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 48.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health is very good. Their houses are kept a little cleaner than last year.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, hunting and trapping are the occupations of these Indians.

Stock.—They take good care of them.

Buildings.—They have fair log buildings.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are good in both these respects.

SODA CREEK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Shuswaps.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Cariboo wagon road on the right bank of the Fraser river. The area is 5,210 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 98.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been good. Their houses are kept clean.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, stock-raising, and working and freighting on the Cariboo wagon road.

Buildings.—They have good log buildings.

Stock.—They take very good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are becoming more industrious, and making improvements in the way of fencing.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good. Some drinking is going on.

WILLIAMS LAKE OR SUGAR CANE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Shuswaps.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the head of Williams lake, at the mouth of San Jose creek, about three miles from the Cariboo wagon road. The area is 4,613¼ acres.

Population.—The population is 151.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are farming, stock-raising, working for whites and freighting on the Cariboo wagon road.

Stock.—They take very good care of their stock.

Buildings.—They have good log buildings and two frame houses.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, and making some improvements in the way of clearing land.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are fair. Some drinking has been going on during the year.

General Remarks.—I have observed during the last few years that the Indians are becoming more civilized. They also are paying more attention to the necessity of cultivating their land, and going more into farming and stock-raising, while some of them are very much interested in the freighting business.

Some of the Indians have been drinking on a few of the reserves of my agency. Among the Quesnel Indians, although Mr. Islip, of the provincial police, has been doing very good work in trying to stamp out this liquor habit, there was a good deal of drinking going on, but in time I think Mr. Islip will be successful.

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC OGDEN,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
NORTHERN INSPECTORATE,
VANCOUVER, March 31, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following annual report on conditions prevailing in the various agencies of the northern inspectorate during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

The Bella Coola agency extends from Rivers inlet on the south to the Nass and Babine agencies on the north, where it is bounded by the 54° north latitude. It includes about 200 miles of coast line and islands adjacent thereto, running inland and including the sources of the Bella Coola and Salmon rivers. It is under the supervision of Indian Agent Fougner.

Bella Coola is the largest and most flourishing of the villages in this agency, and when visited this year presented a very satisfactory appearance.

The chief industries of the Indians of the agency are fishing, trapping, hunting and logging, the last named occupation affording them good remuneration. Several of the Indians own stores, which they conduct at various villages of the agency, and during the canning season a large number work at the canneries. Some of them own gasolene launches, which they use in the fishing season, and for the purpose of travelling between the reserves located near the water. Very little agriculture is engaged in, owing chiefly to the fact that only a small portion of the land is suitable for that purpose; but on my last visit to this agency I found that in the districts where the quality of the soil permitted, the Indians had begun to take an interest in agriculture and some of them had very fine gardens, raising considerable garden truck such as cabbage, turnips, carrots, &c. However, they live chiefly on the results of fishing, trapping and hunting, and prefer such means of livelihood to that of tilling the soil.

In the different villages the buildings erected by the Indians are of a good substantial character, and quite an improvement has taken place in the sanitary conditions, but these could be much more improved by the installation of better water-systems. The health of the Indians during the past year has been fairly good, as is also their moral conduct. With the appointment of Constable Tucker, there has been less drinking going on around the canneries than heretofore. Offenders in this respect are quickly brought to justice, and the heavy sentences imposed have served as a warning to both Indian and white man.

The new wharf at Hartley bay has been completed and is proving a great benefit to the people.

NASS AGENCY.

This agency extends from the south bank of the Skeena river to the head waters of the Nass on the north and along the cross line to Port Essington on the Skeena river. The following villages were visited during the past year: Metlakatla, Kincolith, Port Simpson, Kitlacdamax, Gwinaha, Aiyansh, and Lachalsap. Mr. C. C. Perry is the Indian agent.

The principal occupations are fishing, hunting, trapping and logging, although several Indians own gasolene launches, engage in boat-building and are employed on boats operating on the various waterways.

The houses are in the main in good condition, being principally modern and comfortable. The new residence and office building for the Indian agent has been completed and he is now comfortably settled in his new quarters. The Indians of the different villages keep the streets clean and sanitary conditions are much improved since my last visit. The health of these people is fairly good, although this spring Port Simpson was visited with an epidemic of measles. Under Dr. Large's rigid enforcement of the quarantine, the epidemic was soon overcome.

Constable Phillipson is doing good work in keeping down intemperance among the Indians of the agency, and his summary bringing to justice of law-breakers in this respect, has in a great measure overcome this evil. The Indians of this agency are fairly moral and law-abiding.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

This agency is located on the Queen Charlotte group of islands and includes two villages, Massett and Skidegate, both of these having been visited during the year.

The Indians, who are under the supervision of Agent Thos. Deasy, engage chiefly in fishing as a means of livelihood. Some of them are excellent carpenters, as is shown in the fine condition of their buildings, which are mostly constructed on modern

lines. These villages are exceptionally well managed by their councils. Under the instructions of the agent, they have kept their streets clean and their buildings in a sanitary condition. These villages are very much improved in this respect since my last visit. Constable McDonald was originally appointed to this agency, but he has since been succeeded by numerous others, and at present the acting constable is Mr. Smith. The Indians of this agency are in general a law-abiding people and have fairly good temperate and moral habits, all cases of breaking of the law being severely dealt with. The health of the Indians of this agency is very satisfactory.

STICKINE AGENCY.

The Stickine agency is situated in the Cassiar district, being north of the Nass and Babine agencies. It is in charge of Agent W. S. Simpson. Telegraph Creek was visited during the year.

The chief occupations are fishing and hunting, although some of the Indians engage in boating and trapping, while others have taken an interest in placer mining, especially in the Atlin district, where they have staked numerous claims, which we trust may prove to be of value. However, as in the other agencies, the Indians do not till the soil to any great extent and take little interest in agricultural pursuits.

The health of the Indians has been fairly good, as were also sanitary conditions. Their buildings are fairly comfortable and in a good state of repair. The Indians themselves are quite temperate, and their moral character good.

BABINE AGENCY.

The Babine agency is located northeast of the Bella Coola and east of the Nass agency, and is in charge of Agent R. E. Loring with headquarters at Hazelton at the head of the Skeena river. The following villages were inspected during the year: Hazelton, Kitselas, (New Town), Kitwanga, Andimaul, Glen Vowell, Kispiax, Kitsegukla, Meanskinisht and Hagalgate.

The chief occupations are fishing, hunting and trapping. A small number have gardens. At the time of my visit a large number of men were engaged in teaming work. A large number of the villages have saw-mills, and the Indians here are busily engaged in getting out logs and sawing lumber.

Their houses are well and comfortably built and kept in fairly good condition, and sanitary improvements have been made since my last visit, the results of which are very apparent in the different villages visited.

At Glen Vowell, Ensign and Mrs. Sharpe have quite a large acreage under cultivation, which we trust will prove of great benefit to the Indian people and serve as an incentive for like efforts on their part.

The health of the Indians was good and they are fairly moral and temperate. During the railway construction work there was considerable drinking amongst them, but with the appointment of Constable Calkins conditions have greatly improved. Constable Calkins has done good work in bringing to justice a number of the suppliers, and the severe sentences imposed have served as a warning to both Indian and white man alike.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of the northern inspectorate are, on the whole, an industrious class of people. Some are very intelligent and are anxious to improve themselves in this regard. Their dress and appearance is very satisfactory, the younger generation wearing modern up-to-date clothing; and they as a people take pleasure in keeping themselves as clean as possible.

They treat newcomers with the greatest courtesy and in all of my visits I received the utmost kindness at their hands. In the many meetings held their many complaints and requests were always brought forward in a reasonable manner, and the meetings were conducted in an orderly way.

Some of the Indians are excellent musicians and brass bands are to be found at a large number of the villages. During the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to Prince Rupert this last year we had seven Indian bands present, which furnished the music during their stay at this place. Their loyalty to the Crown is unquestioned, and they never lose an opportunity of displaying their flags and evincing their patriotism.

Unfortunately the Indians do not engage in agriculture to any great extent, although a marked improvement has been noticed in this respect during the past year. Each man aims to own a boat or launch, and some of the latter owned and operated by the Indians are quite large.

As is well known the use of intoxicants by the Indians is a great drawback to their advancement and is responsible for much crime. In this connection, I am pleased to report that the efforts of the various constables in the different agencies are being crowned with great success, and their summary method of bringing to justice offenders in this respect has done much to stamp out the liquor traffic in the northern inspectorate.

The schools located at the various villages and on the reserves are doing good work among the Indian children. The past year has been fairly prosperous with most of the Indians, and good progress is being made in nearly every direction.

Your obedient servant,

A. M. TYSON,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

British Columbia,
Southeastern Inspectorate,
Vernon, April 8, 1913.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I beg to submit my report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

My report is of a general character, as all detailed information and statistics required from the different agencies will be embraced in the respective agents' reports.

This inspectorate extends from the Alberta boundary on the east to a line drawn through a point near Agassiz, B.C., on the west, and from the international boundary on the south to the most northerly point inhabited by Indians.

It comprises six agencies, viz.: Kootenay, Okanagan, Kamloops, Lytton, Williams Lake and Stuart Lake.

All the agencies have been visited during the year and reports made after each inspection.

Stuart Lake agency was visited in the early part of November, 1912. The Indians in the southern part of this agency appeared to feel a hardship by the extension of the Provincial Game Law in restricting the trapping of beaver, yet the agent materially assisted many of them by getting contracts for them from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, to clear parts of the right of way. Owing to the

agent's careful supervision of these contracts, they worked out satisfactorily to the railway company and to the Indians as well. Mr. McAllen takes deep interest in his work, and endeavours to educate the Indians to see that eventually they must depend on the cultivation of the land for a living.

Williams Lake agency was visited on November 12, 1912. Mr. Issac Ogden is the agent. The Indians in his agency had the same cause for complaint in regard to trapping beaver, but the agent by his persuasion and advice has convinced the majority of the Indians to see that hunting and trapping in that part of British Columbia are on the wane and must grow less remunerative as the country becomes settled, and that they must look wholly to the cultivation of the land for a living.

Lytton agency was last inspected during the latter part of February, 1913. Mr. Harry Graham is the agent. Since entering on his duties last July, he has worked vigorously for the stamping out of immorality and the liquor traffic among the Indians on many of his reserves. He has done excellent work in this direction. The evils named have been accentuated or increased by railroad construction, which is always accompanied by a class of foreign labourers who appear to have no knowledge of or attempt to defy the law. The agent has accomplished good results through the fearless performance of his duties.

Kamloops agency was last inspected about the middle of February, 1913. Mr. John F. Smith is the agent. There has been an earnest endeavour for improvement to the Indians of this agency by inculcating into the chiefs and councils the benefits to be derived from cultivating their land and living moral lives.

The provincial constables at Kamloops and the city police of the same town have done good work in the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians in that vicinity. As railroad construction is going on there, they had the element which follows it to deal with.

Kootenay agency was last visited on March 19, 1913. Mr. R. L. T. Galbraith is the agent. The Indians of this agency carry the good name of being in general industrious and law-abiding. They are obedient to their agent and missionaries, whose advice and instructions have produced good results among them. They appreciate what the industrial school at St. Eugene has done for them and is now doing for their children.

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

Mr. J. Robert Brown is the agent for this agency and I may say that I am in touch with his work every month, since this is my headquarters.

There has been good progress in the work accomplished during the year. Organization of chiefs and councillors has been established in almost every band and this has been a power for good in reducing the traffic in liquor, and in bringing about a higher moral code on reserves where laxity existed.

These Indian organizations on the large reserves at the head of Okanagan lake and at Penticton have dealt with an average of seven cases per month each of lawbreakers. The benefit of good organizations of this kind cannot be too much estimated. It exists on the reserves and is there at all times and especially at night to arrest the evil liquor trafficker or any person who traspasses for nefarious purposes.

Mr. Clerke, chief of police of the city of Vernon, and his force are worthy of our thanks for the assistance given in bringing Indians and white suppliers of liquor to trial. Twenty-two white suppliers were convicted during the year in this city alone.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

There has been a great improvement in the inspectorate during the year just closed in the matter of medical attendance to the Indians. Where lethargy prevailed in this work it has been removed and agents are alert to see that medical attention is secured for Indians under their care who may be ill.

Law and order has been well maintained throughout the whole inspectorate. It is clean from end to end. That is, no criminal in connection with Indian matters is at large. Perhaps one of the most important events in the year's work was the surrender to me by the Indian chiefs of Moses Paul and Paul Spintlam, the two Indian outlaws, on the Buonapart reserve, north of Asheroft, on December 28, 1912. These two Indians were suspected of murdering a white man, a Chinaman and Constable Kindness. Kindness was shot on May 3, 1912, when close upon the fugitives near Clinton. The suspects were pursued unsuccessfully for months by an armed posse. About the middle of November, 1912, I summoned together three Indian chiefs at Clinton. I appealed to them through a sense of justice and to their consistent belief in Christianity which I knew was implanted in their hearts by their missionary priests. The persuasion used was successful. They promised to take the suspects in and to send for me when they got them, which they did. I mention this episode as it might be useful, should a similar occurrence ever arise.

It is not good policy in dealing with Indians to make a display of physical force and to fail. Moral suasion is a better weapon.

Your obedient servant,

T. J. CUMMISKEY,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

British Columbia,
Southwestern Inspectorate,
Victoria, April 16, 1913.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit this, my third annual report, on the conditions prevailing within the southwestern inspectorate of British Columbia, which comprises the Cowichan, Kwawkewlth, New Westmintser, and West Coast agencies.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

The office of this agency is situated on the Somenos reserve close to the city of Duncans, the Indian agent being W. R. Robertson, and the clerk, Miss Kate Robertson. I inspected this office in August, 1912, and February, 1913. The agency building is in a poor condition and, being situated on a reserve, is too easy of access to the Indians, who very frequently drop in and take up much valuable time of the agent on business of no importance whatever. This condition of affairs will be remedied in the near future, as the plans for a new office building in the city of Duncans proper are now in the hands of the Public Works architect, and tenders for the erection of this building will be called for during the present year.

The population of this agency will this year again show a slight decrease from that of the preceding one, the figures being reduced from 1,731 to 1,717. The number of births during the past year were 41, and the deaths 55, as compared with 15 births and 28 deaths for the year 1911-12.

The principal sources of income to the Indians of this agency are farming, fishing, hop-picking, working in the saw-mills, canneries, at stevedoring and as general day labourers. On the whole they have all done much better during the past year than in

any previous year, as times have been good and all classes of unskilled labour have been in great demand. Any Indian who was desirous of obtaining employment could easily have his wants fulfilled at good wages.

The Cowichan Indians generally are thrifty and have made good use of their land from which excellent crops of hay, grain and roots were obtained. The reserves at Sooke, Cowichan, Nanaimo River and Saanich contain some first-class farms. Very little new land, however, was cleared up during the year, as the Indians when not employed on their farms, found they could get all the work that they required. On the new reserve of the Songhees tribe at Esquimalt, they have some very nice pieces of land under cultivation.

There was also considerable work done in the matter of improving the Indian orchards during the year, and in this work they were assisted by the department in the supply of lime and sulphur solution which the Indians around Duncans, at Nanaimo, and on the Saanich peninsula, used to good advantage in spraying their trees, under the supervision of Mr. Tom Wilson, inspector of Indian orchards.

The Cowichan agency contains 20,120 acres in the reserves, or slightly less than 11¾ acres per head of population. During the past year about seven acres of the Cowichan Lake and Skutz reserves were surrendered for right of way purposes of the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company.

With the exception of the usual epidemics of colds and influenza during the winter months, the health of the Indians has been very good.

The morals of the Indians in this agency are not of the best. Considerable liquor again found its way to them, and the untimely death of three at least, can be attributed to the use of intoxicants. Two of these were killed by being run over on the railway track, and the third was burnt to death in a shack on the water front of Victoria harbour.

A pleasing ceremony took place at Duncans on November 5, 1912, when Frank Shepherd, Member of Parliament for the Nanaimo Riding, presented gold medals on behalf of the Dominion Government to three of the Cowichan Indians named William Tzouhalem, Donet Charlie and Bob Klutsohalem for their heroic conduct in the rescue of three passengers from the wreck of the steamer *Iroquois* which foundered off Sidney, B.C., on April 10, 1911.

Dominion Constable Thomas O'Connell, who is also truant officer for the Cowichan agency, has his headquarters at Nanaimo. He has done good work during the past year, his field of duty extending along the east coast of Vancouver island from Victoria to Nanaimo, the Saanich peninsula and adjacent islands upon which Indian reserves are situated. Various points on the mainland are also covered by him during certain seasons of the year. At the commencement of the fishing season in June he goes to the Fraser river to look after the welfare of the Indians, and stays there until they leave for the hop-fields at Chilliwack and Agassiz, to which places he also accompanies them. His chief duties at these centres of Indian employment are to look after the Indians from a moral standpoint, to see that they keep their camps in a clean and sanitary condition, and to suppress liquor traffic with the Indians. In all he has prosecuted 129 cases during the year, the classification of which is as follows:—

Supplying intoxicants to Indians	52
Indians in possession	10
Indians intoxicated	46
Cutting and wounding	2
Assault on Indians	5
White men having liquor on Indian reserves	3
Seduction	2
Selling liquor without a license	2
White men having liquor on Indian reserves	3

Of the 52 cases for supplying intoxicants to Indians, 35 were against white men, 2 against Chinese, 2 against American Indians, 7 against B.C. Indians, 5 against half-breeds, and 1 against Hindus.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

I inspected this agency during the months of November, 1912, and March, 1913. The agency office is established at Alert Bay, on Cormorant island, and Mr. W. M. Halliday is the Indian agent.

The Indian population this year will show a slight decrease from that of last year, the number of deaths exceeding those of the births by 23. The figures are: population, 1,186; number of births, 27; number of deaths, 50.

The sources of livelihood for the Indians are fishing, hunting, trapping and working in the logging camps. A considerable number of these Indians go to the canneries at Rivers inlet, in the Bella Coola agency, and remain there until September. The canneries at Alert Bay and on Quatsino sound also give employment to a number of them. At all of these places the Indians did very well last year, as there was a good run of salmon on the northern waters.

The reserves in this agency comprise 15,808 acres or approximately 12½ acres per head of population. There is very little land on these reserves fit for agricultural purposes, being mostly heavily timbered. At Cape Mudge, at the southern end of the agency, the Indians have been allowed to take the timber off a tract of land and intend, as soon as it is properly cleared of stumps, to put it in crop. This is the only attempt that has been made to improve any of the Indian lands in the agency.

The Indians on the whole did very little in the way of improving their houses during the past year, though on a few of the reserves new houses were observed. They have, though, in their spare time, turned their attention to the building of a great many fine canoes, also a few gasolene launches, in the manufacture of which they appear to be quite adept.

There was a slight epidemic of typhoid fever among the Knight Inlet Indians, resulting in the death of five or six of the band, otherwise the Indians throughout this agency have enjoyed fair health during the past year.

Judged by the white man's standard, the morals of the Indians of the Kwawkewlth agency are very low. Marriage, according to the Indian custom, is a general practice and very rarely are the marriage ties performed by the missionary. There has been a slight improvement in the matter of temperance, but this has been more the result of strict preventive measures being taken to keep the liquor away from the Indians than any action on their part to overcome their desire for intoxicants.

The potlatch, instead of being on the decrease in this agency, appears to be greatly on the increase, and very little improvement will be shown by the Indians in the way of elevating themselves along civilized lines as long as this pernicious custom is allowed to prevail.

Owing to a very heavy fall of snow during the past winter, a number of the Indian houses at Kingcome Inlet were entirely wrecked. Fortunately at the time, however, the Indians were at their winter quarters at Gwayasdums, and, consequently, no personal injury to the Indians resulted on account of the houses being demolished.

The attendance at the schools in this agency has shown a marked improvement during the latter part of the year.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

The agency office is situated at New Westminster and the staff consists of Mr. Peter Byrne, Indian agent, and Miss Molloy, clerk and stenographer. I paid several visits to this office during the past year and always found that Agent Byrne had his work well in hand, though the amount of correspondence dealt with is large and considerable time is taken up on regular visits to his Indians.

The population of this agency will show a diminution of only four, being 2,401 this year as against 2,405 for last year. The number of deaths was 96 and births 92 as compared with 112 deaths and 89 births for the previous year.

The Indians obtain a livelihood by farming, fishing, hunting, hop-picking, working at canneries, saw-mills and also as farm and general labourers. The Indian women also earn considerable money by the sale of baskets.

On the whole the health of the Indians in this agency has been very good during the past year. Mild cases of small-pox broke out at Chilliwack in August and at Semiahmoo in December last, but owing to prompt action being taken by Indian Agent Byrne and the medical authorities, in both cases a strict quarantine was enforced and the disease effectively stamped out without any fatal results.

The run of salmon last year was not so large and the Indians did not make very much money, though high prices were paid for the fish caught. The Indian women working at the canneries fared the worst, as their employment was only intermittent. On the other hand a good deal of money was made by the Indians at the hop-fields, where the crop was unprecedentedly heavy and good weather prevailing during the whole of the picking season, which occupied practically the whole of the month of September.

The amount of land contained in the reserves of this agency is 35,342 acres, which allows of about 14½ acres per head. Of this land, such as is available for agriculture, the Indians make very good use. At Chilliwack, Katzie, Langley, Whonnock and on other reserves along the Lower Fraser river, the Indians have very good farms and orchards. Owing to unfavourable weather during the harvesting season a considerable portion of the hay crop was spoiled. In roots, vegetables and fruits, however, their crops were first-class. At the New Westminster Exhibition 300 entries were made by the Indians of the Lower Fraser last fall and they again carried off a large number of awards. In all 30 firsts and 22 second prizes were received, amounting to $130 in cash. I am of the opinion that it would further advance the work of agriculture and horticulture among the Indians if the department could see its way clear to assist in defraying the expenses of conveying Indian exhibits to those fairs, which make a special feature of having a display of the product of Indian farms.

The Indians have also done a lot of good work in their orchards during the past year, as a result of the able instructions given to them by Mr. Tom Wilson, Inspector of Indian orchards. Old trees have been cut out and replaced by new ones. A great amount of pruning has also been done and spraying has been regularly attended to. At Sechelt a large number of new trees were planted last fall and are all doing well. In order that the Indians may obtain the best possible price for their fruit products, it is necessary that they should first learn how to have their fruit properly packed, and in order that this result might be achieved, it would be advisable that Indians should attend the packing schools which are periodically held throughout the province under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

Generally speaking, the moral conduct of the Indians of this agency has been good during the past year. Their keen desire for intoxicants has proved their undoing in a great many instances, for they will take liquor when or how they can. The advent of the gasolene launch has of late proved a means of easy supply of liquor to the Indians, and much trouble to the agent. A number of convictions have been obtained this year against white men engaged in this nefarious traffic.

During the month of September, 1912, the chiefs representing practically all the coast Indians, presented His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught with an address of welcome at North Vancouver. They also built a large and magnificent arch composed entirely of Indian canoes, paddles and other Indian handiwork, in honour of his visit. His Royal Highness gave the Indians a kind reception, good advice and encouragement, which they highly appreciated, and no doubt his kind words will have a beneficial effect upon them.

Owing to the unusual severity of the weather during the past winter, the Indians of the coast have experienced considerable hardships and it has been necessary for the agent to issue much more relief than would have been the case had weather conditions been more favourable.

Very little, if any, advance was shown last year in the matter of the Indians improving their habitations.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

I visited this agency in the months of May, 1912 and January, 1913. Mr. A. W. Neill, who for the past ten years has held the position of Indian agent at Alberni, resigned on December 31, 1912, and was succeeded by Mr. Chas. A. Cox, who for a number of years was chief provincial constable of the Alberni district.

As Mr. Cox's duties as constable brought him in close touch with the Indians, he was enabled, besides becoming acquainted with them personally, to gain a thorough knowledge of the west coast Indian language. He, therefore, should make a first-class Indian agent.

As the office work of this agency has of late been very heavy, it was found necessary to add a clerk to the staff, and Miss Grace Cox was appointed on January 1, last. This will allow of the Indian agent spending more time travelling amongst the Indians of the west coast than it had been possible to do in the past.

There appears to have been a heavy decrease in population among the west coast Indians during the past year, the number of births being only 50 as against 152 deaths, with 12 cases of migration into other agencies. The population thus falls this year to 1,805 as compared with 1,919 for the previous year.

During the summer months these Indians earn considerable money by fishing and working at the canneries at Rivers Inlet, Clayoquot, Howchucklesit and the Fraser river where they remain until the middle of August, and then proceed to the hop fields at Chilliwack, Agassiz, and in the neighbouring state of Washington.

There are 10,062 acres of land in the reserves of the West Coast agency or slightly over 5½ acres per head of population. The land outside of the villages is covered with heavy timber, and, with the exception of at Alberni, no attempt has been made to clear it up for agricultural purposes. At the latter place, however, there is some good cleared land upon which the Indians grow wild hay and a few vegetables. The Indians of this agency could not be classified as agricultural Indians, their reserves being used only for the purpose of hunting and trapping. In the various villages a few small gardens are found in which are grown small quantities of general garden truck.

Much disappointment has been expressed by the West Coast Indians that nothing has yet been done in the matter of compensating those interested in the sealing industry, the cessation of which was enforced on account of the Pelagic Sealing Treaty of 1911. The closing down of this industry has taken from a number of the Indians a means of employment from which they had in the past derived considerable revenue, and they feel that they are entitled to the same consideration as regards compensation as are the owners of vessels or white seal hunters.

The Iwachis reserve, on the Alberni canal, six miles west of Port Alberni, containing 26 acres, was surrendered by the Tsechart tribe early in the present year. This land is to be used by the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company as their deep water terminals for their Island railway. The Indians made very little use of this reserve in the past except at certain seasons of the year, when a few of them camped there for fishing purposes.

Throughout the agency the Indians have a very fair class of habitations, which are for the most part kept in a clean and comfortable condition.

There have been several deaths by drowning among the Indians during the year, some of these being accidental, but the greater proportion can be traced to the use of intoxicating liquors. On the whole, however, their morals have been somewhat improved, and there have not been so many cases of drunkenness as were reported in former years.

Your obedient servant,

W. E. DITCHBURN,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM,
OTTAWA, May 17, 1913.

The SECRETARY,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the report of Mr. Tom Wilson on the work that has been carried on by him under my direction during the year ended March 31, 1913, in caring for the Indian orchards in British Columbia under the appropriation made for this work.

As in previous years, most of our work has been carried out in the orchards of those Indians who through absence, ignorance, or inability have failed to carry out the elementary principles of orchard practice, thereby rendering their properties a serious menace to the orchards of neighbouring setttlers. On the other hand, it is most gratifying to be able to record, as detailed by our officer in his report, the progress which the Indians on certain of the reserves are making in orcharding as evinced by the highly commended exhibits they have made of their fruit.

We have been able to render assistance in the way of purchasing suitable varieties of young trees to replace old trees which we had caused to be destroyed, and to plant new areas prepared for fruit-growers. The necessity of assistance in this regard is evinced by the large numbers of useless trees and wrong varieties which many of the Indians have been persuaded into purchasing from unscrupulous agents.

The educational work which Mr. Wilson is able to carry on through the medium of the Indian schools cannot be overestimated. The interest in this work and the evidences of its practical results indicate that such work forms one of the most effective means we have of attaining the objects which our work has in view.

I have, &c.,

C. GORDON HEWITT,
Dominion Entomologist.

EXHIBIT BY
INDIAN WOMEN
of the FRASER VALLEY
R. A. & I. SOC.
NEW WESTMINSTER
OCT. 1912.

Vancouver, B.C., March 31, 1913.

Dr. Gordon Hewitt,
Dominion Entomologist,
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my sixth annual report of work carried out in connection with the Indian orchards in British Columbia.

The fruit crop was on the whole above the average, but prices ruled low for British Columbia. As we have now fruit-canning establishments in different parts of the province, the Indians and others are enabled to find a market for their fruits, even though it is not of a quality that could be packed and put on the open market. In cases of this kind apples are usually put up in sacks and sent in. About $20 per ton is the average price obtained. Strawberries, raspberries and other small fruits are sent in buckets provided by the canneries, and these secured good prices. In addition, many of the Indians have made themselves good apple-packers and put their fruit on the market in competition with the white settlers. One Indian of my acquaintance sold 400 boxes of apples in Merrit; next year he intends to have his name on his boxes the same as the law demands from white growers.

Some very good exhibits were sent in to the Westminster Exhibition from different parts of the Fraser valley, notably Langley, Katsee, Tsawassin and the different reserves around Chilliwack. The Indian exhibits attracted a good deal of notice at the exhibition; but, as they were cramped for space, they did not show to the best advantage. Next year we hope to have this remedied. I have a very good prospect of an exhibit being sent down from Kamloops agency. Mr. Smith, the agent, brought down some very excellent fruit and vegetables from his neighbourhood, but they were shown in the district exhibit and not under the particular class set aside for the Indians.

I am glad to say that with the exception of the district directly adjacent to the international boundary, and part of the Delta, the orchards in British Columbia suffered very little from the attacks of the tent caterpillars during the past summer. In the above named districts, however, these were again very destructive. The 'worms' were simply swarming over fences, and where doors or windows were open would enter dwellings and other buildings. A good deal of damage was done to prunes, cherries and pears by the budmoths and some of the leaf-rollers, but these were partially stopped by the timely use of arsenical sprays.

Owing to the rather damp weather that prevailed during most of the summer, we did not have very much trouble with the green aphis, but cutworms prevailed in different parts of the province from Alberni, near the west coast of the island, to Lillooet, on the Fraser, up through the dry belt and on into the Kootenay country. These did very little damage to fruit-trees, but they cut off such things as cabbages, tomatoes, onions, &c., and many of the Indians came to me for advice as to how to prevent the attacks. Some of the crops had to be planted three times.

I have again visited most of the Indian industrial and boarding schools, and instruction has been carried on as in former years, and seems to be resulting in considerable benefit. I have now got some very excellent pruners among the boys, at Sechelt, St. Mary's Mission, and Sardis, and they also know how to prepare the spraying materials and how to apply them.

As more interest is now being taken by some of the Indian agents in the welfare of ex-pupils of the different schools, and as some of them, especially in the interior of the province, have expressed the wish to make a business of agriculture and horticulture, it was recommended that I be authorized to purchase 600 trees for four ex-pupils of the Kamloops industrial school. These have been ordered; but on account of the inclement weather that has prevailed, they have not yet been sent up. The

land, however, I have been assured by the Indian agent, has all been prepared, and will be planted out as soon as weather conditions permit. This will be an experiment which, if successful, may help in the solution of the problem of what is to become of the young Indians. A number of other trees have been bought for the Indians in different parts, as for instance 305 people in the Fraser valley, to make up for trees that I had to cut out and destroy, 300 for the Indians of the Jervis Inlet bands (these were recommended by Mr. Byrne, the Indian agent), and also 140 for the Homalco bands, which Mr. Byrne also recommended. Mr. Graham, the Lytton agent, was authorized to spend $50 on trees for an Indian in his agency who had his orchard frozen some years ago and so lost a large part of his living, as he had been in the habit of selling from $200 to $300 worth of fruit from his place.

A number of trees, shrubs and small fruits were sent up to the Nass agency, some of which I saw had been planted at Metlakatla and were doing well.

The trees that were supplied to the Cultus Lake and Capilano Indians, to make up for the damage done by washing away of the banks by the rivers, were planted, and in such positions as to obviate all chance of a similar occurrence in the future.

The Chilliwack Indians have, as usual, done well during the past season. Crops were good, orchard as well as field crops, but prices have ruled low—potatoes sold there two weeks ago for $1.25 per ton; this, of course, was at a forced sale and did not belong to an Indian. The orchards have all been fairly well cleaned up and the two spray pumps have been at work whenever the weather would permit. I arranged with Harry Stewart, the chief of the Squa band, to run the pump in his own neighbourhood.

I am gradually having the old orchards cut out and in a few years I hope to have them pretty well renewed.

The Langley people I am glad to say did not suffer so much as I expected from caterpillars, as partly from timely spraying and partly from parasitism, the pest disappeared. Their crops were good, and I think they are rather prosperous.

The Katsee and Bonsons Landing Indians are doing well and keep their places in good order. Their small fruits gave good crops last season. They have a spray pump there, which they make good use of.

The Whonock people, though a small band, are doing very well, and one or two of them have model orchards.

Matsqui, I am sorry to say, has again fallen off. They cut down a lot of their old useless trees, but most of them are still lying where they fell. There are only a few of the band left. The old chief, however, sold a good deal of fruit to the cannery last season.

The Scowlitz men are doing very well, and a good deal of land has been cleared and made ready for the plough. Since the big saw-mill closed down, they are perforce going back to the land. There are some good orchards on the reserve, but I had to have one old place entirely cut down and uprooted. They were supplied with a spray pump, which they made good use of.

The reserves in the neighbourhood of Ruby Creek have as usual been taken good care of, and very good crops resulted, but unfortunately most of the owners went off to Agassiz and Chilliwack to the hop-picking, and on their return found most of their apples had been stolen by passers-by. On the opposite side of the river at St. Elmo, the Indians had large crops of prunes; but, as the variety is poor (the French prune), they had very little sale for their produce. The apple crop was good, and, as there was a good deal of railway construction going on in that vicinity, these found a ready market.

Only one visit was paid to the Lilloet district, and the reserves were all visited between that point and Lytton. I found that on the whole progress is being made, but with very few exceptions, the varieties that have been planted are extremely poor. No pest of any kind was noted, except cutworms, among the ground crops.

The Lytton Indians at Spapium and Nakia are now beginning to take a little more interest in their places. Some trees have been ordered to help in replacing those killed by frost some years ago. A large number of the Indians have been working on the construction of the Canadian Northern railway, so that a good deal of the farming devolves on the women folk.

The Cisco reserves have been visited, but the orchards there are small, and there is only enough raised for the use of the owners.

On the Thompson river from Gladwin up to Spatsum, there are a number of small isolated orchards, which, however, carry a very high quality of fruit. One man at Touetee sold over 300 boxes.

Several visits were paid to the Okanagan Indians. They had bumper crops at Penticton and also Osoyoos, though some of them were apt to lose heart at the small prices that prevailed. Only a few of them know as yet how to pack their fruit, as they have been able up to the present to dispose of their apples in bulk. Cherries, however, found a ready market, even when taken to town in pails or baskets. One man told me that he thought that there was more money in putting up hay, as he could sell that loose at $25 per ton.

The Spallumcheen Indians are making good progress, and a spray pump was sent to them, which I have taught them to use. They have been victimized in the past by unscrupulous tree-peddlers; some trees came into bearing for the first time last season, which did not turn out to be the varieties represented. I have warned them against practices of that kind. The Indian (Big Louis) who owns the best orchard on the reserve has become blind, and, unless some one takes his orchard in hand, it will go to waste. The hay and other crops were good, and one of the band had been experimenting with alfalfa, which turned out a great success.

At the head of the Okanagan lakes are part of the Nkmaplix band. They have excellent hay and farming lands,and a few of them have small orchards, which carry good fruit, but they do not sell any of it.

Several visits were paid to the Indians of the Similkameen, and very good progress is being made there. They have now three sprayers, and are very anxious to become up to date. The only pest that bothers very much in that very dry country is green aphis, and that can usually be kept in control. Several of the new orchards began to come to bearing during last season, and the fruit was of high quality. These Indians have never asked for spraying material, as they seem to prefer buying it themselves when they see their white neighbours at work. They can obtain all the supplies in their own neighbourhood.

On Vancouver Island the Songhees on their new reserve near Esquimalt have put out some small new orchards averaging about an acre each. Some of them came to me for advice as to varieties and management. The land on the reserve is most of it very fine, and the places are kept very tidy.

The orchards around Duncan, Somenos, Quamichan, Comeakin, Klemklemalitz and Koksilla have had a good deal of work done on them, and some of them compare favourably with those of their white neighbours.

The orchards on the Saanich reserve have as usual been well looked to. On account of the close proximity to Victoria and the fact that the electric railway is now running through that district, and the great influx of settlers that is taking place, we are forced to take more than usual care with that neighbourhood. The Indians, however, are on the whole a fairly careful people and take a good deal of interest in their farms. They had pretty good crops last year, and may be said to be prosperous.

The band at Nanaimo are doing well and look after their places. They have a spray pump, which they make good use of under the able supervision of the chief, Louis Good, who himself is a good farmer. What may be considered as their town residence, that is, the rancheree in and adjacent to the city of Nanaimo, I am sorry to

say is very much neglected. Most of the men work out either at the coal mines or about the shipping, and the consequence is that the surroundings are left to grow up in weeds such as burdocks, thistles, &c.

By request of Mr. Tyson, inspector for the Northwest Inspectorate, I paid a visit to part of that territory last September. I was not able to visit the whole district, but saw part of the Nass agency in the neighbourhood of Metlakatla. I found the trees and shrubs which had been sent up there the previous summer had been carefully planted and cared for. There are no orchards to mention. I saw a few cherry and plum trees, which were healthy and free from pests. Small fruits, such as raspberries, strawberries, currants and gooseberries, do well, though they are very late. I picked ripe raspberries when I was there.

I was able at the same time to accompany Mr. T. Deasy, the agent from the Queen Charlotte agency, when we paid a visit to both bands of Indians who are under his charge. I found them to be most progressive and very prosperous, but I do not think it would be advisable to thrust agriculture on them. They are fishermen and expert seamen, but they will take a long time to make good farmers. The land belonging to Skidegate band is nearly all very hilly and covered with heavy timber. The Masset Indians have on the whole more flat and rolling land, but a great deal of it is swampy muskeg and will require a lot of work in the way of draining and sweetening up with lime to make it produce. When this is done, however, I think these islands will grow the commoner kind of vegetables to supply the neighbouring mainland with all they require. A few of the Indians, profiting by the good example set them by their good friend, the Rev. Mr. Hogan, and their agent, Mr. Deasy, cultivate little garden patches where they grow some potatoes and other vegetables. I sent a few Japanese walnut-trees which I had raised myself up to the agency for an experiment. If they do well, I hope to have other things tried.

We have our spray pumps at the following points:

2 at Chilliwack,	2 at Saanich,
1 at Katsee,	2 at Nanaimo,
1 at Scowlitz,	1 at St.Mary's Mission,
1 at St. Elmo,	1 at Ohamiel,
1 at Spulamacheen,	1 at Sechelt,
1 at Penticton,	1 at Duncan,
1 at Spallumcheen,	1 at Larkin,
1 at Kootenay,	1 at the repair shop,
1 at Alberni,	1 at North Vancouver.

In conclusion I have to thank the different inspectors and agents for very hearty co-operation in my work. I have also experienced very timely assistance from some of the principals of the Indian schools, and sometimes from the Indians themselves; but on account of the unsettled state of their minds at present over their land affairs, we have had to combat the suspicion that exists in many of their minds regarding the means that are being taken to improve their condition.

I have, &c.,

T. WILSON,

Inspector of Indian Orchards.

REPORT

OF

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER

REPORT OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER

OTTAWA, July 3, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to transmit my ninth annual report as Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Indian Affairs, being for the year 1912-13.

A careful review of the reports of the medical officers of the many bands throughout Canada shows the remarkable degree of immunity from diseases of the acute contagious class, and indeed of most diseases of a constitutional character.

As remarked in my report for last year: 'The general absence of wide-spread outbreaks of acute contagious diseases which has marked the health condition of the Indian bands throughout Canada during the past year, serves to emphasize the influence of the now wide-spread sanitary knowledge under which the population of Canada as a whole lives, and remembering the yearly increasing contact between the people of the several Indian bands and of the settlements surrounding the many reserves, this fact indicates with equal precision the adoption more and more as the years go by, by them of the manners and customs of the white people and the unconscious assimilation of the ideas and practices of civilized communities.'

Thus small-pox has appeared in a mild form in only two or three instances, one in British Columbia in the Squala band, near the United States border, another near the Big River lumber camp in Saskatchewan. Doubtless, however, owing to the existence of vaccination and prompt isolation, the outbreak was limited in each to almost first cases.

Measles was reported by medical officers from a number of districts, but was generally of a mild character. It is important to remember, however, in view of the presence of scrofula in many bands, that a disease like measles too frequently through bronchitis arouses dormant tubercular disease. Such cases occurred in outbreaks in Port Simpson and Hazelton districts in British Columbia, and among the Haidas on Vancouver Island. Outbreaks were also reported farther east in bands in Manitoba, as in those at Fisher River and Kenora.

Diphtheria was reported in only two or three instances and was quickly limited by isolation and antitoxin almost to the first cases. Cases occurred on the Six Nations reserve and amongst the Algonquins near Indian Chute in Northern Ontario.

Scarlet fever was almost wholly absent throughout the whole year. It appeared, however, at 80 Mile post in British Columbia and at Lacrosse, Sask. Chicken-pox was reported in bands near Battleford, while whooping cough broke out in several bands and as usual was marked by much accompanying broncho-pneumonia and resulted in several deaths. Erysipelas occurred in one or two instances.

Studying the monthly returns of the medical officers of different bands, one finds especially prevalent cases being treated on account of dyspepsia, rheumatism, eczema, &c., while grippe is sure to dominate reports during the winter and spring. Intestinal and skin parasites are frequently reported upon, and when physicians are located near bands where their attendance is obtainable readily, it is a common remark on reports that many treatments are asked for and given, bottles of medicine being constantly demanded. These monthly or quarterly reports usually so barren of interest of any special kind, need only be glanced over in order to make one feel that so wide-spread is tuberculosis or scrofula that its constant presence has almost ceased to excite any surprise or alarm. The medical officer who makes the annual trip to the McKenzie River

district mentions it again and again in his reports on different posts as being practically the only disease he encountered, while almost every family is seemingly affected. Thus it is found at Fort McPherson, Fort Hope, Fort Resolution and so on. Similarly reports from the west coast note its presence at Port Simpson, Metlakatla, Hazelton, &c., while interior centres like Fort George on the Upper Fraser, Kamloops in the interior, and all the lower Fraser reserves report this one disease as the chief cause of the abnormal mortality present in these bands. Similarly its presence is noted in the bands around Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipeg, and in all the bands about Lake of the Woods and Kenora agency. Eastward we find it prevalent amongst the Indians of Treaty 9, in Northern Ontario, and likewise dominating all diseases in the bands on Lake Huron from the Garden River band at the Sault to the Christian Islands to the south.

If one were to be content with the generally satisfactory terms of the reports of the Indian agents, he would have the comfortable sensation of seeing a large population of over 100,000 aboriginal residents of Canada living on their reserves as wards of government, their wants ever receiving most paternal attention one by one passing happily away in a ripe old age to the happy hunting grounds of their forefathers westward in the land of the setting sun. I would that we could say that the main facts were in any degree in keeping with this dream of Arcadian simplicity and happiness; and, indeed, when we recognize the stolid and uncomplaining natures of these Indian people, one can readily deceive himself in the belief that it is all true. In order, however, that we may judge the situation with some degree of accuracy, we must examine the following mortality table of the bands of the several provinces during the past year:—

TABLE showing the Births and Deaths per thousand by provinces of the returns received from 333 bands for year 1912-13.

Province.	No. of Bands.	Population 1912-13.	Births.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
Nova Scotia	20	2,116	85	40	78	36
New Brunswick	18	1,735	42	24	27	15
Prince Edward Island	2	292	11	37	16	54
Quebec	13	7,508	267	35	262	35
Ontario	22	16,884	440	20	355	21
(Six Nations)		4,564	116	25	59	13
Manitoba	60	9,945	370	37	305	30
Saskatchewan	42	5,761	245	42	165	28
Alberta	20	5,677	183	32	164	29
British Columbia	136	15,264	553	36	610	40

Owing to lack of the monthly statistics of 'Deaths by Causes,' I am unable to accurately fix the chief causes of the above abnormal mortality; but the facts as gathered in two or three special investigations by myself, and the general absence in monthly reports of any other adequate cause of mortality point to one persistently recurring cause—*tuberculosis*. It may be remembered that in several of my early reports, I remarked my surprise at the very general absence of constitutional venereal disease in the reports of the local medical officers. A review of this year's reports emphasizes this once more, and, as there are no social reasons why such diseases, if existing, should not be reported, it can only be said that such absence reflects much credit on both the Indians of the reserves and on the population surrounding them. Indeed only in one instance, and that in the reserves contiguous to a railway town, is the complaint made of the prevalence of such disease and points with accuracy to the means of this introduction when present. With the

exit of the railway construction gangs, it is to be hoped that such outbreaks will be for the most part temporary.

Reverting to the facts set forth in three special investigations amongst the bands on the Georgian bay, taken together with the universally reported cases of scrofula of the neck, bones, and joints, of pulmonary tuberculosis, pleurisy and chronic bronchitis, all supplemented by figures giving the total abnormal death-rate, I am convinced that such reports represent, whether in the attitude of mind of medical officers, of Indian agents or of the officers of the department generally, the common belief which has marked that of society at large until recent years, as to the inevitable presence of disease amongst men, as to its more or less incurable character, as to the limited allotted span of human life, and as to unavoidable death as the logical termination of an organism whose work and functions as a part of organized society have been fulfilled and are ended. Such an attitude has been so natural during over one hundred years of Indian administration that we have become accustomed to its existence and acquiesced in its continuance and in practice have maintained that what has proved, whether in Europe or America, within the last few years a veritable renaissance of the social conscience in regard to physical and moral evils in civilized societies is not in practice applicable to the Indians of our reservations. In order to be fair with the situation, therefore, we must endeavour by comparison to realize the actual social quality of life in such a population. Compared with the well ordered life of an old organized town, it would utterly fail; illustrated by the civic progress of the newest town on the prairie, which imagines itself the last new centre and the inheritor of every new element tending to social and civic betterment, ordinarily such would seem ridiculous. Yet even by illustration from actual cases, we can very readily see that the actual differences are wholly of degree and not of kind; that bands of Indians may be found quite as progressive as many white communities and as moral and more so than the aggregation which goes to make up a new mining or railway town or the slum areas of many of our modern cities.

If in any particular instance of social evolution we seek to measure its quality or extent, we find at once, whether in the purely material, physical or moral sphere, that it is in proportion to the applied educated social conscience as regards the possible needs of any community that we are to judge of the actual advances made. In the particular individual case it would mean that a flat prairie town built upon the clay must be drained in order to lower ground water and make house-building possible; while in the absence of local springs water may have to be brought miles from the nearest lakes or other reservoir.

Again, if it be the case of a special outbreak of disease, social action would be immediately taken to isolate and vaccinate as against small-pox or diphtheria; while permanent or temporary hospitals would be established for the general welfare of the community. The community does these things, because it knows to-day that it is possible to prevent; that it pays materially and vitally to suppress disease, and hence it exerts itself in the several particular matters. Again in the moral sphere its clergy and the better class of the community simply dictate limited licenses or prohibition to control drinking habits and vice, and such are enforced forthwith and become effective agents of social advancement. Now, except in the most exceptional instances as that of the File Hills Colony or other cases where isolated bands have been under the special influence of some practical, clergyman or superior Indian agent or even school teacher, such influences have been exerted too often to a very partial extent amongst those who have the oversight of the Indian bands, and as a result of this inertia, due to the absence of some definite personality permeating the whole life, physical, intellectual and moral of a band, we have seen with the absence of results the band blaming the agents and other officers, these again blaming the department.

Acting under instructions, I visited in May, 1911, a Chippewa band on the Christian Islands, owing to the reported great prevalence of tuberculosis. I made a careful inspection and reported results regarding twenty-four families. The report states:—

'The actual social advancement is most accurately estimated by the total births and deaths in relation to the population of the band. Taking 270 as the population, the total births returned were three in the census of 1911, or 11·1 per thousand, while the deaths were 7 or 26 per thousand, or making an annual decrease of 15 per thousand. The deaths were due in every instance to tuberculosis and ranged from five years to sixty. The remarkable absence of a death from any other cause while showing the relative freedom from other types of disease amongst Indians, remarked upon by me again and again, seems to accentuate the really lamentable situation due to tuberculosis causing deaths in a single year at the rate of 26 per thousand. Fifteen persons are reported as at present sick from some form of tuberculosis.'

After pointing out that the three islands of this reserve include some 20,000 acres of splendid hardwood and that with some 75 allotments there were only 11,000 acres cleared and 500 roughly cultivated, the report dealing especially with suggestions for renovating the old log huts in which nearly all lived in the village at the steamer landing, points out that it is plain they cannot give close attention to the farms, these being only 25 acres to each family who are farming at all, leaving more than half the population who have done little or nothing.

The report concludes with recommendations regarding the repair to the school, the renovation of some houses and the vacating of others, suggestions regarding driven wells proved easily possible, and lays most stress upon the developing of means of getting these people back to the land and discouraging their present shiftless habits of fishing, lumbering, &c. The local agent, an experienced agriculturalist, was especially encouraged by my views regarding the best direction in which to direct their efforts towards progress. The report contains suggestions to be worked out by the local agent practically. I visited the reserve a year later, and found that of that which had been advised only a few floors badly laid with green lumber in several of the old cottages had been carried out, but the same overcrowding persisted and the same absence of any movement of the Indians to the land. It will be noted that all this is on an island whose natives have been under Christian tutelage for over two hundred and fifty years.

In 1906, after several reports, I succeeded in getting established on the Wayway-seecappo reserve, near Birtle, a tent hospital. Fortunately an unusually good nurse was secured and for two years an inestimable amount of good to the Indians of this agency was the result. Without, however, my knowledge or advice, this hospital was removed in 1910 and placed on the grounds of the Birtle boarding school, and since that time almost all the expenditure connected with it has been upon some 36 children of the school. In a special report asked for last June I found that for a total of 478 in the bands of the agency only 46 seem to have been treated in the hospital apart from the school children, of whom 119 were in the hospital during a period of 16 months. The mortality rate of the whole band shows the influence of education due to hospital teaching, as the death-rate is given as 18·8 per 1,000.

In 1909 I suggested that I should try to get the Six Nations to co-operate in erecting a tent hospital on their reserve for tuberculosis. In this I succeeded and secured a very complete hospital equipment, which has proved not only a direct benefit to a considerable number of persons during the past several years, but has been a centre of education for the whole band. The department, however, decided to close this hospital. Perhaps, however, there ought to be some consolation to me in recalling what some of its benefits have been by noting that the decrease in deaths on the reserve since 1905·6 has been as follows:—

	Population.	Deaths per 1,000.	Births.
1906-7	4,286	18·2	29·2
1907-8	4,236	30·6	20·5
1908-9	4,275	11·9	26·4
1909-10	4,402	19·9	45·2
1910-11	4,466	14·8	25·3
1911-12	4,510	17·0	23·9
1912-13	4,564	12·9	25·4

The comparison of these death-rates for these several years is both interesting and instructive, illustrating the much reduced mortality of this large and progressive band, and is most creditable to the medical officer and to the nursing staff of the hospital aided by the district nurse.

I had the good fortune to spend a day in the Department of Indian Affairs in Washington last autumn and obtained much information of value both to myself and to the department. It is a source of unusual pleasure to know that there is being shown an intense energy and activity in the Medical Health Department of that service and that the methods which are being rapidly carried into effect and put into practice are in detail almost exactly what, as my past annual reports show, have been recommended by myself to be put in operation amongst the bands on the several reserves in Canada. For the information of the department I cannot do better than reproduce here the minutes made by me at that time:—

MEMORANDUM OF MEDICAL SERVICE OF THE U. S. BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Under Hon. N. Fisher, Minister of Interior, Washington.

1. There are in the United States 320,000 Indians, of whom about 100,000 in Oklahoma and Indian Territory have become enfranchised, but their lands are held under the supervision of the Department for twenty-five years from date of enfranchisement when full control will be given; there are, however, many lands released within this period to Indians under what is termed the competency board.

2. There are from 600 to 700 contract physicians located on or near the various reserves, commonly paid fees for work done, but on several of the larger reserves permanent physicians are employed; for instance, there are three on the Pine Ridge reservation for 7,000 Indians spread over an area of 70 by 100 miles. On the Rosebud river in Dakota there are two for bands spread over from 50 to 60 miles square area. The initial salary for these is $1,600 with residence.

3. There have been increasingly employed sanitary visitors whom they call field matrons, about 60 such are employed under one general inspecting matron. They do not seem to have been organized and no general definite instructions have been issued. They are paid from $600 to $700 per annum.

4. During the past year a grant of $60,000 was set apart for special medical investigations conducted by medical officers appointed under the Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Russell, especially with regard to tuberculosis and trachoma. The Minister has passed on to Congress a recommendation for a grant of $400,000 for special work during the coming year, especially with reference to tuberculosis

and Dr. Russell hopes to have fifty more all-time medical officers appointed to this work. The past year's work showed some fifty per cent of cases of trachoma existing in the Indians of the South West Plains, while many were found in Northern Indians as well.

5. The Department has at present two sanatoria, one in Idaho, and one at Phoenix, Arizona, both have specially trained medical superintendents and have proved that it is quite possible to have Indian patients come long distances for treatment. There are at present one hundred patients at Fort Lawai, Idaho, with 30 on waiting list. They have been gathered from twenty-two tribes, some as far away as Oklahoma. There are fifty patients at Phoenix, where the climate is specially favourable. Special treatment is carried out in these places, the Idaho institution having a medical officer, three nurses, a matron, a school teacher, a farmer, a laundryman, gardener, dairyman, an engineer, and office staff. Patients are treated on screened open air verandahs, sleeping there; while the children have school in the open air. Special medical treatment is given as required. The Department pays all expenses of the institution.

6. A full discussion of the needs of the work was had with Dr. Russell, who before his appointment as Chief Medical Officer, was for seven years a permanent physician living on the reserves. The recommendations which he makes for the immediate future for the work of his Bureau are:—

(*a*) The appointment of four supervising physicians as inspectors over different districts with one chief inspector. These officers will inspect, supervise and direct the work of the present contract physician, as well as permanent physician on the reserve. No detailed instructions have yet been issued by the Chief Medical Officer.

(*b*) The present contract physicians, who are mostly attendants upon the children at boarding and industrial schools, will be entailed to do more special work, while the Indians of the various reserves will be encouraged to employ the services of local practising physicians.

(*c*) A grant of $100,000, for a general sanatorium in New Mexico is being asked for both for the treatment of initial and chronic cases to lessen dangers of infection on reserve.

(*d*) More money is to be provided for more permanent physicians and more nurses and sanitary visitors. It is hoped to have the initial salary for all permanent men at least $1,600, with residence.

(*e*) It is intended to have a Central Pathological Laboratory established for investigation of disease among the Indians.

(*f*) There are now five dentists permanently employed going from school to school, each is paid $1,500 and living allowance.

(*g*) At present there are three special eye physicians employed and two more being appointed to visit the reserves and treat trachoma and other eye diseases. A nurse attends with each and is paid from $800 to $1,000. These specialists are paid $1,800 and living allowances and give special instructions to local physicians.

(*h*) The present work of the Department costs some $350,000 and all the special work is paid for out of direct departmental grants, but many of the contract physicians are paid out of band funds.

In a study of the returns made at the census enumeration of the Indian population in 1911 the population was shown to be 104,956 in all the bands in Canada. The increase of births over deaths was further shown to be 354 or about $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% per thousand of population, this being little more than one-fifth of the natural increase in any white community in Canada. From what has been already stated, as to the relative freedom

of the Indian people from ordinary diseases, it is plain, inasmuch as the birth-rate in most bands is quite normal, that the very slow increase in population is directly due to the one cause, tuberculosis. Of course it is well to remember that there are in all Canada some 650 bands averaging about 150 persons and that many variations may exist in what may be called natural advantages due to climate, soil, locality, &c.; but what has long been observed is that there has also been a measure of social advancement in the band, no matter where located, which has most accurately measured the mortality rates.

To indicate, once more, however, the necessary steps which must be taken if we are to seriously lessen the high mortality rates shown in a previous table, I may summarize the measures which are urgently demanded.

Housing of Indians.—None can read the account by Catlin, of his life amongst the tribes on the Missouri during the first third of the last century, without being struck by the simplicity of the housing of the Mandans and other people, and by the absence of disease amongst them, if we are to judge of this by the absence of reference to conditions of ill health and disease. We recognize that such conditions were normal for the Indians and now know how fatal their concentration on the reserves and their residence in the huts supplied for them by government has been both in the United States and in Canada. But the house to-day has come and will remain, and our task is, how to make it habitable and health-giving. No single step in this direction is possible until the present log hut is enlarged or replaced by a house with at least a kitchen, a living-room and several bed-rooms. To allow the old shacks now existing on so many reserves to remain longer is simply to put a premium on the general increase of tuberculosis, the type of disease especially due to house congestion, overcrowding and infection. Any information in the shape of a circular or pamphlet should have diagrams of houses showing simple methods of lighting, ventilation and disposal of house wastes. Of course, to carry out all this work may imply some financial assistance, but the increasing value of many reserves makes it quite possible to raise loans for just this class of improvement.

Instructions re water supply, sewage disposal, &c.—As a part of this improvement in housing, education regarding the proper location and the construction of wells should be given, and especially illustrations showing how earth closets and septic tanks may be constructed, and how house refuse and garbage may be disposed of.

Sanitary Visiting.—Of equal importance is the adoption of some method for seeing that such improvements are initiated and completed. Nothing is so likely to give immediate benefits in this matter as the appointment of district sanitary visitors. These in a large number of small bands can, and ought to, be the female school teachers appointed definitely for this work, and supplied with instructions adequate for their guidance. To this end I here insert a copy of a circular supplied by me to the department some months ago.

Health Circular B.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, November 26, 1912.

Memorandum of Instructions for Sanitary Visiting to Teachers and District Sanitary Visitors.

The Circular of Instructions to Agents and Medical Officers herewith inclosed will serve as a guide to you in your work so far as the sanitation of the house and premises of Indian families is concerned, and you will give all the matters therein set forth your special attention.

1. As, however, much of the ill health grows out of overcrowding in the small houses of the Indian people, you will make a close study of this matter. Wherever more than two persons occupy house space less than 10 x 10 x 10 feet for each person, the matter must be noted in your report to the Indian Agent or to the Department, as the case may be, and you will use every means to have meanwhile the mode of ventilation as shown in Health Circular A adopted.

You will further urge that more living space be built on to the house and advise against the practice of the frequent overcrowding due to visiting. In matters of this kind, however, much good judgment requires to be exercised, the plea of health always being put forward as the chief argument.

2. As the excessive infant mortality depends so frequently on artificial feeding it is essential that mothers everywhere be encouraged to nurse their children. But as nutrition is essential to health, careful inquiry must be made in all cases where artificial infant feeding is utilized. Cow's fresh milk ought to be always available, but it is essential that it be received into clean vessels, pails or cans, after being poured through the air several times into the can or pail standing in cold water. Thereafter it must be placed in a box kept on ice or in a cellar or other cool place away from flies. It is equally essential that feeding bottles be replaced by a clean tin for the milk and spoon feeding be always practised. The danger from giving crackers, bread or other starchy food until three months after birth ought especially to be impressed on mothers.

3. As personal cleanliness is very gradually learned, the mother is to be taught this especially for the sake of her child. The danger of eye-infection at birth (ophthalmia neonatorum) ought to be especially taught and a warm solution of boracic acid used for cleansing the eyes for several days after birth. This can often be urged with good effect by pointing to individual cases of blindness in the band dating from birth.

Similarly the daily bath for the baby, always in a warm room, must be insisted on, and incidentally the keeping of a supply of clean clothes for the baby will be urged.

4. As the child grows and is able to play on the floor, a special danger results from the dirt of the floor with tuberculous expectorations too often present in the small badly kept houses. The first point is to urge constantly the scrubbing and cleaning of floors; but for the baby it is essential that a clean sheet or rug be placed where it may creep about, so that it will not soil the food it may have in hand on the filthy floor. It is certain that more tubercular infection is transmitted thus than in any other way.

5. When the child is running about, the dangers are lessened in degree as he can get into the fresh air; but it is general experience that the next great danger is when contagious disease as measles or whooping cough occurs.

The mother is too often ignorant of nursing and when the first sickness is over the child is generally allowed out of bed, only to die from supervening pneumonia due to cold and exposure. Insist then on keeping these children in bed until the bronchitis and cough have passed in measles, and during the feverish stage of whooping cough. When scarlet fever or diphtheria occurs, insist on a physician's attendance at once.

As you may be at a distance from a medical officer, it is well to know that parasitic diseases as pediculi and ringworm are liable to occur on the school children. With these it is essential to get calcium sulphide ointment or if not convenient quicklime and sulphur in parts of 1 to 2 and boil them well for two hours and then work into an ointment with fresh fat, if no vaseline is present.

For cock-roaches in houses sprinkle ample borax around the cracks of the floor and see that bedsteads are carefully cleaned with coal oil if such become infected.

6. These are hints which will prove of much value in the degree that each sanitary visitor succeeds in gaining through kindly interest, the confidence of the housekeeper. Through such visiting, too, the teacher will succeed in getting parents to see that their children attend school regularly to a degree not possible in any other way.

It is apparent, however, that the carrying out of such detailed work must be done in much the same manner and with the facilities and machinery now adopted by every modern and progressive town. This in practice will mean the appointment by the department in every province of a medical officer especially trained in public health work to supervise and instruct the part-time physicians now attending to the health of the various bands. Such medical officers would be local centres of influence both of instruction and direction, they would visit from time to time the various reserves and schools within their district and would direct all local sanitary investigations. They would initiate school inspection and instruct teachers what diseases to look for and the steps to be taken in dealing with the simpler cases, and the action to be taken in directing the attention of the local physicians early to the more serious cases.

But I need not further enlarge upon the many details which the work of improving the public health of our Indian people demands.

As the original owners of the soil of this northern continent, but now the wards of the Canadian people and dependents upon the intelligent generosity of Canadians, the Indian people have moral claims to our sympathy and assistance as no immigrant or newcomer ever has had or can have. The measure of the sense of our obligation will be the degree in which we assist in building up independent, self-reliant and self-respecting Indian communities throughout our widespread territories and ensure that they shall become worthy occupiers of what remains to them, as inheritors of the territory, the glory and traditions of the race spoken of by all early writers as Nature's noblemen, who will prove, in the world-wide competition of human forces to day, their right to what they possess from the standpoint of social efficiency, and who will fulfil the unrealized dream of those who on this continent first possessed its wide-spread and bountiful woods and prairies, by making themselves participators in the future glory of the continent where the rights of man, and the hopes of mankind are to find their highest development and most abundant fruition.

Respectfully submitted,

PETER H. BRYCE,

Chief Medical Officer.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION

WITH TABULAR STATEMENT AND REPORTS FROM INSPECTORS AND PRINCIPALS OF DAY, BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, &c., &c., APPENDED, FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

OTTAWA, June 1, 1913.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report upon Indian education for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

The expenditure for the year from parliamentary appropriations has been as follows:—

Provinces.	Day Schools.	Boarding Schools.	Industrial Schools.	Assistance to ex-pupils.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
British Columbia	19,674 47	33,876 75	135,488 25	291 85	1,282 77	
Nova Scotia	9,052 45				412 15	
New Brunswick	9,759 01				1,003 05	
Prince Edward Island	554 43				48 99	
Quebec	17,124 07				4,932 88	
Ontario	21,721 08	22,673 24	61,682 16	101 89	891 98	
Manitoba	13,144 94	51,961 60	58,513 13	902 11	3,132 77	
Saskatchewan	19,946 85	60,046 41	43,988 46	5,984 05	2,233 54	
Alberta	1,800 84	63,603 64	17,164 66	1,504 35	704 63	
North West Territory	15,937 81					
Yukon	2,138 98	9,594 89			12 40	
	130,854 93	241,756 53	316,836 66	8,784 25	14,655 16	712,887 53

To this total should be added the amounts charged against the Indian trust fund.

Several bands of Indians, whose funds are sufficient to meet the outlay, willingly assist in providing for education. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, the amounts so provided have been as follows:—

Accounts.	Interest.	Capital.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
1 Ojibbewas of Batchawana	784 48	
2 Chippewas of Beausoleil	587 88	
3 Chippewas of Nawash	1,496 19	
4 Chippewas of Rama	318 28	
5 Chippewas of Sarnia	1,314 78	
6 Chippewas of Saugeen	2,058 13	
7 Chippewas of Snake Island	232 45	
8 Chippewas of Thames	1,378 56	
9 Chippewas of Walpole Island	392 63	
10 Chippewas of Fort William	152 89	
12 Ojibbewas of Garden River	715 11	
13 Ojibbewas of Henvey Inlet	100 00	
14 Ojibbewas of Nipissing	961 24	
17 Mississaugas of Alnwick	600 36	
18 Mississaugas of Credit	444 10	
19 Mississaugas of Rice Lake	156 00	
20 Mississaugas of Mud Lake	220 00	
21 Mississaugas of Scugog	36 76	
22 Mohawks of Bay of Quinte	1,389 00	
23 Moravians of Thames	756 98	
28 Ojibbewas of Mississauga River	10 05	
30 Chippewas of Parry Sound	501 90	
31 Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	81 15	
32 Chippewas of Serpent River	58 20	
33 Six Nations of Grand River	6,941 15	5,982 00
34 Chippewas of Shawanaga	41 45	
36 Chippewas of Thessalon River	33 92	
49 Chippewas of Temiscamingue	16 55	
50 Algonquins of River Desert	506 85	
82 Ojibbewas of Whitefish Lake	314 08	
246 Ojibbewas of Sheguiandah	495 10	
247 Ojibbewas of Sheshegwaning	417 32	1,346 24
248 Ojibbewas of South Bay	388 65	685 00
249 Ojibbewas of Sucker Creek	102 15	
250 Ojibbewas of West Bay	925 96	
	24,930 30	8,013 24
Total		32,943 54

The amounts expended from capital represent the outlay on new buildings and furniture; the amounts expended from interest represent the current expenses.

To further augment the expenditure on Indian education the considerable amounts provided by the religious denominations must be added. The exact sum of such contributions cannot be ascertained.

The statistics showing the number of children of school age, enrolment and average attendance, together with the pupilage of residential schools printed at the head of each agency report, show at a glance the relation borne by the educational establishments to the number of children to be provided for. The census returns published in the annual report for 1912 have been used in this compilation, and the children of school age are those enumerated between the ages of 6 and 15.

In some cases the number of children enrolled in day and residential schools is shown to be greater than the number of children of school age. For example, in the Saugeen agency the number of children of school age is 75 and the number enrolled and in residence is 93; again in the Queen Charlotte agency the former number is

85, and the latter 119. This apparent discrepancy arises from the fact that children are sometimes enrolled at day schools before the age of 6 years, but the main reason is that pupils of residential schools are not usually allowed to leave the institutions until they reach the age of 18.

A comprehensive statistical statement is appended to the report showing the enrollment and attendance at all classes of schools, and a tabular statement has been prepared showing the location and general establishment of each residential school.

I have pleasure in stating that the year just closed has been a successful one, and the zeal manifested by the teachers throughout the country and the principals of residential schools and their associates continues unabated. It is apparent that the ability of the department to pay better salaries to its teachers has resulted in attracting persons more highly fitted for the work, and the usefulness of schools has been correspondingly increased.

DAY SCHOOLS.

Constant effort is being made to perfect the work of the day schools and to render them thoroughly efficient. It may be said that our day school buildings are now in an excellent state of repair, and in the last few years many new buildings have been erected to replace dilapidated structures or to give accommodation in places not previously provided with any educational facilities. This work will be continued, and the buildings will be maintained at a definite standard of excellence.

It will be gathered from previous reports that the teaching of domestic science and the cultivation of small garden plots has been promoted, and with a view to enlarging the opportunities and obtaining teachers qualified to give this instruction the department has inaugurated a scheme which it is hoped will materially assist in this special branch of the work. The department has provided six (6) scholarships at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph to be awarded to young men members of Indians reserves in the province of Ontario adapted to agriculture. The scholarships include the full cost of fees and lodgings during the two years' course for the associate diploma of that institution. In order that these benefits may be available only for persons who may make proper use of them, the department has stipulated that the applicant must have passed the entrance examination to the high schools or produce evidence of having received an equivalent education. Other requirements are, that the applicant must have spent a year at work on a farm or he will be required to work for a practical farmer from May until September previous to entering the College; and that he is so situated on the reserve that he can follow farming to advantage and intends to do so. Three applications have already been received for these scholarships.

Teachers have been encouraged by promises of increases in salaries to attend the summer course in Toronto University in domestic science, and elementary agriculture and horticulture in the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Sixteen teachers have registered for the course at Guelph and three for that at Toronto.

The department has also established five scholarships for the Six Nations schools consisting of $100 annually to enable a few of the pupils to attend high schools in the vicinity of the reserve.

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS.

The department has continued the improvements in buildings inaugurated in 1911, and the denominations which own residential schools have brought their own buildings up to the standard. Owing to the improvements in buildings which have been carried out without undue cost we now have in residence nearly 200 pupils more than we had at the close of the fiscal year 1910-11. Further work is being projected and the department has applications for new buildings in many localities, which are now under consideration.

The necessity for providing for a number of orphan children or children who are neglected by their parents on reserves in the province of Quebec, in which province there are no residential schools, has been met by placing such children in institutions established for the white community. The association of the Indian and white children is most beneficial to the former, and the training in these institutions is admirable. We expect excellent results from the continuance of this plan. There are already fifty children so maintained and educated.

NOVA SCOTIA.

BEAR RIVER, DIGBY COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	18
Number of pupils enrolled	16
Average attendance	9

Mr. R. A. Harris, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

This school was closed from January 1 till April 11, when Miss Thibideaux took charge, but on account of poor health she had to resign by the middle of May, and the school remained closed till the end of the term. Miss May McGinty was appointed teacher and began duties on September 1, and has since proved a very capable teacher. The progress and attendance have been well up to the average. The school building is a very comfortable one, conveniently located on the reserve, and is kept in good repair.

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	11
Number of pupils enrolled	11

Mr. Hipson, the Indian agent, reports on the educational matters in this agency as follows:—

At the present time there are 11 children of school age. They attend the public school and are treated the same as the white pupils. Those that are not too far away from the school attend fairly well and make good progress.

NEW GERMANY, LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	15
Number of pupils enrolled	12
Average attendance	7

Mr. N. P. Freeman, the agent, reports on this school as follows:—

The school at Indian reserve is in a very good and satisfactory condition. Miss Mary A. Gillis, the present teacher, is very much interested and reports fair progress, although the attendance is somewhat irregular. The children are interested in the work. The school building, which was repaired last year, is in excellent condition and all equipped with new and comfortable seats.

The ex-pupils are making a good showing and the parents are developing some interest in educational matters.

The Gold River reserve has no school, but one or two families send their children to the public school (white), but in most cases the families are living at too great distances from the schools.

KINGS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	17
Number of pupils enrolled	7
Average attendance	3

Mr. C. E. Beckwith, Indian agent, reports on the educational matters in this agency as follows:—

There are no Indian schools in this agency, the Indian children attending the white schools at Berwick, Cambridge, Brooklyn Corner, Wolfville and Halfway River or Bishopville. They appear to be studious and the parents are anxious for them to attend school. Some of them are as far advanced as grade 10. I think there is a marked improvement in those who have received an education, being noticeable in their manner of living. They are more particular in their appearance and cleanliness of their homes. Their houses are kept cleaner, all refuse being carried away from them. I think that the decrease of that dread disease consumption can be attributed in a great way to the result of education.

SHUBENACADIE, HANTS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	18
Number of children enrolled	19
Average attendance	8

Mr. Alonzo Wallace, the Indian agent, submits the following report on educational matters in this agency:—

Arrangements were made last March whereby the school, which has been closed since 1906, was again opened with Mr. Martin Grumley as teacher. For a time the attendance was fairly good, but before the summer was concluded, the school had again to be abandoned on account of poor attendance. There is only a small proportion of the Indians of Hants county residing on the reserve and few children have the advantage of a continuous residence near the school. However, those who have been kept at school have been taught such rudiments of education as reading in English, mathematics, grammar, history, geography, &c. They seem to soon tire of all educational work, and do not have much encouragement from their parents to persist in it. Hence to close the school seemed the only thing to do in the circumstances.

INDIAN COVE, PICTOU COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	33
Number of pupils enrolled	33
Average attendance	16

Rev. J. D. McLeod, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

This school has for several years been in charge of Miss Gertrude McGirr, who holds a grade B scholarship for the province. The average attendance during the year was 16·4. Some of the children were absent from the reserve. A few families moved to the new car works at New Glasgow to work. Sometimes the children are kept at home to work, cutting wood or fishing for smelts. There were three pupils in grade VI, and three in grade VII. The influence of the school in general has been highly beneficial. It is proposed to build a new handsome school-house, which will greatly better conditions and promote progress.

MILLBROOK, COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	15
Number of children enrolled	15
Average attendance	5

Mr. Smith, the Indian agent, reports on this school as follows:—

The school-house on Millbrook reserve is a comfortable frame building, pleasantly situated on the Halifax road, and in view of the Intercolonial railway. It has been put in thorough repair, and an outside porch built on, which adds to the comfort and appearance of the building.

Miss Jessie Scott is the teacher, with several years' experience.

Inspector W. R. Campbell spoke very highly of the work being done at this school.

On account of there not being so many children of school age on the reserve at present, the attendance is not as good as formerly.

The ex-pupils, as compared with Indians that have not had the advantage of some education, are brighter, more intelligent-looking, more cleanly in their habits, take an interest in newspapers, and do not show the same tendency to lapse into the old Indian ways.

ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBORO AGENCY.

There are no Indian schools in this agency, and the Indian children attend the white schools. Mr. W. C. Chisholm, the agent, reports on the educational matters in this agency as follows:—

'We have no Indian schools in this agency, and the Indian children attend the white schools. The teacher informed me that, although the attendance is not up to the average, the progress of the Indian pupils is excellent. They make a comparison between the Indian children and the children of parents whose language is not English, and this comparison is very much to the advantage of the Indian children, without exception.'

It is the intention of the department to erect a modern school building on this reserve during the coming summer.

ESKASONI, CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	23
Number of pupils enrolled	17
Average attendance	7

Rev. A. R. McDonald, the Indian agent, reports on this school as follows:—

This school is in charge of Mr. James D. McNeil. He is a painstaking and experienced teacher, having taught successfully for twenty years in the public schools. Bad grading, lack of discipline, and irregular attendance which retarded the progress of the school in the past, have been largely overcome, and soon the school will accomplish marked progress. I have examined the pupils on several occasions and found them making satisfactory progress in reading, writing and arithmetic. English and nature studies receive good attention.

The school is well kept, the pupils are neat and clean and interested in their work. The total enrolment was reduced to 12 during the year owing to the removal of families from the reserve. The yearly average was 7·2. During the present year we anticipate an enrolment of 20, as there are a number of children from 6 to 7 years who will attend school during the summer.

The effect of education has a great influence upon all the Indians of the reserve. They are becoming more industrious and self-reliant. Their dwellings are well kept and clean, and many of them can read, write, and converse intelligently in English. They are sober and law-abiding.

MALAGAWATCH, INVERNESS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	38
Number of pupils enrolled	38
Average attendance	18

Rev. D. MacPherson, Indian agent, reports on this school as follows:—

Mr. Arsene Burns remains in charge of this school. There is little, if any, improvement in the enrolment and average attendance.

The night school was open during the past winter, but the attendance was lower than the previous year.

MIDDLE RIVER, VICTORIA COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	18
Number of pupils enrolled	16
Average attendance	10

Rev. D. J. McIntosh, Indian agent, who has only recently been appointed to this agency, reports as follows:—

From my observations so far, I beg leave to submit that the tone of this school is decidedly favourable to the progress of the pupils. The attendance is not as good as I would wish to see it. This defect is due at the present time to a bad cold contracted by the pupils. I find that the parents are not as interested in the education of their children as they should be, owing probably to the fact that they never received any education themselves and, therefore, cannot appreciate the benefit of it for their children. In the near future I intend calling all the Indians together in their school-room to have a talk with them on the education of their children. If I can succeed in securing a better and more regular attendance, I am confident that the school will give better results. The Indian child is by no means wanting in mental ability, but his home training and environment impedes the development of his intellectual faculties. It requires a great deal of patience and perseverance, as well as appropriate methods, on the part of the teacher to interest the Indian pupil and to bring out what is best in him.

The teacher of this school, Mrs. Annie McNeil, seems to be doing her duty well. The children are quite docile, cleanly in appearance, and, I think, are making fair progress.

SALMON RIVER, RICHMOND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	35
Number of children enrolled	33
Average attendance	12

The attendance at this school is very fair. Mr. Ernest L. McNeil took charge on January 1, 1913. It is still too early to state what success Mr. McNeil may meet with, but the department is looking for very fair results.

WHYCOCOMAGH, INVERNESS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	28
Number of pupils enrolled	30
Average attendance	13

Rev. D. MacPherson, Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

Mr. John R. Gillis, the teacher of this school, seems to have met with very fair success, both in respect to attendance and results attained in the class-room.

The night school continues on this reserve and the Indians show considerable interest in this feature. The attendance has been good and no doubt instructions given will be of practical benefit.

SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	22
Number of pupils enrolled	30
Average attendance	12

Dr. Sparrow, the Indian agent, reports on the Sydney school, the only one in this agency, in part, as follows:—

Miss Margaret McLellan began teaching on the first day of October, 1912. She has performed her duties as teacher in a highly satisfactory and edifying way, being possessed of execellent qualities and with a desire to impart all educational requirements expected to the best of her ability.

I have called from time to time and found only a limited few in attendance. I counted as low as seven. I found on examination that the pupils were well taught, both reading and figures were up to the average and equal to whites of the same age.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AGENCY.

LENNOX ISLAND.

Number of children of school age	75
Number of pupils enrolled	36
Average attendance	18

This school is situated on the reserve of Lennox Island, on a slight elevation about a quarter of a mile from the shores of Richmond bay, and is attended by 26 pupils.

The attendance has been fair, there having been an average of 20 pupils for the last month.

The school building is a substantial frame structure built by the government some ten years ago. It is 24 ft. long by 18 ft. wide, has eight windows, can accommodate 50 pupils easily, and is well provided with books, slates, maps and a large blackboard. The children are making fair progress.

Ex-Pupils.—One of them, Mr. John J. Sark, is the present teacher of this school. He has attended the classes in St. Dunstan's College and obtained a third-class license. Another, Jacob Sark, is now taking a course in the same institution. Some of them are married and living on the reserve. They are well conducted and industrious. Mr. Joseph Bernard, ex-chief, is one of the ex-pupils, also Mr. Samuel Bernard, merchant of this place, who is a very good sober young man.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NORTHEASTERN DIVISION.

Mr. R. A. Irving, Indian superintendent, has submitted the following report on the schools of his superintendency:—

There are four Indian day schools in my superintendency. One at Big Cove, in the county of Kent; one at Eel Ground, in the county of Northumberland; one at Burnt Church, in the county of Northumberland, and one at Eeel River, in the county of Restigouche.

BIG COVE SCHOOL, KENT COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	67
Number of pupils enrolled	43
Average attendance	16

This school is situated on the Big Cove Indian reserve on the north side of the Richibucto river, and is nicely located. Last year the interior of the school building was repaired and a wood shed was built attached to the rear of the school, and the school building and outbuildings were all newly painted, which adds greatly to their appearance. The teacher is Miss Kathelyn E. M. Sutton. She is doing good work and seems to be taking a great interest in her school. The attendance is fair, although there is room for improvement.

EEL GROUND SCHOOL, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	23
Number of pupils enrolled	23
Average attendance	15

This school building and the outbuildings are in good condition as well as the furniture of the school. This school is centrally located and beautifully situated on the high ground, close to the Miramichi river. The situation is ideal from a sanitary standpoint, the school obtaining nothing but the purest of air and the drainage being perfect. The teacher is Miss Margaret Isaacs, a Micmac Indian girl who received her education in the province of Quebec. She is well trained and educated and has had considerable experience in teaching. The average attendance has improved. In addition to teaching the various subjects of study, she also teaches the children to sew and do fancy-work, and great progress is being made. The pupils like the work and the parents take a deep interest in it. This school for a short time last winter was closed on account of an epidemic of scarlet fever which broke out on the reserve. The infected houses were quarantined and the disease promptly stamped out.

BURNT CHURCH SCHOOL, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	31
Number of pupils enrolled	30
Average attendance	16

This school building is new, only having been built in the year 1910 and has a fine location overlooking the beautiful Miramichi river. It is up-to-date in every respect. Miss Laura C. Geraghty is in charge of this school. She is a qualified teacher and is making favourable progress with her pupils. The average attendance is somewhat improved. In addition to the regular studies being taught, instruction is also given in sewing and fancy-work. The teacher is a favourite with her pupils and she greatly assists the Indians on the reserve by her kind words of advice and instruction. Last year a new fence was erected around the school grounds, which adds greatly to the appearance of the premises, and a new flag staff was erected on the premises.

EEL RIVER SCHOOL, RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	17
Number of pupils enrolled	24
Average attendance	17

During the year a trial school was opened upon the Eel River reserve and the dwelling-house of Peter Prisk upon the said reserve was leased, repaired and fitted up for that purpose. Miss Marie LeBlanc is in charge. The attendance is good and the pupils seem to be making good progress in the various subjects taught.

There are no Indian day schools on the other Indian reserves, but the Indian children are permitted to attend the neighbouring white schools. The attendance is fair, although not as large as it might be, as the Indian children do not care to attend these schools. Those that do attend make good progress and I think pick up the English language much more quickly than the Indian children who attend the regular Indian day schools. Their mixing with the white children seems to have a civilizing influence upon them. The results are certainly good.

The deportment of the children for the past year in the different schools, was exceptionally good, which is due of course to the careful training of the teachers, who are disposed to do their very best for their pupils. I find the Indian children quick to learn and were it not for the difficulty they have in learning English and their irregular attendance, their progress would be much more advanced. There is, however, a notable improvement in attendance, although parents show little interest in education and often keep their children home when they might be at school. The appointment of a truant officer for the Big Cove, Eel Ground and Burnt Church reserves, whose duties it is to enforce the regulations regarding the education of Indian children, as well as the giving of prizes and treats, has done much to improve the average attendance. I find, however, that the great drawback in this respect is the poverty of the parents and their inability to provide suitable clothing for their children as well as their indifference to education. The former, however, has been considerably overcome by the issue of the clothing, &c., to destitute children. I always, at every meeting of the band at which I am present, address those that are in attendance on the importance of having their children receive an education and impress upon them the necessity of having all children of school age attend school.

The health of the pupils throughout the year, has been moderately good, coughs and colds being the most prevalent sickness. No epidemic of any serious nature has prevailed with the exception of a slight epidemic of scarlet fever which broke out on the Eel Ground reserve, but which was promptly stamped out. The pupils are encouraged to play all healthful outdoor games, baseball, running and drill, &c. The sanitary arrangements for the various schools are good. Last year a new drain was made from the Burnt Church Indian school to the river.

The progress of the Indians who have attended school in the past is quite noticeable, even though their education may be quite limited, there being a marked contrast between the older and younger generation in this respect.

Education upon reserve life to my mind, not only makes the Indians more industrious and independent, but makes them better every way.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Number of children of school age	12
Number of pupils enrolled	18
Average attendance	11

Mr. S. P. White, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

The present teacher, Miss Virginnie Dionne, has had charge of this school since it opened two years ago. She has proved a very efficient teacher, taking a great interest in her work, keeping a very orderly school, and insisting on the scholars coming neat and clean in appearance. Miss Dionne attended the summer school of science at

Rivière du Loup during vacation, and her pupils are receiving instruction in physical culture and domestic science. A need is felt of a more commodious school-room and a more roomy playground.

In the circumstances this little school has shown fine results, and we hope to have a new school-house built during the coming summer with large playgrounds, when even better progress may be looked for.

TOBIQUE SCHOOL.

Number of children of school age	41
Number of pupils enrolled	37
Average attendance	25

This school has been open during all the teaching days of the past year. In addition to the above number of pupils attending the Indian day school, 4 children living too far away to attend, have been attending the white school at Tobique Narrows. The present teacher, Miss Ethel F. McGrand, has been in charge of this school for two years, and has proved to be very efficient. The school has made very satisfactory progress. Besides the usual studies, weekly lessons are given in physical culture and twice a week a lesson and talk is given on hygiene. Miss McGrand also, during the winter months, has a class in domestic science, one evening out of the week being devoted to this. This class is attended by several parents as well as the pupils of the day school. Sewing, knitting and other branches of work are taught and a short talk given on hygiene. The best of order is maintained, and the pupils are neat and clean in appearance, and the school-room a model of neatness. No epidemic has been in evidence, and the pupils have had less colds, owing, no doubt, to the teacher looking well after the ventilation of the school-room, which is large and commodious.

The truant officer, Mr. Chas. Bear, is regarded by the children as something of a despot, but his work has the effect of keeping up the average attendance.

A school garden worked by the pupils and parents gave good results.

I am much pleased with the progress made by the pupils of this school, which has been made possible by the good work of Miss McGrand.

SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

There are four schools in this division: Woodstock school, in Carleton county; Kingsclear and St. Mary's, in York county; Oromocto, in Sunbury county.

WOODSTOCK SCHOOL.

Number of children of school age	22
Number of pupils enrolled	19
Average attendance	11

This school is presided over by Miss Genevieve Brophy, a young but faithful teacher, who is making good progress. I find that education is having its effect on the home life of this reserve, there is a marked improvement in cleanliness, and neatness of their homes, since I first visited them about a year ago.

KINGSCLEAR SCHOOL.

Number of children of school age	17
Number of pupils enrolled	25
Average attendance	17

Miss Rena A. Donahoe continues in charge of this school. Education on this reserve is not only affecting the children in the school at the present time, but it has made a lasting effect on the adult members of the reserve, they are as smart in business affairs as the average white man. The chief and a number of young men living on this reserve received their education in the Indian school, and will compare favourably with pupils of white schools.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

Number of children of school age	32
Number of pupils enrolled	35
Average attendance	25

Miss Mary Hughs took charge of this school on August 28, 1911. This is the largest school we have in this division. Since the appointment of Mr. Solomon Brooks as truant officer the pupils have attended much more regularly and have made good progress. Miss Paul, one of the pupils of this school, after leaving school took a course in a business college and graduated with honours. As a result of education along the lines of temperance we have on this reserve a temperance society numbering about forty. Most of them are able to read and write, and do their business in a bright and intelligent manner.

OROMOCTO SCHOOL.

Number of children of school age	16
Number of pupils enrolled	35
Average attendance	25

Mrs. Blanche McCaffrey is in charge of this school. The school on this reserve was started a little over three years ago, and none of the children had ever been to school before, and very few could speak or understand English. Since going to school it is very noticeable what a marked improvement there is in the deportment and appearance of the children, especially in the older pupils, the influence of school training and discipline has been of great benefit. Hygiene, calisthenics, plain sewing and knitting are taught in all the Indian schools, and I believe are of great benefit to the children. Some of the girls are wearing the stockings they knitted in school, and in this the parents become interested and learn from their children. I believe with capable teachers and the enforcement of the school law by agents and truant officers the Indian school can and will be made just as efficient as white schools in the same circumstances.

QUEBEC.

BERSIMIS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	119
Number of children enrolled	58
Average attendance	34

Jos. F. X. Bosse, M.D., the agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:

Bersimis Indian School.

This school, situated on the Bersimis Indian reserve, is exclusively for Indian children. The building is large and well kept up.

Of the 106 children of school age only 33 are enrolled, and the average attendance is 17, which is certainly insufficient. Efforts will be made during the coming year to improve this state of things.

The teaching is given by the Reverend Sisters of Our Lady of Good Counsel, of Chicoutimi: Sister St. Francois Xavier and Sister Marie du Carmel. Although only one teacher is paid, these two ladies take part equally in the charge of the two classes; French is taught, and the Indian language used as a means of giving instruction.

The use of French is spreading more and more among the Indians of this reserve, and a good half of our Indians can now make themselves understood easily in that language; most of them write their own language. But the neglect of the parents to send their children to school at the present time will probably have the effect of retarding progress.

I visited this school twice during the course of this year, and I was able to satisfy myself that the method of teaching is good and well carried out and that the nuns do their best to inculcate in their pupils the idea of the advantages of civilization.

Escoumains School.

The children of this reserve attend the school of the whites of that locality. Of the 13 children of school age on that reserve 13 are enrolled, and the average attendance, I am told, is about 10.

This proves that the Indians of that reserve appreciate the advantages of education; and the reason is contained in the fact that several Indians of that reserve have married French Canadian women. Also the Indians of that reserve are much more advanced in civilization. Some of them own property outside of the reserve, and I even know some families the youngest members of whom speak only French, not knowing one word of Indian.

In view of these results, I am convinced that the best means of civilizing the Indian is to teach him to learn exclusively to read and write one of the official languages of our country, and both when that is possible; but one ought to try to get them to give up the use of this useless jargon which is insufficient to enable them to understand all the conceptions of intelligence, and which keeps them always, outside of the reserve, in a state of absolute and incontrollable inferiority.

CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	486
Number of pupils enrolled	395
Average attendance	212
Number attending Mount Elgin Institute	11
Number attending Wikwemikong Industrial School	72
Number attending Shingwauk Home	2

Mr. L. Letourneau, assistant Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency, as follows:—

There are five day schools in this agency that are in charge of well qualified teachers, some of whom have had years of practical and successful experience as Indian school teachers. The attendance of the children has been very good and their progress in the various branches of study has been very satisfactory. Special attention is paid to hygiene and calisthenics.

Boys' School (Roman Catholic).

This school, constructed about a year ago, is a magnificent two story brick-veneered building. It is heated by furnaces in the basement, the site is well chosen, being centrally located and easily accesible from every section of the village. This school is

under the principalship of an Indian, Mr. Peter J. Delisle, a teacher conversant with the Iroquois, English and French languages, and who has had thirteen years' experience in the educational conduct and training of Indian children. His assistant, Mr. Peter Williams, has ten years' experience in handling the elementary grades; English is the chief language taught in the school, which is aided by the limited use of the written Iroquois, a feature found efficacious and essential in the instruction of the youth. The boys show great aptitude and evince a hearty interest in their studies.

Girls' School (Roman Catholic).

This school, constructed about two years ago, is of the same style as the boys' building, and is provided with all modern improvements. There are two teachers at the girls' school. The senior classes are taught by Miss Mary E. Burke, and the junior by Miss Sadie Burke, who are two qualified teachers, earnest and devoted to their work. They are having satisfactory results for their efforts and the children have great esteem for their teachers. The progress made during the year was excellent in all branches of the studies; the children are bright and intelligent, and take a lively interest in the school work. Calisthenic exercises form an important part in the school curriculum. In addition to this the children are taught to sew and do fancy work; some beautiful samples of their work were exhibited; articles of clothing, dresses and underwear made by pupils are distributed to the poor. Successful entertainments are looked forward to with great enthusiasm by both parents and children of the reserve.

Methodist Mission School.

This new frame school-house is one of the nicest and most comfortable buildings in this agency. The heating is furnished by a hot air furnace and is very satisfactory. The present teacher, Mrs. J. T. Splicer, has had several years experience in Indian schools, but owing to ill health it is expected that she will be forced to resign.

St. Isidore Road School (Roman Catholic).

A new frame building on a concrete foundation was finished and well equipped a year ago last fall for the needs of the farming community living in the western section of the reserve. This school for the past twelve months has been in charge of Miss Margaret T. Gallagher, who is a qualified and devoted teacher. In addition to the usual course of study, the girls are taught sewing, which has beneficial effects. The teacher reports that the children are regular in their attendance and very obedient and interested in their work.

Bush School (Roman Catholic).

This school is in charge of Mrs. Anne Beauvais, an educated Indian conversant with the English and Iroquois languages. Mrs. Beauvais has had several years' experience in Indian schools. English is spoken in the school, but explanations are given in Indian when necessary.

LAKE ST. JOHN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	126
Number of pupils enrolled	92
Average attendance	60

Mr. Armand Tessier, Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

Point Bleue School.

School-house.—This is situated in the centre of the reserve, some arpents from the church. This building, although fairly spacious, will have to be enlarged before long if the number of children attending should continue to increase. After having undergone rather considerable repairs, it is comfortable and is even warm during the greatest cold of winter. A good coat of paint on the inside would now make it all that could be desired.

Furniture.—The furniture consists of the most modern desks and seats. The pupils have nearly all the books that they need.

Teachers.—This school is in charge of two nuns of the community of Good Counsel, the Rev. Sisters Marie du St. Rosaire, principal, and St. Raphael, assistant. Both certainly deserve praise for their devotion to the education of the children of the reserve. Their persevering and constant efforts are crowned with success, which to them is a consolation for the great sacrifices that they impose on themselves.

Teaching.—The instruction is given in French, but English is also taught. The subjects are those contained in the elementary curriculum with several subjects from the curriculum of the model schools. Gymnastic exercises are not forgotten. The children also learn to read music and to sing. A choir, composed of the best singers of the school, under the direction of Sister M. du St. Rosaire, is heard every Sunday at service in the parish church. The accompanist at the organ is one of the former pupils of the school. Moral and religious instruction is given the children with the greatest care, as being the true foundation of their good conduct, present and future.

Work in class-room.—The pupils are attentive and apply themselves to their duties; they like study and give themselves to it heartily. There is a great rivalry among them for the first seats in the class, which contributes greatly to their progress and advancement. The prizes given by the department are a cause of emulation among the pupils, and to those who deserve them are given the best and most interesting books as prizes. The children are very obedient, docile, and try to please.

Attendance at school.—There are about 75 names of children registered at the school, and the average attendance varies from 50 to 55, which is unprecedented success. In fact hardly five years ago there were only about 20 children registered at this school, at which time one could depend on only an average attendance of from 8 to 10 pupils. The parents are learning more and more the necessity of education, and now as a rule are anxious that their children should receive a good education.

School grounds.—There is a fairly large playground, where the children play and have their games during the hours of recreation; but it is unfortunate that this ground is not fenced in.

Results of education.—Our Indians, now that there is in their families some one that can read, like to get information and to learn what is going on in the world. Newspapers and reviews are received by more than thirty families of the reserve. They keep their accounts, do their correspondence, and settle themselves their little affairs. It gives me particular pleasure to mention in the present report the fact that one of the former pupils of the Pointe Bleue school, a young half-breed, Miss Anna Robertson, has obtained with distinction her diploma as teacher. She was engaged last autumn to conduct the school in a neighbouring parish to the reserve, at St. Prime, among white people, where she receives a good salary. She gave so much satisfaction that the school commissioners of the district have re-engaged her for another year with a reasonable increase in salary. And now, thanks to the forward

impulse given to Indian education by the able superintendent who presides at present over its destiny, we see these young Indian girls engaged in educational work, and the education of white people.

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	108
Number of children enrolled	77
Average attendance	63

Oka Village School.

This school is attended by about 25 children who are all Iroquois. Instruction is given in English by Mrs. Smith, who is an excellent teacher. Hygiene is strictly observed, and the children in general are making better progress than susal. A number of them do not take advantage of the teaching given them, which is due to the carelessness of their parents.

Oka Country School.

There is an attendance at this school of about 17 children of both sexes, who are also Iroquois. The school is well kept, but hygiene and cleanliness is not so well observed here. They have not made much progress on account of the irregular attendance of the children. Rev. Thomas Whitebeans taught in this school for about three months and then resigned owing to illness. After being closed for two months, Miss Mildred L. Lunan then took charge. Teaching is done in English.

The above enrolment only takes into account the attendance at the two Indian schools, but in addition to these there are 3 attending Ste. Philomene school, 5 at the Congregation de Notre Dame, 12 at the Christian Brothers, 3 at the Sisters of Charity St. Benoit, 2 at the 'Cedars,' and 1 at McDonald College, St. Anns, 1 at Feller Institute, 1 at 'Ecole due Plateau,' Montreal, 1 at the Sisters of Charity, Montreal, 1 at the Congregation de Notre Dame, Montreal, 1 at the Christian Brothers at Montreal and 4 at Mission, Grand Ligne, Ste. Marie.

Reports from the principals of these institutions have been received, and they all speak very favourably of the progress made by these Indians.

LORETTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	102
Number of pupils enrolled	73
Average attendance	54

The Indian agent, Mr. A. O. Bastien, reporting on the school in this agency states that, as the children who attend the classes leave at the age of 13 or 14, the teachers cannot therefore hope to see much progress in their pupils. Those in the higher classes are taught grammar and are given some idea of syntax. They are also instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic and geography, especially of Canada. Book-keeping is also taken up. The teaching of the Roman Catholic religion and of sacred history holds first place. They like the English language and learn it easily. The pupils of the other divisions use the same books, but are proportionately less advanced. Each day they are given instruction in etiquette, drawing and hygiene, and in addition all the girls are taught different kinds of needle-work. The conduct of the pupils is good. Attendance is fairly regular, except in the case of four or five pupils whose parents do not hesitate to make them lose part of their class time and even whole days for useless reasons.

The teaching sisters take only the holidays authorized by the regulations of the department, that granted by the inspector, and the religious festivals of the diocese of Quebec that fall on school days.

The emulation of the children to gain places, leaves much to be desired in the case of a good many.

Monthly reports are sent to the parents to inform them of the conduct, application, rank in class, and the number of marks earned by their children.

MANIWAKI AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	75
Number of pupils enrolled	48
Average attendance	16

The Indian agent, Mr. W. J. McCaffrey, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Maniwaki School.

The school-house was built about twelve years ago, and is situated about two miles south of the village on the main road. It is a frame building well equipped with desks, hyloplate blackboards, globes and maps, and is taught by Miss Margaret McCaffrey.

There was a slight falling off in the average attendance from that of last year owing to three of the most regular attendants moving from the vicinity of the school to reside with their grandfather at Congo and now attending the Congo school, and a few of the larger girls have been employed in the mica factory at Maniwaki, one of whom has returned to school again.

The ex-pupils of this school are all doing well and compare favourably with the white people of the vicinity. There are a number of the girls who work in Ottawa city and also three boys belonging to the band attend school there. The mid-day meal, distribution of clothing and Christmas gifts are very much appreciated by the children, and induce them to attend more regularly.

Congo Bridge School.

This school was built about eight years ago, and is situated about five miles from the village of Maniwaki. It is well equipped with blackboards, maps and all necessary school appliances, and is at present in charge of Miss Helen Jane White.

The attendance, which was fairly good, might have been better were it not for the parents taking their children with them to the hunt. The serving of a mid-day meal, as also the distribution of clothing which the children make themselves, and the Christmas tree excite a lively interest among the pupils, and encourage them to attend more regularly.

The ex-pupils of this school are not very numerous, as the school is not long in operation. Two pupils who made good progress while at school and have a fair education are Agnes and Anna Tenesco. Agnes, the older girl, is at present a domestic servant in the employ of a white family in a neighbouring village.

MARIA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	29
Number of pupils enrolled	32
Average attendance	13

The Indian agent, Rev. J. D. Morin, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

The school on the Maria reserve is situated on a promontory with an outlook towards the Chaleur bay, and at the mouth of the Grand Cascapedia river. The site is healthful and the grounds for recreation very suitable.

This is an elementary school and has been in existence for more than thirty years, but until two or three years ago, the education of the little children as well as other Indian pupils was nil or almost nil. Few children attended that school, an average of 6 or 7, out of 28 or 30 of school age. Within the last three years, the teacher, Miss Josephine Audet, has, by her efforts and energy, attracted all the little children, and at present the average is from 20 to 22 out of 28. The children have great esteem for their teacher, who teaches them English, French, and Micmac, with which she is very familiar. Miss Audet does more than she is asked, and does not content herself with the class hours only, but keeps the most advanced ones for some time beyond the regular class hours. All the children attending school are now able to speak English. Under these conditions and with the assistance of the department, it is to be hoped, that in the future sufficient restraint, with good results, will be maintained.

PIERREVILLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	63
Number of pupils enrolled	73
Average attendance	62

The Indian agent, Mr. Jos. Cote, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

St. Joseph's Academy.

St. Joseph's Academy is in charge of four Grey Nuns of the Cross who have professional diplomas, with several years' experience in Indian and white schools.

A fine two-story brick building was erected three years ago, which contains three beautiful well lighted, well equipped class-rooms, with wardrobes in each; and assembly hall overhead and a splendid system of ventilation throughout the building. This year the government built an extension between the old and the new building, a really cosy little room, which serves as an office for the principal. The old frame building was bricked last fall, and will probably be completed this spring.

Although in the province of Quebec the teachers follow most of the Ontario programme of studies, both English and French are taught.

The Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa grants a diploma to the pupils who have completed the course of the institution and have passed successful examinations in the French and English languages, commercial correspondence, book-keeping, mathematics, typewriting and stenography. The number of pupils of school age on this reserve is 61.

The Abenakis youth has a remarkable talent for the fine arts, music, drawing, painting, &c. The girls learn housekeeping, sewing, mending and knitting. The former pupils are remarkable for their neatness, good behaviour and cultivated manners.

Pierreville Protestant School.

The Protestant school of the Abenakis of Pierreville is very well conducted. The number of pupils attending this school during the year was 14, which is very good, but with the fine weather some of these children seem to wish to absent themselves from the classes.

The teaching is given in English and French, and for the little ones who do not speak either English or French, the teacher speaks to them in Abenakis, in order that they may understand well.

When I visited this school, I got the pupils to count, read and write, and I was satisfied with their progress.

RESTIGOUCHE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	105
Number of pupils enrolled	73
Average attendance	45

Mr. J. A. Pitre, Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

The day school on this reserve is taught by the Sisters of the Holy Rosary, who take much pains in the advancement of their pupils.

The programme consists of reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, Christian doctrine and drawing, which is their most favourite subject.

The industries taught are knitting, sewing and cooking. I am pleased to say that they are doing remarkably well. In summer they also do some gardening, in which they take great interest.

The class-room and surroundings are kept clean, and sanitary precautions are well taken. The children are allowed ample time for outdoor recreation.

The health of the children has been fairly good, except two or three months last fall, when they had a bad attack of whooping cough. It has been a drawback for them at school.

I am glad to say that several of our ex-pupils are taking advantage of their education. Two young girls are at Carleton Convent studying for their diploma, and a good many of them are able to keep their own accounts, &c. We have remarked a considerable change for the better in their manners, in a word, there is more civilization in the young folk.

ST. REGIS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	308
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	186
Average attendance	103
Number of children enrolled at Shingwauk Home	1
Number of children enrolled at Mount Elgin Institute	10

The report from the Indian agent, Francis E. Taillon, is as follows:—

In making my second annual school report, I must first of all say that the department deserves the greatest credit for the excellent manner in which it treats the Indians and does its utmost to educate and make them suitable and worthy citizens of this glorious country.

Owing to the increasing population it is practically decided to build another school on the eastern section of the reserve.

There are at present four schools in operation, and each one is making very good progress.

The average school attendance is very good, in fact it should be considered excellent, when one realizes that the Indians are usually absent with their families several months during the school year.

Compulsory education is meeting with good success, and we are not experiencing so much difficulty in having children attend school.

Since forwarding last report a truant officer has been appointed for Cornwall Island, and I am sure that it will increase the attendance.

Sewing and calisthenics are taught the pupils during the school year, and some of the girls can sew very nicely.

It has been a pleasure to have the earnest co-operation of the teachers in the agency, and I have always been delighted during my monthly visits to invariably note a marked improvement in the school work.

If the children can be kept in school until they are fifteen years of age, they will receive a fair education which will aid them greatly in after-life.

Chenail School.

This school is again in charge of Mrs. Sarah Back, and she is meeting with much deserved credit and success, as she has been untiring in her efforts to advance her pupils.

Prizes are distributed at the end of the school year to those who have done the best work during the term, and quite naturally there is keen competition.

As formerly the pupils are conveyed to and from the school during the winter months.

Cornwall Island.

Miss Kate Roundpoint, an educated Indian, is still performing her duties as teacher, with much success. She is a hard worker, and desires that her pupils should benefit by a good school education.

The pupils are conveyed to and from school during the winter.

Prizes are distributed at Christmas and are appreciated by the pupils.

St. Regis Island.

Miss Minnie White, who is again teaching this school, is succeeding nicely, and is respected by her pupils. Very little difficulty is experienced here, as the parents are anxious to have their children educated.

Prizes are distributed here at the end of school term.

St. Regis Village.

Miss E. E. Gallagher, who has, as in the past, proved herself a successful and untiring worker, is meeting with success, which must be gratifying to her.

Prizes are distributed in order of merit, and the competition is at the present very keen.

The average school attendance here is the best on the reserve.

TIMISKAMING AGENCY.

Number of chidren of school age	56
Number of pupils enrolled	64
Average attendance	29

Mr. J. A. Renaud, Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

Timiskaming School.

The school on the Timiskaming Indian reserve is located about one mile north of the village of North Temiskaming, and about half a mile from Quinze river.

This school has been built four years, and is a very comfortable one.

There is plenty of room for fifty pupils; the yard is fenced in with a good wire fence.

This school is in charge of Sister Monica, a member of the Society of the Good Shepherd, which has an establishment at North Timiskaming.

The Indians on the reserve are well to do, but lack interest in the education of their children, and consequently the attendance is not very regular; but the majority of those who attend school regularly are polite and obedient, and making fair progress, and have much respect for the teacher and for one another.

Education on the Timiskaming reserve is a great advantage for the welfare of the Indians, and the majority of the ex-pupils can read and write fairly well, but in general, the children are taken away from school at too early an age to derive the full benefit of the knowledge this school affords.

Summer School.

During the past year a summer school was conducted for the months of June, July and August at Longue Pointe by Miss Angele Wabie; the enrolment was 25 and the average attendance 12.

ONTARIO.

ALNWICK AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	50
Number of pupils enrolled	41
Average attendance	18
Number of children enrolled at Mount Elgin Institute	8
Number of children enrolled at Mohawk Industrial Institute	1

The pupils under the instruction of Mr. F. J. Joblin continue to make good progress, and the building and premises are in a satisfactory condition.

The agent, Mr. Walton Lean, referring to the progress of ex-pupils on the reserve, writes as follows:—

'With regard to the progress of ex-pupils, any who have passed out of the school in recent years are making a creditable showing with the exception of a very few. I would not say that they are making a reputation along educational lines, as most of them have settled at or near home following the occupation of farming and as labourers.

'Speaking of the general effect of education on the reserve life it might further be added that the members of the band are able to enter intelligently into the social and intellectual life of the community, in this way being able to deal satisfactorily with the public.'

CAPE CROKER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	69
Number of pupils enrolled	77
Average attendance	38
Number of children attending Mount Elgin Industrial Institute	1

Mr. A. J. Duncan, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work of this agency as follows:—

There are three schools on this reserve so located that all children of school age can attend them unless the roads are too bad, which unfortunately happens, especially during the winter months. There is a marked difference between the advancement of those who live near the school and of those who are more remote.

No. 1 School, Cape Croker.

This school is under the charge of Miss M. Moffitt, who devotes practically all her time to the advancement and improvement of the people. She is greatly assisted by the resident priest, Rev. J. Cadot, S.J., who neglects no occasion to impress upon the people the necessity of securing for their children a good education, consequently the attendance at this school is not only satisfactory, but as a rule the boys and girls remain to complete the course and quite a number have passed the entrance with credit to themselves and their nation.

Besides the regular studies of the public schools, instruction is given in vocational branches, agriculture, manual training and domestic science.

The school garden has been in operation for a few years. Each year shows improvement. The children take a great interest in the work and are developing a taste for agriculture. Last year a potato and corn club was organized for the boys and girls from the ages of ten to twenty. Each member personally planted and cultivated the prescribed area in corn or potatoes and a young girl of sixteen who won the prize in the potato competition raised eighty-four citrons and twelve fine squash as a supplement to her work.

Owing to the limited amount of space in the present school the progress in manual training has not been as great as it will be when the new school is completed. Nevertheless, besides the mail boxes, tool chests, and bird houses the pupils have made a book-case and chair, which testify creditably to their progress in this branch.

All the girls from the smallest to the largest have cut and sewed some garments. The youngest pupils made underwear and aprons; the older, shirt-waists, dresses, caps and mittens; instruction is also given in cooking and the children take pleasure in showing their knowledge by preparing the same dishes in their homes.

The work commenced in the school is continued with the young women and men. The latter have a club and dramatic circle, which occasionally gives an interesting entertainment. Several evenings of the week are devoted to music, the refining effect of which is quite apparent. The reserve possesses two brass bands and a small orchestra.

No. 2 School (Sidney Bay).

This school is situated at Sidney Bay and is in charge of Miss I. McIvor, who has been the teacher of this school for a number of years and devotes practicaly all her time to the advancement of her school. The school-house was erected two years ago.

Besides the regular studies of the public schools instruction is given in agriculture and sewing.

The school garden has been in operation for a year and was a success for the first year. This year the area will be larger.

All the girls have cut and sewed some garments. As the teacher has considerable distance to walk to her boarding house, domestic science is not taught in this school.

No. 3 School (Port Elgin).

This school is situated at Port Elgin and is under charge of Mr. Thos. Jones. There is no instruction given in this school other than the public school training. The attendance is satisfactory.

Taken as a whole the Indians of Cape Croker compare favourably with any of their white neighbours. Almost every family subscribes for a paper or magazine, especially one relating to agriculture.

They manifest a great improvement in their farms and the beautifying of their homes. Many are putting up better houses, which show a cultivated taste in the plan and decoration.

Another effect of education is apparent in the care they take of their teeth and the good use they make of the dentist.

The greatest drawback to the advancement of the reserve is the fact that a number of the young men who have been benefited by education, instead of developing their home resources, are more attracted by the ready money they receive in the mills, docks, and boats than by the slow income of the farm. Surrounded by opportunities to spend, the money is gone as soon as earned.

CARADOC AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	235
Number of pupils enrolled	128
Average attendance	52
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin Industrial school	34
Number enrolled at Mohawk Industrial school	5

Mr. Sutherland, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

There are five schools in this agency, two on the Oneida of the Thames reserve and three on the Chippewa reserve.

No. 2, Oneida School.

This school is a frame building conveniently situated and in good repair. Levi Williams, the teacher, is a native of this reserve and is doing good work. One pupil is expecting to try her high school entrance at mid-summer. A grant of $9 was awarded to the pupils by the department for prizes, which were distributed by him for regularity, punctuality and good behaviour. There are about 33 pupils who attend this school.

No. 3, Oneida School.

This building was erected two years ago. It has a basement, furnace and teacher's room and is as good a building as any rural school in this section of the country. The teacher, Miss Clark, has been in charge for the past two and a half years and has done excellent work. They had a vegetable garden in the grounds last summer. There are about 26 pupils attending this school.

River Settlement School.

The River Settlement school is very pleasantly situated on the high banks of the river Thames. It is a frame building in good repair. Miss Vining, a qualified teacher, is doing good work. Sewing is taught the girls and they are making satisfactory progress.

Back Settlement School.

This school is also a frame building of fair size. The teacher is Mr. Lyman Fisher, a Chippewa Indian, who has been quite successful. There are about 28 children who attend this school and all take an interest in their work.

Bear Creek School.

This school, a frame building is situated on the edge of the reverve, on the town line, between the reserve and the township of Ekfrid, and is convenient to the families living near the white lands. Miss McDougall, who has taught this school for the past four years, is again in charge and is doing her best to advance her pupils and is meeting with much success. During the past two summers the teacher and pupils have made a garden in the school grounds and have grown a variety of vegetables and flowers. The attendance here is small, there being only about 20 children of school age on the reserve.

General Remarks.

The schools on the reserve are well kept, being clean and neat. The parents of the Indian children are taking more interest in having their children attend the schools, as they realize the benefits to be received.

CHAPLEAU AGENCY.

Mr. H. A. West, the Indian agent, reports on this agency as follows:—

The Chapleau boarding school is situated half a mile from the town limits, on lot 2, section 6, township of Chapleau, containing 165 acres. There are 15 acres under cultivation and some 10 more might be cleared for the farm, the remainder is rocky with low marshy land here and there, some portions of which would make fair pasture.

The main building contains the dormitories for the boys and girls and bedrooms for the staff upstairs, while on the ground floor are the kitchen, dining-room, wash-room and office. A summer kitchen was added this year and the interior put in good repair at a cost of $605. There is a second building about 100 yards distant from the main structure which is used as a class and recreation room. Fully 50 children can be accommodated here. There are also a large wood-shed, chicken-house and boat-house.

A path was cut out through the bush connecting the school with the public road leading across the new bridge into the town. A small bridge, large enough to bear a team of horses with a wagon, was built over a creek on this path. Unfortunately it does not seem to have been made long enough nor raised sufficiently to guard against the spring freshets, as the bridge was floating and moved out of position a few weeks ago. A small expenditure would remedy this defect.

Accommodation.—It appears that a mistake was made in the measurements of the dormitories last year. Instead of thirteen, there is accommodation for eighteen in the three dormitories. As I reported last year, the quarters available for the staff are poor and they are longing for better.

Heating and lighting.—Ordinary wood stoves and oil lamps are used. Lanterns are found a great convenience and only these are allowed to be carried about. The supply of wood from the school lot is rapidly diminishing, as there were only bunches of trees here and there to start with.

Recreation.—Besides the drill exercises the boys and girls are encouraged to engage in the usual sports, they do not seem to be slow in taking advantage of their opportunities in this direction.

Farm and garden.—Very little was done in this line last summer, as on account of the impassable condition of the road, no team could be taken over. It was an exceptional season. This was what led to the idea of cutting out the road through the bush on a ridge and building the bridge. The garden, however, was sown as usual and produced a fair result.

Industries.—The needs of the school in the way of wood and water provide opportunities of work for the boys. They are also taught how to work on the farm and garden and assist generally in keeping the premises tidy and in repair. The girls are instructed in all branches of domestic science.

CHRISTIAN ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	62
Number of pupils enrolled	40
Average attendance	13

Mr. C. J. Picotte, Indian agent, reports on this school as follows:—

The present teacher is Mr. James Oliver, B.A., who is a man of very good ability and patience. He takes great trouble in adopting all kinds of methods to develop the intelligence of the children under his care and I think he succeeds fairly well, considering the attendance of some of the children. Those near the school are pretty regular in fine weather, but none too good in bad weather, the fault of which is with the parents.

There are some very good scholars on the reserve and the younger element seem to make good use of what they learn at school in their manners and morals. If the progress of education is a little slow, still it is very noticeable.

Last summer there were some prizes given, which seems to have created more ambition than usual and the teacher will give some prizes at Christmas, which I think is a very good idea.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	174
Number of pupils enrolled	27
Average attendance	13
Number of children attending Fort Frances boarding school	53

Mr. J. P. Wright, Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Day Schools.

The school at Manitou Rapids is the only day school at present in this agency. The school-house is an old log building, of very little value. There are 19 children of school age belonging to this reserve, and during the past quarter there were 16 children on the roll; 12 boys and 4 girls, and were classified as follows:—

Standard I	14
" II	1
" III	1

The attendance during the year was 7, and the progress unsatisfactory, owing to the irregular attendance; it seems impossible to get a regular attendance at the day schools here, owing chiefly to the nomadic habits of these people.

Fort Frances Boarding School.

This school is situated on the northeast end of the agency reserve and adjoining the Couchiching reserve No. 16A on Rainy lake.

The staff consists of the principal, Rev. Ph. Vales, O.M.I.; an Oblate brother and five sisters.

There have been 9 girls and 11 boys admitted and 1 boy and 5 girls discharged, during the year. Of those discharged two girls have been married, and are living on the reserve, and are doing well. I have kept an eye on the ex-pupils of this agency and I consider the effect of education on the reserve life very good, as they are more intelligent, live better, dress better and are cleaner and healthier.

At present there are 53 pupils attending this school, but they have not all been admitted. Those that have been admitted are 24 boys and 24 girls, they are all in good health and are making good progress in their studies; there have been two deaths at this school during the year.

The pupils are classified as follows:—

Standard	I	16
"	II	7
"	III	14
"	IV	11

GEORGINA ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	18
Number of pupils enrolled	23
Average attendance	13

The agent, Mr. J. R. Bourchier, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

Georgina Island School.

The Georgina Island school-house is a frame structure on a cement foundation, 24 x 28 about 10½ feet between floor and ceiling and has a seating capacity for all the pupils. It is furnished with new seats and desks. The building is in good repair and comfortable.

Mr. George Cork, the teacher, has a first-class provincial certificate and appears to take great interest in his work, but feels rather discouraged at the slow progress made by many of the pupils owing in a great measure, he thinks, to hearing only the Indian language spoken in their homes, and it does appear strange that, although these people speak and even write very fair English, and are continually in contact with English-speaking people, they still cling to the use of the Indian language in their homes. I find in a few instances where the English language is a little used in the family, these pupils make the best progress in the school.

On my visit to the school on the 24th instant I found 22 pupils in attendance: 14 boys and 8 girls; the number of school age in the band being 27.

As to the effect of education on the ex-pupils, I have very little to say, a few are industrious and lead good clean lives, but many are without any ambition to better themselves and just live from day to day.

GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	40
Number of pupils enrolled	30
Average of attendance	18

Mr. Patrick Rankins, Indian agent, reports on this school as follows:—

This school is in charge of Miss Leona M. Schruder, who has taught for five years and has given good satisfaction. The pupils take an interest in their work. Calisthenics and hygiene are taught, also sewing, singing, recitation and marches, and the pupils are making good progress.

The ex-pupils work out in the lumber camps during the winter, and drive on the river in the spring. They are very industrious.

A new frame school building has been erected on the reserve this spring. It has a large basement and is heated by a furnace. Cooking is taught to the pupils, and the management of this school is first-class in every respect. It is kept clean and in proper order. It is also well ventilated.

GORE BAY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	104
Number of pupils enrolled	67
Average attendance	27
Number of children attending Wikwemikong industrial school.	6

A number of the children of this agency attend public schools. Mr. Baxter, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

West Bay.

This school is a fine wooden building with large playgrounds and a very pretty little park and a large garden in which gardening is carried on very successfully by the pupils under the direction of the teacher, who understands the work, having taken a course in the Guelph Agricultural College.

Miss Clotilde Laferrier is in charge of this school, and is doing fine work with the children.

In addition to the usual course of study, cooking and sewing lessons are given once a week and the children take a very great interest in these lessons.

One of the ex-pupils is postmaster and storekeeper on the reserve and is a very good business man.

SHESHEGWANING.

This school is one of the finest school buildings on the Manitoulin Island, being a solid cement building, heated with hot-air furnace, and well lighted and ventilated.

Mis Adèle Duhamel is in charge of the school and is doing very good work.

The average attendance is very good. In addition to the usual course of study, cooking and sewing lessons are given once a week and the children take a great interest in these lessons, as they are anxious to be able to do things the same as other people.

One of Miss Duhamel's ex-pupils is now postmaster on the reserve and is getting along very well with his work.

KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCIES.

Children of school age	553
Pupils enrolled at day schools	24
Average attendance	7
Enrolled at Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school	42
Enrolled at Kenora boarding school	47
Enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school	19
Enrolled at Pine Creek boarding school	2
Enrolled at Fort Frances boarding school	1

Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School.

This school is situated on an arm of the Lake of the Woods known as Shoal lake, on the western side, adjacent to the Indian reserves Nos. 39 and 40, about 45 miles from the town of Kenora, and is conducted by the Presbyterian Church.

This school claims to have about 210 acres of land. A large portion of this is very rocky and unfit for cultivation, while the low spots furnish excellent soil for gardening purposes.

During the past season, a large addition has been built to this school, which adds not only very materially to the appearance of the building, but also to the comfort of the staff and pupils.

On my recent visit to the school, I found much requiring complimentary remarks, both to principal and staff. They, however, are much overworked in all departments of the school.

Heating and fuel.—Heat is supplied by a Gurney furnace, 6 feet 6 inches long by 4 feet 6 inches diameter and 6 feet high, in which wood is used as fuel. This supplies hot water for all dormitories, laundry, shower-baths and wash-basins.

Water supply.—Water is taken from the east shore of the lake, and is of excellent quality. This is operated by a 6-horse power gasoline motor engine and an air tank 15 feet long by 4 feet in diameter, which sends the water with great force through the mains of the building even to the top flats, and the whole is in first-class order.

Fire protection.—There are six hose reels, two on each flat, one in the boys' and one in the girls'. On each flat, fire-axes are kept near the doors. A steel triangle is hung up to give the alarm when required. Dry-dust extinguishers are posted in every flat, and the children are taught how to make use of them when required. Owing to the erection of the new school-room the fire-escapes formerly in use were taken down, and in the meantime they are without fire-escapes.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for at least 75 pupils. There are 7 staff bed-rooms including the nurses' room, all well furnished and in proper order. All rooms have very good ventilation. The whole building is lighted with coal oil lamps, which I do not consider safe, especially in the hands of children.

Religion.—Religious instruction is under the direction of the Presbyterian Church. Prayers are conducted every morning and evening, and on Sunday there is a church service in the morning and Sabbath school in the afternoon and song service in the evening.

Industries taught.—The girls are taught cooking, laundry work, sewing, dress-making, mending and knitting. The boys are taught farming, gardening, and the care of stock, and working on the steamer, during the summer.

Live Stock.—The live stock consists of 1 horse and 1 pony, 1 yoke of oxen; 8 young stock, 1 bull, 6 cows, 2 pigs, 40 fowl, 1 deer. All these are well housed and fed and cared for.

Amusements.—The pupils play at football, hockey, skating, baseball, calisthenics, checkers and crokinole, and general outdoor sports.

Class room.—Standard	I.	71	Standard	IV.	13
"	II.	3	"	V.	3
"	III.	4	"	VI.	2

I was particularly pleased with the manner in which the pupils read and pronounce their words. In spelling and writing, the progress is excellent. The children appear to understand what they are reading perfectly, and are anxious to know more. In fact the improvement made is very marked in all branches.

The school-room is a model one in every respect, ventilation is perfect. The ceiling is high with large windows which give good light, and all is in perfect order.

Kenora Boarding School.

This school is situated on the Lake of the Woods, about two miles from the town of Kenora, and is conducted by the Rev. Father G. Leonard, as principal, assisted by the Sisters of the Roman Catholic Church.

The building is frame, brick veneered on stone foundation. The size of the building is:—outside length, 112 ft., width, 38 ft., and three-stories high, with a lean-to kitchen and cook-room, 12 x 70 ft. and 12 ft. high brick veneered.

Pupils on roll.—Boys, 25. Girls, 22.

Standard	I	9	3	Total	12
Standard	II	2	1	"	3
Standard	III	12	6	"	18
Standard	IV	1	8	"	9
Standard	V	1	4	"	5
		25	22	"	47

The progress made is first-class in all branches, particularly in writing, reading and spelling, and the knowledge of what they are reading about.

Outside buildings.—These consist of 1 large stable, engine-house, pump-house, two boat-houses, two hen-houses, wood shed, outside closet, not now in use, priest's house, and shed, carpenter shop and laundry, gasoline boat, also two large canoes.

This school is fitted up with all the latest and best modern conveniences, bath and closets in all dormitories, as well as wash basins, hot and cold water, and lighted by electricity. The heating is done by a large wood furnace in the basement, placed on cement floors. There are three fire-escapes on the outside of the school. Fire hose is placed in all corridors, as well as dust fire-extinguishers. Axes and other fire appliances are ready for use at a moment's notice. Fire drill is also practised regularly.

Water supply.—This is taken from the Lake of the Woods, pipes having been laid out about 500 feet to where the water is pure and good, and is pumped up to the buildings with a gasoline engine and compressed air tanks, which send it with great force through all the buildings. The gasoline engine is also fitted up with a circular saw to cut the wood for all the school.

Ventilation.—I found on my visit that ventilation is perfect in all rooms, dormitories, halls and class-rooms, dining-rooms, kitchen, cook-room and basement, and throughout the whole building.

Amusements.—These consist of hockey, skating, football, tobogganing; lacrosse and baseball in summer. Checkers, dominoes and other house games, calisthenics and dumbbells are practised regularly.

Industries taught.—The girls are taught sewing, knitting, dressmaking and general housework, and the boys farming, gardening and care of stock.

Health of pupils.—This has been very good, during the year. The children are bright, happy and contented, are well and neatly clothed, and well boarded, as the food supplied is of the best, and in abundance.

Land owned by the school.—There is said to be 40 acres, only a small portion of this is fit for cultivation, as it is very rocky and rough.

Live stock.—This consists of 2 horses, 2 cows, 175 fowl.

Ex-Pupils.—Some of them are doing very well, while others are not getting on as

well as they should do, but on the whole they are making an effort to make themselves homes and give evidence of what they have been taught while at the school.

Assabaska Day School.

This school was closed on June 12, 1912. The teacher, after nearly four years' labour in doing her best to make the school a success, and finding she could not do so, got discouraged, and resigned, and it is still closed. Day schools in this district have been a failure, and I fear will always be such.

Islington Day School.

This school was opened by Mr. G. C. Smith, in June, and closed again, owing to lack of attendance. The teacher was not satisfied to keep it open any longer, finding he could not make a success of the work.

MANITOWANING AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	435
Number of pupils enrolled	134
Average attendance	71
Number of children at Shingwaulk Home	10
Number of children enrolled at Wikwemikong Industrial school	59

Mr. Wm. McLeod, the agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—
There are seven day schools in this agency, as follows:—

Wikwemikong boys', Mr. Chas. J. Kelly, teacher.
Wikwemikong girls', Miss Mary E. Cushing.
Wilwemikongsing, Miss Emily Frawley.
South Bay, Miss Elizabeth A. Lensch.
Whitefish Lake, Miss Mary M. Plean.
Sucker Creek, Mr. F. Lyle Sims.
Sheguiandah, Mr. T. V. LeStrange.

These schools are in charge of good teachers, some of whom have had practical experience as teachers of Indian schools for some years. Sucker Creek and Sheguiandah schools are under the Church of England, the other five schools are Roman Catholic.

At South Bay and Wikwemikongsing the teachers take care of several children during the week, whose parents live at too great a distance from the school to allow the children to attend. At Whitefish Lake, South Bay, and Wikwemikongsing the teachers give the girl pupils instruction in cooking, sewing, and knitting, and some of them are capable of making their own garments, the department supplying the materials in addition. The Whitefish Lake school, which was without a teacher last year, has been opened since commencement of September quarter. It was the intention of the band to have a new school erected on the reserve, but changes were made and the old school was repaired. The teacher, Miss Plean, is doing good work there and has a fair attendance of pupils, although isolated to a certain extent. It is situated on the reserve four miles south of Naughton, on the Sudbury and Soo line of the C. P. R.

A number of the Indian parents are greatly pleased with the interest taken by the department in their children's future in regard to education.

The children in attendance at the schools in this agency on the whole are making progress in their studies and show a desire to learn. A very noticeable feature is that a few years ago not many of the children on some of the reserves could understand the English language, while to-day mostly all the children attending the day schools speak it quite readily. In addition to the usual course of study, calisthenics has been added this year, and hygienic instructions are being introduced.

Besides the day schools referred to in this agency, there is also the Wikwemikong boys' and girls' industrial schools at Wikwemikong. The different departments of these institutions are managed by the most competent persons obtainable. They are making every effort to improve and strengthen the condition and character of their pupils.

MORAVIANTOWN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	55
Number of pupils enrolled	57
Average attendance	34
Number of children attending Mohawk Institute	5
Number of children attending the Mount Elgin Institute	4

The following is the report of the Indian agent, Mr. Edwin Beattie, on the school in this agency:—

This school is of brick and modern in every particular. It has desks to accommodate 60 pupils and a furnace in a cement basement. It is well lighted and the ventilation is good. The school is situated in the centre of the reserve and most of the parents take an interest in the education of their children. Some are unable to send them regularly on account of being absent from the reserve engaged in various employments, making it difficult to attain a high average attendance. Mr. A. Beith Gardiner, who is in charge, is a very painstaking, conscientious teacher. Under his instruction the children are maintaining steady progress in all the branches taught them. They all have a good knowledge of English, learning new words quickly. The second and third classes would compare very favourably with any other schools. The children are drilled daily in calisthenics. On the last day of the fall term a concert was held and the pupils rendered 50 selections creditably before their parents and a number of white visitors.

The effect of education on the reserve is noticeable, principally that it always fashions a number of leading men who are intelligent and capable to do business in public matters creditably.

The ex-pupils are mostly engaged as mechanics and their services seem to be always in demand, showing that their education has been of permanent value to them.

MISSISSAUGAS OF THE CREDIT AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	37
Number of pupils enrolled	26
Average attendance	16
Number of children attending Mohawk Institute	5

Mr. W. C. Van Loon, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

There is but one school building on this reserve, brick veneered, well equipped with modern seats, slate blackboards, and every thing necessary for school work.

The building is situated near the centre of the reserve, on 15 acres of land, reserved for school and public purposes. I have visited the school several times during the year and always found it clean, orderly, and well kept. The subjects taught are those taken up generally by the public schools of Ontario. Hygiene and calisthenics are taught regularly with good results.

Since the summer holidays this school has been taught by Harry N. Jennings, a faithful and energetic teacher who is doing everything in his power to advance the pupils.

We look for a much higher average attendance this year, parents have been notified that the school regulations will be enforced against all those neglecting to send their children to school, without a reasonable excuse.

MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE.

Number of children of school age	264
Number of pupils enrolled	130
Average attendance	49
Number of children enrolled at Mohawk Institute	15
Number of children enrolled at Mount Elgin Institute	4

Mr. Joseph R. Stainton, Indian agent, reports on the educational matters of this agency as follows:—

There are four day schools, the Western, Central, Mission and Eastern brick conveniently located, thereby affording ample accommodation for all children on this reservation.

Western School.

This school is located about two miles east of the village of Shannonville, having one acre of playground well fenced, nicely covered with sod, on an elevated piece of ground, having a good view of the bay of Quinte and being adjacent to a good public road. It is successfully taught by Miss Ethel M. Picard.

This school is in good repair and supplied with all necessary equipment as required by the Provincial School Act. The present teacher has only taught three quarters, and I certainly was surprised on my last visit to find the pupils making such rapid advancement.

Central School.

This school is located about two miles east of the Western school and two miles south of it on an elevated piece of ground, containing one acre of playground, fenced and covered with sod, having a good view of the bay and close to the public road. It affords ample accommodation for the children living in the southern part of the reservation. Miss Florence E. Fletcher is the teacher, 26 scholars are on the roll. This school is in fine condition, having had a new oak floor laid and oiled, desks nearly new, equipped with all material required by the Provincial School Act. The teacher appears to be energetic and thorough in her work, but the pupils are somewhat behind in their work, owing, possibly, to this school having been closed for six months, on account of not being able to secure a teacher. However, the pupils are now making rapid progress and on my last visit a noticeable improvement was observed.

Mission School.

The Mission school is located about three miles north of the Central school on a hill in a grove and can be seen from nearly every part of the reserve, and is an ideal location for a school. The ground, being shaded by trees and covered with good sod, could not well be surpassed for a playground. Alexander Leween, a member of this band, has taught this school for four or five years with fair success. There are 20 pupils on the roll.

The school is in good condition, having hardwood floors and is well lighted. The desks are in good condition and it is well supplied with maps and other requirements. The teacher appears to be energetic, thorough and painstaking with the pupils, who seem to be making fair progress.

Eastern School.

This school is located about two miles from the town of Deseronto, on the eastern part of the reservation, having a playground of one acre covered with sod. It is fenced and close to the main travelled road. Irwin Brant, the teacher, is a member of this band and has taught about one year. There are 29 pupils on the roll.

During the summer holidays considerable repairs were made to this school. The walls have been tuckpointed and the foundation repaired. A new oak floor was laid and oiled, also oak floors in the ante-rooms. A large cement approach was made and new stops were put on the windows and the blackboards were painted, all of which places this school in fine condition and very comfortable. It is well lighted and supplied with maps and all other requirements.

General Remarks.

These schools compare very favourably with the rural schools in the surrounding townships. I am pleased to state that the results of education on the members of this band have been manifested in various ways. Two, who are medical men, have made a great success. Another young man is in his third year at a medical college and I am informed he is a bright student, having passed his examinations very creditably. Some of them, who are school teachers, are teaching in cities of the United States, others who are bookkeepers, mechanics of different kinds, railroad engineers and various other occupations requiring education, prove conclusively that the Indian can be educated to fill any position equally with that of the white man. This in my opinion shows that the department has made no mistake in its untiring zeal manifested in the education of the Indian, thus placing him on the same level as the white man.

PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY.

Number of children of school age	143
Number of pupils at day schools	107
Average attendance at day schools	47
Number enrolled at Wikwemikong industrial school	2
Number enrolled at the Mount Elgin industrial school	2

The Indian superintendent, Mr. Alexander Logan, reports on this superintendency as follows:—

I find that the great trouble is to get the children to attend regularly. That seems to be the complaint of the teachers, and I think the only thing to do is to have a good truant officer, which seems hard to get among the Indians. I have a good one at Shawanaga and at Henvey Inlet. The one at Parry Island is very lax in his duty. The children are anxious enough to attend, but the parents will keep them at home on the slightest excuse, which is very annoying to the teacher. It is quite a common thing to see a child 9 years old acting as interpreter for his parents.

We have two schools on Parry Island, one at Gibson, one at Shawanaga, and one at Henvey Inlet.

The Maganatawan reserve is near Byng Inlet and the children go to that school, some two miles distant.

The South French River reserve is on the Pickerel river, and there they have no school. They are ten miles from Henvey Inlet. There are some 16 to 20 children and they would like to have a school there. They are very anxious that the proposed mill site on the Pickerel river should be put through by the department so that there may be a chance of a school being built in the vicinity.

No. 1, Ryerson School, Parry Island Reserve.

This school is on the upper end of the island, about two miles from Parry Sound, a very nice location for a school. The teacher is Mrs. Mary Yarwood, who is fully qualified and experienced, and takes great interest in the pupils. Her main complaint is their irregular attendance. There are two pupils attending the Parry Sound public school; they are progressing favourably; in writing they are hard to beat.

No. 2, Skene School, Parry Island.

This school is situated in the lower end of the settled part of the island, about 9 miles from Parry Sound, rather a nice place in summer, but a bleak, lonely spot in winter. Miss Decaire, an Indian girl from Watha reserve, is the teacher since September last. She is very anxious to teach the few scholars who attend regularly. The school has been painted and new modern seats have been put in. The teacher lives in a neat little cottage about 100 yards from the school, built and furnished by the department.

No. 3, Shawanaga School.

This school is 23 miles west from Parry Sound and about 1 mile from the Canadian Pacific railway station at Shawanaga. The teacher is Miss Tutt, who only took charge on January 6 last. She is an experienced teacher and we hope to have good results in the future. The truant officer is doing his best to make the parents keep their children at school.

No. 4, Henvey Inlet School.

This school is in charge of an Indian named Jos. Partridge, who lives near the school with his wife in a neat little cottage built and furnished by the department. The school is a fine building and fitted with new and up-to-date seats. The school has all been newly painted. The teacher is very industrious. This school has never been favoured with a visit from any school inspector. The Parry Sound inspector says that it is out of his jurisdiction.

No. 5, Gibson or Watha School.

This school is situated on Gibson reserve, 9 miles from Bala on the Canadian Pacific railway. Miss Edna Atkinson, the teacher, took charge in mid-summer. She is a good experienced teacher and worker. It is a very comfortable school and well built. There are quite a number of the pupils well advanced and some are attending the public school at Bala and are well up to the average white pupil.

PORT ARTHUR AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	351
Number of pupils enrolled	94
Average atendance	44
Number in attendance at Fort William Orphanage	13
Number in attendance at Shingwauk Home	8

Mr. R. McKnight, the Indian agent, gives the following report on the schools in this agency:—

There is one Indian boarding school conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph at the city of Fort William and two day schools on the reserve, one at Mountain Village and one at Mission Bay. The work at the boarding school is carried on very successfully and has a very beneficial effect on the Indian pupils attending this institution. One of these pupils recently took the highest honours in the examinations for entrance to the Collegiate Institute at Fort William.

The work of the day schools is quite successful and has a marked influence on the children, most of whom are very bright pupils. The effect of these schools on the reserve life of the pupils and of the parents is distinctly beneficial.

Red Rock Reserve.

There is a day school established at Lake Helen Mission where the attendance is very good at all times and the children make good progress in their studies. The educational work at this school is beneficial, not only to the pupils, but also to their parents, as it tends to elevate the standard of their intelligence generally.

Lake Nipigon—Jackfish Island Reserve.

At this reserve there is a day school, which is fairly well attended at certain periods of the year only, as most of these Indians migrate during the fall and winter seasons on their regular hunting trips, taking the members of their families with them. However, during the spring, summer and early fall seasons there is a good attendance of children at this school.

Their progress is very fair when allowance is made for their short period of attendance in each year, and the effect of education on the pupils and their parents is a strong factor in promoting their general welfare. None of these Indians learn trades, beyond that common amongst most Indians living on reserves, where they build their own houses, canoes, &c. They are too far removed from civilization and the opportunities to take up any other means of living than generally obtains amongst tribes so far removed from the influence of white men.

Pays Plat Reserve.

There is no school at present, nor has there been one for years at this reserve. The band is small in numbers and the children do not total more than ten of school age.

Pic River Reserve.

There is a day school at this reserve, which is well attended during spring and summer and the early fall months, but only a small number attend during the winter months, as the children are nearly all taken away by their parents on their winter hunting expeditions. This school is making fair progress and is having a wholesome effect for good on the children and their parents, as in other cases mentioned, the education of the younger Indians seems to have an elevating influence on the older members of the band.

Long Lake Reserve.

There is no school established at this reserve, and it is doubtful if the attendance would warrant the opening of a school, as these Indians are away from their reserve for at least nine or ten months in the year and take their families with them.

In conclusion, I beg to state that only a few of the Indians within this agency have learned trades. Some of the young men have taken up certain lines of trade or work as labourers in cases where they live close to towns or cities, but generally speaking they follow their usual occupations as trappers, hunters, guides and bushmen. In some cases the girls take up places as domestic servants, but as a rule they follow the usual customs of reserve life.

RAMA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	70
Number of pupils enrolled	70
Average attendance	28

Miss Eva McBain is in charge of this school and continues to meet with splendid success considering the disadvantages under which she has to work in the way of rather poor accommodation and irregularity of attendance. The department proposes to erect during the coming summer a modern two-roomed school-house with teacher's residence combined. This will provide ample accommodation for all the children of school age on the reserve and provision is also being made to give practical instruction in gardening, as proper land has been secured for the purpose. Mr. Myers, the Indian agent, in reporting on this school states that there are a number of very bright boys and girls in attendance, and the truant officer, who was lately appointed, has been a great help in maintaining a more regular attendance.

RICE AND MUD LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	57
Number of pupils enrolled	51
Average attendance	24

Mr. William McFarlane, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Mississaugas of Rice Lake.

The school on this reserve is very prettily situated, being built very close to the shore of Rice lake, which makes it very bright for both teacher and pupils. This school was built only a very few years ago. The white people of S.S. No. 11, Otonabee, bought the lot on which the school is built from the Rice Lake band with the promise

that the Indian children should always have the privilege of attending the school with the white children. This has been a great advantage to the Indians, as there is always a first-class teacher engaged for the school. I think that there is a decided improvement each year, as some of them will now be as well educated as the white children.

Mississaugas of Mud Lake.

Here, they have a very nice comfortable school-room, but for a good many years they might almost as well have had no teacher at all. This reserve is not as well located as Rice lake, it being an island they are left almost to themselves, not having as many opportunities to mingle with the whites, which makes it more difficult to secure a teacher to come here, at least one who would be any benefit to them. However, at New Year we secured a new teacher, and trust there will be a decided improvement in the education of the children by the end of the year.

SARNIA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	89
Number of pupils enrolled	72
Average attendance	35
Number of children attending Shingwauk Home	19
Number of children attending Mount Elgin Institute	21

Mr. R. C. Palmer, the Indian agent, submits the following report on the schools in this agency:—

There are three schools connected with the band, one at St. Clair, one at Kettle Point and one at Stony Point. The St. Clair school is the largest, having 35 pupils on the roll, with an average attendance of about 20. Kettle Point has 17 on the roll with a better average attendance of 12. Stony Point has 10 on the roll with an average attendance of 6.

The department is fortunate in having three most worthy teachers. Too much cannot be said of the painstaking and successful methods of Miss Matthews, who has taught St. Clair school for about twelve years. Mrs. Angus George, at Kettle Point, has taught there several years, with splendid results and great satisfaction to the section. Miss Agnes Weaver is on her second year at Stony Point. She has no professional training, but is very much enamoured with her work, and is much beloved and respected by the parents and pupils, and is doubtless doing a good work, and having an excellent influence on the reserve.

The teachers do not confine themselves to books, but teach the girls sewing, and the boys are occupied, while the girls sew, in moulding with plasticine. Small flower gardens are cultivated and the children doing the work are taught the art, as well as of some of the natures and habits of plants. There are 89 pupils of school age belonging to the reserves, but 21 are attending Mt. Elgin Institute, which would indicate that four are absent in other places.

With reference to the general effects of education upon the Indians, as with the whites, these are varied. Quite a few are making good. Some have become teachers, some stenographers, &c., and are earning fair salaries. Some turn their less education to good use in keeping accounts of their annual proceedings, quantities of grains and vegetables raised, together with stock and proceeds of sales, &c. There are quite a few who speak excellent English and are able to enter intelligently into the current topics of the day. On the whole I think the results of education are most encouraging, and the more the Indians are taught to see and appreciate the advantages of a fair education, the more will the greater benefits be manifest.

SAUGEEN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	75
Number of pupils enrolled	93
Average attendance	66
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin Institute	9

Mr. Thomas A. Stout, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

French Day School.

This school is some seven miles back on the reserve. It is a good substantial brick building with spacious playgrounds. The teacher, T. J. Wallace, who has had charge of the school for a number of years, shows by his teaching that he thoroughly understands the peculiarities in the nature of Indian children and handles them so as to get the best results.

Scotch Settlement School.

Mrs. Robb, the teacher in this school, is doing good work and is very thorough in anything she undertakes. Besides the regular studies, sewing is being taught and some very creditable work is turned out.

Saugeen Village School.

Although all three schools are good brick buildings, this school far outclasses the others and is a building that would do credit to any city. Miss Ruxton, the teacher, has been very successful with the Indian children, both in maintaining the best of order and in the progress of her pupils.

General Remarks.

Speaking generally of education on this reserve, the Indians, both old and young, seem to appreciate more than ever the value of an education and, although it sometimes is hard to get the children to attend regularly, this difficulty is gradually disappearing. Considering the difficulties that all Indian children have to contend with, I am highly pleased to note the progress that is being made. Everything in the line of equipment that would have a tendency to promote the cause of education is being supplied. Those best educated reap beneficial results of their education in that they are chosen, for not only offices on the reserve, but positions of trust among the white people.

SAULT STE. MARIE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	192
Number of pupils enrolled	134
Average attendance	54
Number enrolled at Shingwauk Home	3
Number enrolled at Fort William Orphanage	1
Number enrolled at Wikwemikong Industrial School	13

Mr. A. D. McNabb, the Indian agent, reports on this agency as follows:—

Garden River, Church of England.

This school is in charge of Mr. Lucien F. Hardyman, a very painstaking teacher, and the pupils in his school are making very fair headway. I find Mr. Hardyman of great assistance to me in visiting the sick and reporting to me their condition.

Garden River, Roman Catholic.

This school is in charge of the Misses Isabella and Ida Reid. I find that these teachers take great interest in their work and the pupils are very intelligent-looking children. They are well trained and showing good progress in their studies. The attendance is not very good during the winter months, but nearly all attend during the summer.

Goulais Bay.

This school has been closed from the summer holidays till January 13, for want of a teacher. At the beginning of the year the services of Miss Annie Kehoe were secured, and from her previous record as a teacher some good results are looked for. I have not had the pleasure of visiting the school since she took charge.

MICHIPICOTEN.

This school has been closed since October. I have not visited it either, but I am informed that the former teacher, Miss Annie O'Connor, is on her way back from Winnipeg to take charge of the school.

BATCHAWANA.

This is a new school, opened on October 2, 1912, and was in charge of Miss Pilon, from Sudbury, up to October 22, when she left. It was closed then till November 18, when we were so fortunate as to secure the services of Miss Margaret Mallon, who holds a high-grade certificate and who was highly recommended to us as a capable teacher. She also is in charge as field matron in Batchawana. We have no school-house of our own in this place, but we have leased the Roman Catholic church from the Rev. Father Richards at a rental of $30 per annum. From reports received, Miss Mallon is doing good work both in school and as visiting matron. I have not had the pleasure of visiting this school since it was started.

This is the first time that any of these children have had an opportunity of attending school and I am told that they are very regular, although the school is situated at the extreme end of the settlement, and some of the children have to walk nearly two miles to school.

SCUGOG AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	11
Number of pupils enrolled	13
Average attendance	5

Mr. A. W. Williams, Indian agent, writes of this school as follows:—

The school attended by the Indian children on this reserve is situated near the centre of the reserve. The whites purchased a school site from the Indians and erected a comfortable school-house. It is a union school of white and Indian children.

The trustees have had a great deal of trouble in securing a good teacher, and every time there is a change made we have trouble in getting the Indian children to attend. They appear to be bashful or afraid of strangers.

Mr. Urquhart has charge of this school and satisfactory progress is being made.

There are eleven children on this reserve of school age, but only five of them attend regularly. The parents are not very ambitious to have their children attend school, where they can procure a modern education.

SIX NATIONS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	806
Number of pupils enrolled	542
Average attendance	219
Number enrolled at Mohawk Institute	90

Mr. Gordon J. Smith, the Indian superintendent, has submitted a report on the Six Nations reserve which is as follows:—

Buildings.—There are ten school buildings on the reserve, three brick and seven frame. Of these, three frame buildings were erected during the past year at a cost of about $1,900 each. The old building at No. 3 is moved to Sour Springs, and was opened as No. 8 school after Easter. All the schools are provided with individual desks of the latest pattern.

Trustees.—The school board is composed of three whites, representing the New England Company, the Methodist and the Anglican Missions, five Indians appointed by the Council and the superintendent. Regular meetings were held during the year, and in May a special committee visited each school and presented its report to Council. Necessary repairs were subsequently made.

Teachers.—Of the 12 teachers employed 7 are Indians and 5 whites. The difficulty of securing qualified teachers is still great. There have been four changes in the staff during the year, mainly caused by the want of suitable boarding houses for teachers. Our teachers joined the Brant County teachers in a convention last fall in Brantford. Mr. T. W. Standing resigned his position of inspector owing to his other inspectoral duties requiring all his time. Mr. John Clark, teacher of No. 2 school, Ohsweken, has been appointed, in addition to his duties as teacher, as it has not been possible to secure a regular county inspector. He has made regular visits to all the schools.

Pupils and parents.—The fruit season at Niagara still continues to depopulate many of our schools, as also does the harvest season. The periodical Deist feasts or dances at the various long houses have a most detrimental effect upon the attendance at schools Nos. 6, 10 and 11. At these schools many children cannot speak English when they begin school, thus making the teacher's task particularly difficult. A truant officer appointed by the board does effective service. Carelessness of some parents, and poverty of others, are some reasons for irregular attendance.

Ex-Pupils.—The progress of the average ex-pupil is as good as that in white communities. All the best agriculturists on the reserve have had no other education than that obtained in our day schools. Many have advanced to higher education, of such 4 are attending Caledonia High School, 1 Hamilton Collegiate Institute, 4 Brantford Collegiate Institute, 1 Brantford Conservatory of Music, 1 is in his final year at McMaster University (he graduated as B.A. this week), 1 at McGill Medical College, 4 are in hospitals training as nurses, 7 are teachers on the reserve, 1 is clerk in the Indian office, Brantford, 4 are graduate nurses, 2 practise medicine in the States, and 1 is assistant medical officer on the reserve.

General.—The Council has as usual been keenly alive to the benefits of education. It has offered 5 scholarships of $100 each to teachers to assist them in qualifying at the Normal schools. A night school has been in operation at Ohsweken during the winter months under Mr. John Clark.

The scholarships offered by the department of $100 each to assist 5 students at High schools have been taken up, and the students are doing well.

Speaking generally, I consider the day schools of the reserve are doing good work, but owing to the several changes of teachers, progress has been checked in some schools.

STURGEON FALLS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	91
Number of pupils enrolled	131
Average attendance	84

Mr. George P. Cockburn, Indian agent, has submitted a report on the educational work in this agency, which is as follows:—

Nipissing School.

This school is situated on the Nipissing reserve at Beaucage bay; the site being ideal for school purposes. The building is of large size, furnishing ample accommodation for the pupils in attendance, besides providing comfortable living quarters for the teacher.

There are large grounds in connection with the school, which are well kept.

Miss Tackney, the teacher at this school, takes an active interest in the routine of work in connection. The department has made considerable necessary improvements to the building besides fencing the grounds.

The attendance at this school has not been as good as in former years. This is owing to a number of the Indians, together with their families, removing from the vicinity of the school. This is more noticeable during the winter months when they remove from the reserve to follow hunting. The children in attendance are progressing in their studies, and appear to show a very active interest to learn.

In addition to the general routine of work, the children are taught sewing and gardening, and in addition to the usual course of study, calisthenics have been added and hygienic instruction.

The building is kept clean and in good condition.

Garden Village.

The school building at this place is of good size for the number of pupils in attendance, with suitable grounds adjoining, furnishing ample accommodation.

A noticeable feature of this school is the steady attendance. Miss McDermott, the teacher, is the holder of a first-class certificate and has had considerable experience in connection with Indian schools, and takes an active interest in the work.

The parents residing in the vicinity of the school take great interest in the education of their children, which assists greatly in having a good attendance. The building is warm and comfortable and kept clean together with the school grounds. In addition to the general routine of studies, calisthenics has been added as well as hygienic instruction. The girls are taught sewing and knitting.

Bear Island, Temagami.

This school is kept open for the summer months only owing to the Indian families leaving for the woods each fall and not returning till the following spring.

Miss Mary Honan, who has a second-class certificate, has been in charge of the school during the past summer and takes a very active interest in the work, especially, the regular attendance at school. The general routine of study is followed. The children in attendance are very bright and appear to learn readily.

In addition to the schools above stated a grant of $250 is paid by the department to the Mattawa separate school. At this place a number of Indian families, belonging to the Nipissing band, reside, and their children attend this school.

The attendance is good and the children are making excellent progress in their studies.

The children in attendance at the schools in this agency are making good progress in their studies.

The general effect of education is, without doubt, good; not only to the pupils themselves but also on the reserves. The older people are in favour of educating their children. They realize the advantages to be derived. The most noticeable feature is that the children can all understand the English language; this progress has been made only by attendance at the Indian schools. The children are, as a rule, bright, clean and show marked intelligence, and in reading, writing and arithmetic show considerable efficiency.

In reviewing the progress of ex-pupils of the schools, education has proven beneficial to them in a marked degree. This is noticeable in their manner of living, care of their dwellings, and a desire to improve their surroundings. Boys who previously attended school appear to do better at their different vocations, and from a financial source the Indians are beginning to realize that as their vocations of hunting and fishing are becoming depleted they will have to seek other sources of employment and in which an education will be beneficial to them.

While there are always a few exceptions, there is not any doubt that the Indian schools have proved very beneficial to the children attending them and also to the Indians on the reserves.

THESSALON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	89
Number of pupils enrolled	106
Average attendance	49
Number of children attending Wikwemikong Industrial School	13

Mr. Samuel Hagan, Indian agent, reports on the schools of this agency as follows:—

Thessalon Indian School.

This school is taught by Miss Lorhena Shaddeau, a young lady of good attainments, and well qualified for the work in hand.

The schoool-house is a commodious building, with modern desks and has been repaired during the past summer, by putting in a good hardwood floor, and there is a well of pure water with a modern pump quite close to the school.

There are ten children on the reserve, and they all attend. They are taught the usual studies, and also knitting, sewing, cooking, horticulture, agriculture and botany.

Mississauga Indian School.

This school is taught by Miss Lillian McGoey, who has proven herself very energetic.

The attendance has increased greatly; there are twenty-five children on the reserve and all attend regularly and are doing well.

They are taught the usual studies, and also knitting, sewing, cooking and horticulture.

The school-house is very comfortable, with two rooms on the ground floor for the use of the teacher.

Serpent River Indian School.

This school is taught by Mrs. J. H. MacKay. She is an old servant of the department, having taught Indian schools for a great many years.

There are 28 children on the reserve, and 27 of them are attending school regularly.

The school grounds were fenced lately, and we were ordered to put a new roof on the school-house, but it was impossible to obtain shingles when we wanted them, and now the weather is unsuitable.

The pupils are doing fairly well, and of late the attendance has been good.

Spanish River Indian School.

This school is taught by Miss Margaret Cadotte. It is situate on the north side of the Spanish River reserve. It is a log building, but is kept in good repair, with rooms on the ground floor for the teacher.

The attendance at this school has been small owing to the fact that some of the children lived too far from the school. The department has made provision for housing and feeding those children who, on account of the distance, could not attend school regularly. Twelve children live on the north side of the reserve, and all are enrolled in the register.

This school has been vacant for some time and the children had forgotten what they had learned, but at present they are getting along very well.

Sagamook Indian School.

The teacher in this school is Miss Rose Fagan, and the school is situated on the south side of Spanish River reserve. This is the finest school building in my agency. We have our school grounds fenced and otherwise improved.

There are 27 children on the reserve and 18 attending.

They are taught the usual studies, and knitting, sewing, cooking and horticulture. The others are living too far from the school to attend.

There are about 28,000 acres of land on this reserve, and the people are settled in different parts.

Speaking generally of educational matters in this agency, the parents seem to take more interest in the education of their children than heretofore, and not only are the children benefited, but also the parents.

We have an excellent staff of teachers who are doing their best to have the children succeed, and the visits they make to the Indian houses are worthy of mention. When the teacher goes to an Indian house and the old people are not able to speak English, the children act as interpreters, which pleases them very much.

Most of the children in this agency can speak and understand the English language, and this has a tendency to improve the personal appearance, conversation and general surroundings. The houses are cleaner, the sanitary conditions are better looked after, and the Indians are better dressed and fed. I cannot see much difference among the boys, but there is a marked difference among the girls. They strive to be neat and tidy, and they make excellent domestics.

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	103
Number of pupils enrolled	82
Average attendance	33
Number of children attending Mount Elgin Institute	6
Number of children attending Shingwauk Home	14

Mr. J. B. McDougall, the agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

There are two day schools on the reserve and both are well attended. The No. 1 school on the west side of the reserve, near the St. Clair river, is taught by Miss E. Bissel, and the pupils are making satisfactory progress.

The No. 2 school on the southern portion of the reserve, is taught by Josephine Sampson, an Indian of this reserve. The attendance is good, and the pupils are making fair progress.

Both school-houses are in good repair. The ex-pupils of the schools on the reserve make better citizens than the ex-pupils of the industrial schools. When they arrive home from the industrial schools, having no means, they generally associate with a class that works away from a reserve. They make good wages, but live up to them. The ex-pupils of the reserve schools, having always had a home influence, are more apt to work at home and save their wages. Twelve pupils of this reserve attend the industrial school at Mount Pleasant, Mich., 14 at the Shingwauk Home and 6 at Mount Elgin Institute. Education has a tendency to improve their morals and make them law-abiding citizens.

TREATY NO. 9 DISTRICT.

The Indians of Treaty No. 9 occupy the vast territory of northern Ontario between the Albany river and Lakes Superior and Huron. Their territory was ceded by treaty made in the years 1905 and 1906, and they have, therefore, not been very long under immediate supervision. They are hunting Indians, residing on their original trapping grounds, and trading at the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, or their rivals. They have been under the guidance of missionaries of the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches for some years past, and have been instructed in the use of the syllabic characters to read in their own languages, and the common elements of an English education have by no means been neglected.

The chief educational institutions are three boarding schools; two are situated on the shores of James bay, one at Albany under the charge of the Roman Catholic mission, the other at Moose Factory, conducted by the Church of England, and the third is located at Chapleau on the Canadian Pacific railway. The Anglican Church also receives a grant for day school instruction at Fort Hope, Albany Mission, Rupert's House, Fort George and French Post. Rupert's House, although it is within the boundaries of the province of Quebec, is here referred to, as it properly belongs to the James Bay district. A summer school is also conducted at Abitibi under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

At Albany in connection with the school there is a small hospital, which the department supplied with medicines, which are dispensed by the nuns in charge of the institution, and there is a ward for resident patients.

At Moose Factory there is also a hospital, conducted in a separate building, with an excellent equipment and room for six or eight patients. Both these institutions received financial aid from the department.

The Chapleau boarding school is reported on fully by Mr. H. A. West, the Indian agent, under Chapleau agency.

MANITOBA.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	103
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	13
Average attendance	7
Number enrolled at Birtle boarding school	59
Number enrolled at Pine Creek boarding school	1
Number enrolled at Sandy Bay boarding school	1
Number enrolled at Cowessess boarding school	2
Number enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school	2

Mr. G. H. Wheatley, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Birtle Boarding School.

This school is located in the town of Birtle, Manitoba, and has about 10 acres rented for gardening purposes. The church authorities have purchased a quarter-section of land, two miles from the school, which is being broken up and cropped each year, by the school pupils. The school building is now undergoing improvements, which when completed will bring it up to the terms of agreement between the church and the department. This school will be rated in class A and entitled to draw the per capita grant of $125 per annum for each pupil entered in the school on the authority of the department.

The pupils who attend this school are drafted from the following reserves, Waywayseecappo's 31, Keeseekoowenin's 13, Rolling River 4, Birdtail Sioux 5, Valley River 5, Sturgeon Lake 1; total 59.

Miss E. R. McCurdy, who holds a first-class certificate, is the teacher, and so far, the progress made, especially with the younger girls, has been satisfactory. Very little progress is noticed amongst the boys, but it is to be hoped, when the improvements to the building are completed and a new, efficient staff appointed, who will take the proper interest in their duties, that the work in the school will be done to the satisfaction of the department.

The cottage hospital in connection with the boarding school in charge of Dr. R. Wheeler and Nurse Highet, does excellent work. The elder girl pupils also receive training, taking turns as assistants to Nurse Highet.

The routine of school duties is as follows:—

Pupils who attend in the school-room half a day are employed the other half, the girls in domestic work, in the sewing-room, laundry and kitchen, and the older boys farming, care of stock, &c., and the younger boys doing the necessary chores needed about the school building and hospital.

There are ten graduates this year, 4 boys and 6 girls, who leave the school on January 1, 1913.

The graduates of 1911 are all doing very well. Three of the girls have married, viz., Bella Badger, 0162; Evelyn Cardinal, 0164; Sarah Buffalo, 0131. These three have married good young men, the husbands of the two former are graudates of Indian schools, and the latter never attended any school. From reports received from the principal of the Birtle boarding school, these young women are putting the education received at school to good practical use. All have good homes and keep them in excellent order; have their regular days for cleaning house and doing their weekly washing.

Julia Swain, 0144; Clara Boyer, 0150; Marie Mentuck, 0115, have been employed as domestics, and in most cases have given good service to their employers. Jean Norquay, 0161, lives with her guardian, Chief George Bone, of the Keeseekoowenin's reserve, one of the best homes on the reserve. She assists in the housework, sewing, and the kitchen. She is a very competent housekeeper. She is also organist for the new Indian church, Presbyterian, and performs her duties creditably. Maggie Calvin, 0160, lives with Mr. Thomas Stevenson, missionary, on the Pasqua's reserve, and has an excellent home, and is making good use of the practical education received while attending school.

George Blackface, No. 111, has not settled down to farm work on his reserve; he prefers to move about amongst his friends, and although a fairly good worker, under stress, he manages to earn sufficient to keep himself well clothed.

The graduates reported on in my last report are keeping up their good record. Frank and Willie Seaton had 50 acres of oats in crop, and threshed 1,340 bushels. They also broke 35 acres, new land. Their wives are good housekeepers and keep their homes clean.

Jos. H. Mecas had 12 acres of oats in crop, and had only 270 bushels threshed. He has not done as well as I expected the past season, but he was handicapped by being laid up with typhoid fever most of the summer, and was not strong enough to attend to his farm work.

Jared Bunn has still roving notions and spent most of the summer across the line, near the Sisseton agency, South Dakota.

Evan Bird had 12 acres of oats in crop, which threshed out 626 bushels. He has done very well considering that he had the misfortune to lose his team of horses, but getting assistance from his friends on the reserve, he was able to put in the above acreage.

McKay and Alex. Flett have done remarkably well. They had 30 acres of oats in crop, which threshed out 1,433 bushels. They broke 6 acres of new land and summer-fallowed 20 acres. Besides doing this work, they made considerable money working out during the threshing season. They live with their mother and sisters, and keep the home well provided for with all the necessary provisions, clothing, &c., required for the family.

Okanase Day School.

The Okanase day school has been closed since October 31, 1912. The teacher, Miss Murray, resigned, and so far the church authorities did not supply the vacancy. There are 30 children, including two non-treaty children of school age in the Keeseekoowenin's band; 10 are enrolled in the Birtle boarding school, and 13 on the day school register.

The progress made during the time this school was open was not satisfactory. The teacher had no certificate, and the pupils attended very irregularly. These pupils can be drafted to the Birtle boarding school, on the completion of the improvements to that building. The Christmas tree entertainment was held in the church on the reserve; the programme of selections, &c., was given by the pupils of this school, and each number was rendered as well as the average public country school entertainments.

With the exception of a number on the Rolling River reserve, the Indians on all the reserves in this agency are in favour of having their children educated; in fact a great number object to their children having to do too much chore work at school, to the neglect of a higher English education. This is very encouraging, and as soon as the improvements are completed to the Birtle boarding school, and an efficient staff engaged, there should be very little difficulty in getting the requisite number of children, 75, for the institution.

Both these schools are Presbyterian, and missionaries are located: on the Waywayseecappo's, Rev. R. Bailey; Keeseekoowenin's, Rev. Jas. A. Donaghy; Rolling River, Rev. A. Matthews. Rev. W. W. McLaren, principal of the Birtle boarding school, looks after the Bird Tail Sioux reserve. These missionaries keep in touch with all the graduates, when they return to their reserves, and give them advice and supervision when needed. Religious services are also held and Sunday school every Sunday.

There is no doubt that the education of the Indian children is for the good of the race, and the example of the ex-pupils has a beneficial effect on the people of the reserves. Some, of course, are not going ahead as we should like, but these are the exceptions which go to prove the rule. On the whole I think we should be gratified with the progress made and take fresh heart for the future, at the same time remember all the years behind them, and not look for results too soon.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	346
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	151
Average attendance	64
Number of children enrolled at Fort Alexander Boarding School	59
Number of children enrolled at Kenora Boarding School	5
Number of children enrolled at Elkhorn Industrial School	26
Number of children enrolled at Brandon Industrial School	6

Mr. F. W. R. Colcleugh, the agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

There are six day schools and one boarding school in this agency, situated as follows:—Hole River, Fort Alexander, Black River, Brokenhead, North St. Peters and South St. Peters. The boarding school is on the Fort Alexander reserve. At treaty-time I did not have an opportunity of visiting these schools, as they were all closed.

The school at Hole River is in charge of the Rev. Geo. Smith, a Church of England minister, who appears to be doing very good work, considering the class of children he has to work with.

The Black River school was in charge of George Slater up to July 31, but it was then closed on account of the resignation of the teacher. It was again re-opened on January 27, and Jeremiah Henderson, an Indian of the Fort Alexander band. is the teacher at present.

The Upper Fort Alexander is in charge of the Rev. Chas. H. Fryer, a Church of England minister, who is a very efficient teacher and is doing splendid work with the pupils in his charge.

The Brokenhead school has been closed since May last, owing to the resignation of Miss Bella Monkman, the teacher. Miss Ida N. Favel was appointed to the position of teacher and commenced her duties on November 22. She is doing very good work and has a fairly good attendance.

North St. Peters school is in charge of Peter Harper, an Indian of the St. Peters band, who is doing good work. I visited the school on February 21, and found 11 scholars in attendance.

South St. Peters school was in charge of Miss Margaret Isbister up to February 28, but has been closed since, owing to the resignation of the teacher. I visited this school on February 21 and found only 4 children in attendance, one treaty child and three non-treaty children. The attendance at this school has been falling off of late, owing to the erection of a municipal school in the same locality.

I visited the Roman Catholic boarding school at Fort Alexander last June, at the time of the annuity payments. The work done there is of a very high order. The children seem to be very pleased with their surroundings. Nothing too good can be said about the Rev. Father Brassard, the principal, and his efficient staff of teachers.

FISHER RIVER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	1,582
Number of pupils enrolled	200
Average attendance	73

There are within the limits of the Fisher River agency, as at present constituted, day schools in operation on the following reserves:—Fisher River, Peguis (two, North and South), Berens River, Poplar River, and Grand Rapids. During the past summer a school was conducted for a little over two months on the Bloodvein reserve, by Mr. Joseph Everett. There are no residential schools within the limits of the agency.

Fisher River School.

Good work continues to be done at the Fisher River school by Miss E. N. Jotcham, who succeeded Miss Nash after the summer holidays. The attendance, while not so high as last year, has still been very fair.

Peguis Schools.

The attendance at these schools has not been so satisfactory as it should, owing chiefly to the location of the Indians. Very good work has been done at the south school by Mr. Henry J. Francis, who was the first teacher after the school was opened, but the results at the other school have not been so favourable. The question of consolidating these schools has been brought to the attention of the department and will be given consideration.

Berens River School.

Mr. Joseph Jones, a probationer for the Methodist ministry, took charge of this school on November 12, 1912, and reports received since that date show that very good work is being performed. The attendance, however, has been very small.

Poplar River School.

It is regretted that very little improvement in attendance at this school can yet be reported. A new teacher, Miss Eveline Stedman, was appointed and took charge in the latter part of November and it is hoped that better results will now be obtained.

Grand Rapids School.

The work at this school is receiving fair attention at the hands of the teacher, Mr. Morris. The average attendance is satisfactory, taking into consideration all the conditions. The building is not in good repair, but it will be attended to during the coming season.

GRISWOLD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	94
Number attending Brandon Industrial School	2
Number attending Elkhorn Industrial School	16
Number attending Qu'Appelle Industrial School	6

Mr. McDonald, Indian agent, reports on the schools in the agency as follows:—

There are no schools on either the Oak Lake or the Oak River reserves.

Quite a number of the children of the Oak River reserve attend Elkhorn industrial school, 6 attend Qu'Appelle Roman Catholic school, and several attend the Brandon boarding school.

The school-house is standing here idle, it has not been opened for school work this last six years.

The general effect of education on the reserve life is beneficial. The ex-pupils live more like white people and follow their ways and customs. They are, most of them, doing well. They farm better than the other Indians, although they have the same tendency to roam and waste their money; their houses are better built, furnished, and kept clean and tidy; their yards are cleared and free from rubbish; stock kept in good condition and their stables ventilated. This is a long step forward.

They are very particular about their personal appearance, neat and clean and wear good clothes.

The chief's house is a good frame building and furnished with tables, chairs, sewing-machine, organ, pictures on the walls, rugs on the floors, and all the family eat at the table with the exception of the old grandmother, who still clings to the old way of living, in spite of all that her grand-daughter-in-law can do. The old Indians make fun of the younger ones if they adopt the white people's customs and mode of dress, especially the squaws, but the old people cannot last for ever, and the prospects for the future generation are brighter.

The Indians need to be taught better business methods and the more education they receive the better they will be able to cope with their white neighbours and transact their business to their own advantage, and the more education they receive the better they can do this, and the less likely are they to fall back on the old pagan customs, such as dog worship, &c. There are some of the old pagans whom nothing will ever change and when they are gone the younger generation will have a better chance and their educational advantages will show up. One Indian says that when his daughter comes home from school he is going to get her to teach him English. She has forgotten nearly all the Sioux language.

The Indians on the Oak Lake reserve are not as far advanced as these Indians, there is more of the pagan element there. Some of the children attend the boarding schools and are doing well. I am doing my best to encourage the Indians to send their children to school, as they secure advantages there that they would not get at home and be warmly housed, clad and fed, as well as taught. At present the mission house is closed on this reserve, but we hope to have another missionary here soon. Religious instruction is of great importance in the education of the Indians. Several of the Christian Indians have been to see me. They think that an improved day school on this reserve would be a great benefit and the younger children could attend and get the early education that they miss so much in their business life. There are nearly 60 children on this reserve who could attend day school, though their parents think they are too young to attend boarding school; they could finish off at the other schools.

I received a letter from Mr. S. J. Jackson stating that Archbishop Matheson had a teacher in view for this reserve, and asked me if I could provide accommodation for

her. I answered 'yes.' I have only been in this work five months and since then have been so busy with other Indian affairs that I have not been able to give as much attention to this matter as I should like to have done.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	1,051
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	170
Average attendance	71
Number enrolled at Elkhorn Industrial School	6
Number enrolled at Brandon Industrial School	64
Number enrolled at Fort Alexander Industrial School	2
Number enrolled at Norway House Boarding School	51

Mr. J. G. Stewart, the Indian agent, reports on the educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Norway House Boarding School.

This school is situated at Rossville Mission and the staff is composed of the Rev. J. A. Lousley, principal; Mr. Curley, assistant principal, Miss Armstrong, matron; Miss Deane, sewing teacher; Mr. Chapman, school teacher, and Mr. Wildgoose, outside superintendent.

Miss De Wolff, teacher of the day school, also has a number of the boarding school children in her school, who are in Standard I, and as they finish that standard they are passed on to the class-room taught by Mr. Chapman, of the boarding school.

A few words in regard to the building used as the boarding part of the school. This building was erected some 9 or 10 years ago and I fancy that it was not very well put together, as now it is very cold during the night after the fires are allowed to go down. The cold is very much felt in the teachers' rooms, while the dormitories for the boys and girls are a little more comfortable.

The matron, Miss Armstrong, is a very competent official and thoroughly understands her duties and gives her whole attention to the care of the children and the institution.

Miss Deane in her department as sewing teacher is also well qualified for her duties in needlework and the girls are learning a great and useful accomplishment under her careful training.

Mr. Chapman, teacher of the class-room, is a thoroughly qualified teacher and in the short time he has been here, since August 1, 1912, the scholars are improving wonderfully, so much so, that at the Xmas tree festival held for the benefit of the children of the reserve, I was greatly astonished at the recitations and vocal music that these Indian boys and girls recited and sung.

For quarters ending September and December, 1912, there has been in all 42 pupils enrolled, though of these only 39 have been officially admitted. Until Christmas 20 of these scholars have attended Miss DeWolff's day school, being in Standard I; three of these children have since been returned to Mr. Chapman's class-room.

The health of the children under Mr. Chapman's supervision has been generally good, with the exception of one girl who is suffering from tubercular trouble.

The attendance of the children in residence has been very good, barring the desertions that took place last summer during the holidays.

The children of this class-room are well advanced, a few being in Standard II and some in Standards III and IV, while a few of the larger girls are in Standard V. The methods of teaching are followed out as near to the instructions of the department as possible, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, composition, Canadian history, hygiene and calisthenics being taught.

The pupils are greatly taken up with the study of hygiene and like it very much. Calisthenics is taught occasionally when there is an opportunity, other studies taking up so much of the teacher's time.

The general health of the children in the boarding school has been very fair, only a few cases of common colds and itch, which are nearly all cured. One girl has tubercular trouble; this is the only case in the school.

The duties of the children in the boarding school are as follows:—The larger girls attend the class-room for half a day, and the other half day is taken up with learning domestic duties, such as sewing, laundry work, cooking, baking, and scrubbing. A few are learning fancy sewing in silk, &c. The smaller girls attend the class-room all day.

Mr. Wildgoose superintends the work outside, and is a very capable official.

Rossville Day School.

Miss DeWolff, the day school teacher, another hard-working official, has also her scholars well in hand, and at this same Xmas tree festival mentioned before, her girls performed the Soldiers' Drill set to music in a very creditable manner, and her small pupils gave an exhibition of kindergarten exercises which was very good for Indian girl scholars as young as they are. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Chapman and Miss DeWolff for the painstaking and excellent manner in which they have taught their scholars.

In the September report pupils who were in Standard I have been advanced to Standard II, in quarter ending December 31, 1912. The attendance has greatly increased in this day school and the children have taken a great deal more interest in their school duties, so that progress is much more favourable.

Some kindergarten work which was kindly sent out for the boarding school children was turned over to this day school, and Miss DeWolff says it is of the greatest value to the children, when they get wearied with their lessons, they turn to the kindergarten exercises, which seem to liven them up and thus prove a great help to the children in their other studies.

The studies adopted for the children of this day school are as follows: reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and drawing. Orally they learn geography and English; they are also taught singing and Bible lessons. Following the instructions of the department calisthenics are taught and the children are greatly improved thereby.

Miss DeWolff as a teacher is well qualified for her position. She takes the greatest care with the children in teaching them, and this seems to be of material advantage to the pupils learning under her, as they strive to please her by being apt in their studies.

R. C. Mission Boarding School and Day School.

This is a semi-boarding school at present, situated on the Jack river, four miles from the agency, and its accommodation is very limited. There are at present only 5 Indian children as boarders and 28 who attend day school irregularly. There are also a small number of half-breed children who are motherless, and who are provided with board and education through the kindness of the principal, the Rev. Father Lecoq. This school, if bigger, would have a much larger attendance.

The staff is composed of the Rev. Father Lecoq, principal, and Sister Marguerite Marie, teacher, and other nuns who look after the comfort and welfare of the children.

The health of the children has been very good, no sickness to speak of.

The methods of teaching are as laid down by the department and consist of reading, writing, spelling, geography, arithmetic, drawing, vocal music, and calisthenics.

Two of the pupils are in Grade I, one in Grade II, one in Grade III, and one in Grade IV (this applies only to the boarders), while the day school children, with the exception of one, are in the first grade.

The attendance is small, but the pupils are very attentive to their studies, and show good progress in their several studies, calisthenics receiving great attention and being well conducted.

Anglican Day School.

This school is five miles from the agency, on the Jack river, and is conducted by Mrs. Marshall, one of the best qualified teachers in this district.

The methods of teaching are followed as laid down by the department.

The attendance here is very irregular, owing to the great distance some of the children have to walk. This school is only kept open from 9 o'clock to 1 o'clock, to enable the children to get home before the evening sets in, as they have in some cases 4 miles of a tramp to get home.

At present school is taught in the minister's house, but as soon as his new residence is built, the house now used as a home and school combined will be turned into a school altogether. I cannot report much progress in the school owing to the irregular attendance.

PAS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	201
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	137
Average attendance	60
Number enrolled at Battleford Industrial School	2

Mr. W. R. Taylor, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Chemawawin Day School.

This school has been closed since November 30, 1912, the teacher, Rev. S. C. Deacon, having left for England, where he is passing the winter. In his absence no one has been found to fill his place as teacher. During my visit to this reserve I could not inspect this school further than examine the register and school material. The register shows a fair attendance.

Moose Lake Day School.

Mr. C. T. Mitchell, teacher, was on duty at my visit to this reserve. He is energetic and very enthusiastic over his work, taking a great interest in his pupils. Register showed a good attendance, at that time, the people being all at home during the severe winter weather. I found 10 children present out of 17 on the roll, the others being kept at home by slight ailments. Pupils made a fair showing in reading, and very good in other branches.

There are one or two ex-pupils from the Elkhorn industrial school here. I would particularly mention one Zacchaeus Tobacco. He has a responsible position with the Hudson's Bay Company, being temporarily in charge during the absence of the manager. His house, being the best on the reserve, is a frame building, which is kept very neat and tidy inside. After an absence of four years from these parts, I notice great improvements on this reserve, both in the manner and living of the Indians, as well as in their homes, which I would attribute to the good effects of education.

The Pas Day School.

This school has been closed for more than a year now. There is no appropriate building for school purposes since the Indians sold the town site of Le Pas. Arrangements were made with the consent of the department with the town school board for Indian children to attend the primary school in town. Some of the children are attending, but the results are not satisfactory. In this band are several ex-pupils from various boarding and industrial schools, some of whom are doing well, holding positions as clerks in stores, one as interpreter to our doctor in this agency. Some others have gone back to their former mode of living, but I am pleased to notice that the training these pupils get tends to uplift them, and make them desirous of copying the white man's way of living.

Shoal Lake Day School.

Louis Young, teacher, is an ex-pupil of St. Paul's industrial school. He has his school well in command, and is bringing his pupils along splendidly. All children of school age attend, there being 19 in number, 15 in Standard I, and 4 in Standard II. The pupils, as is usual in an Indian day school, are backward in reading, but well advanced in other branches. These children were neat and clean in appearance, school clean and material well taken care of. These Indians seem to take an interest in the education of their children, and see that they attend school.

Red Earth Day School.

Mr. John G. Kennedy, who has been teaching this school for several years, has a great influence with both parents and pupils. During my examination of this school, there was an epidemic of influenza amongst the children. While it was not of a serious form, it kept the children away from school. Only 4 boys were preseent. These made a fair showing in the various branches; but here also is noticeable the backwardness of reading and spelling. Progress is also noticeable amongst this people.

Cumberland Day School.

This school is far from encouraging. Mr. John Adams Keddie, a man of excellent qualities, finds much difficulty in securing an attendance. During my visit, the weather was very cold, which no doubt prevented the children from attending. As only one little girl was present, I did no more than look over the school material and register. The register shows a fair attendance in summer-time, but very poor in winter.

Big Eddy.

In addition to the schools mentioned above by the agent, there is a day school at Big Eddy.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, an Indian and a graduate of the Normal school at Saskatoon, took charge of this school during the December quarter, 1912, and already an improvement is noticeable. As Mr. Chamberlain showed himself to be a worthy student, the department expects that he will succeed in interesting the pupils and raising the standard of this school.

General.

As a people the Indians seem to be improving in this agency. The improvements are more noticeable at certain points. After an absence of four years from these parts, I must say changes are apparent to me, and I am happy to say, changes for the better. Indians have gone into business for themselves, on various reserves, and are running their own business successfully, the accounting part of the business being conducted by younger members of the family, who have got their education, either at some boarding or industrial or local day school. The majority of ex-pupils hold positions of trust in stores and are doing well.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES.

Number of children of school age	412
Number of pupils enrolled in day school	252
Average attendance of day schools	133
Number enrolled in Portage la Prairie Boarding school	35
Number enrolled in Sandy Bay Boarding School	45
Number enrolled in Pine Creek Boarding School	80

Mr. R. Logan, the Indian agent, gives the following report on the schools in these agencies:—

In these agencies there are three boarding schools, Portage la Prairie, Sandy Bay, and Pine Creek, and twelve day schools.

Portage la Prairie Agency.

In this agency a grant is made to the boarding school situated in the city of Portage la Prairie. There are 35 pupils in attendance. There are also three day schools, one at Roseau Rapids, Roseau River and Swan Lake reserve, the school at Roseau River having been opened since last report.

Roseau Rapids Day School.

The Roseau Rapids day school (Roman Catholic) is in charge of Miss Godon; there were present at the time of my visit 11 pupils, 5 girls and 6 boys. The pupils speak out distinctly, which is not the case in the majority of Indian schools. The pupils were in grades I, II and III. Miss Godon is well liked by the children, as she has a good way of handling them, and is making fair progress. Their writing and drawing were good. The sewing in the school has been quite a success, ever since it was started, and Miss Godon is a good seamstress. She also had a good garden, both in flowers and vegetables, selling enough of potatoes to purchase prizes for the children. The greatest drawback is irregular attendance.

Roseau River Day School.

Roseau River day school (Roman Catholic) was opened in April last after the treaty payments were made, under the charge of Mrs. E. Kipling, a graduate of the late St. Boniface boarding school, but she is not making the success I thought she would. The pupils in the school are all in grade I. This woman takes treaty and is a member of Brokenhead band, but has been at Roseau River for some time.

Swan Lake Day School.

Swan Lake day school (Presbyterian) is in charge of Miss J. Bruce, who has had years of experience teaching in provincial schools, and is the only teacher in the district who has a certificate for teaching outside of the boarding schools. She is very much interested in her work. The school is kept very neat and tidy, and everything in good order. The children receive a mid-day meal, which is looked after by a sister of Miss Bruce, and the children assist, which I consider is a good training for them.

There were present at the time of my visit 17 pupils, 8 girls and 9 boys, all in grades I, II, and III and appear to be making fair progress.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

There are two boarding schools in this agency, Sandy Bay and Pine Creek, and nine day schools.

Lake Manitoba Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is conducted by Mr. Martel, who has been many years in the work, and makes little or no progress in the school work, but is very useful on the reserve, his age is over sixty. At the time of my visit there were 5 children present, 4 boys and 1 girl in grades I and II. The children were very backward and it was impossible to hear what they said. The school was in good order, nicely whitewashed both inside and out.

Ebb and Flow Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is conducted by Miss Nora Shannon, who has been in the school four years, and does not appear to make much headway with the children. It is impossible to hear what the children say. She has plenty of force, but does not appear to have the proper training for a school teacher. At the time of our visit there were 10 pupils present, 3 boys and 7 girls, all in first two grades, and I can not say there was any improvement from last time, and may say the trouble is irregular attendance.

Upper Fairford Day School (Anglican).

This school is conducted by Mr. Rupert Bruce, a young man about 25, who has been teaching in the school three years. He has had no training as a teacher, but is liked by the children.

There are a number of outsiders who attend the school, as there is no other in this district, but I consider the outsiders are no detriment to the treaty children, but some of the parents consider they are.

At the time of our visit there were 6 treaty children present, 4 boys and 2 girls, all being in first two grades, but Mr. Bruce stated the worst trouble was irregular attendance.

Lower Fairford Day School (Anglican).

This school is conducted by Mr. Colin Sanderson, who has been ten years in the work, and four or five years in the present work, but has had no education to fit him for a school teacher.

At the time of our visit there were 20 pupils present, 13 girls and 7 boys in grades I, II, and III. Some in grade III have got as far as division in arithmetic, which is ahead of any other day school in this agency. Some of the pupils recite very well, but there does not seem to be much discipline in the school.

Little Saskatchewan Day School (Anglican).

This school is conducted by Mr. Peter Anderson, who has no qualifications, and should never have engaged himself as a school teacher.

At the time of our visit there were 9 pupils, 6 girls and 3 boys, and making no progress whatever.

Lake St. Martin Day School (Anglican).

Lake St. Martin day school is conducted by Mr. John Favel, who has been twenty-seven years in the work and appears very anxious to do his work and is making some pregress.

At the time of our visit there were 27 pupils, 15 girls and 12 boys, who were classed in the first three grades. At this school the children attend more regularly than at any other day school in this agency.

Waterhen River Day School (Roman Catholic).

The teacher of this school, Miss Adams, at the time of our visit was absent from the reserve, and has since resigned, and married, and I trust, she may make a better success at housework than at teaching school.

Pine Creek Day School.

This school is conducted in one of the class-rooms of the Pine Creek boarding school, by one of the staff of the boarding school.

Shoal River Day School (Anglican).

This school is conducted by the Rev. T. H. Dobbs, who has been nineteen years in the Indian work. He is very tactful, and considered the best teacher in this agency. At the time of our visit there were 22 pupils present, 9 girls and 13 boys, who were classed in the first three grades.

THE EX-GRADUATES.

I am sorry to say, I have only one in my agencies who is trying to make a start in farming, his name being Fred. Peters, son of No. 68, Swan Lake band. His first crop was in 1912, and he threshed 340 bushels of wheat and 574 bushels of oats, and is at the present time working in a printing office in Portage la Prairie. He married a graduate of Portage la Prairie boarding school, Nellie Daniels by name.

Mary Cameron, graduate of Portage la Prairie boarding school, married Tom Myran, a member of Long Plains band, and Flora McKinney, a graduate of Portage la Prairie boarding school, married Archie Myran, also a member of Long Plains band who works out among the farmers.

There is no farming done in Manitowapah agency, and the ex-pupils work out for a living.

SASKATCHEWAN.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	29
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	25
Average attendance	14
Number attending QuAppelle Industrial School	3

The Indian agent, Mr. Thos. E. Donnelly, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Assiniboine Day School.

This school is located near the agency buildings, which is about eight miles south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway and the same distance from the town of Sintaluta. It is a beautiful frame building with a cement basement, large enough to accommodate about 40 pupils, built purposely to be used as a common day school; conducted under and by the regulations as arranged by the Department of Indian Affairs. Near the school is a neat, comfortable residence for the teacher to reside in, part of which was built last summer.

The site on which the buildings are situated is a beautiful piece of open prairie, surrounded mostly by heavy poplar timber. This piece of land is large enough for a good large playground, with ample room for garden and flower plots.

During the season a large quantity of vegetables and flowers were grown; supervised by the teacher and myself. Individual plots were marked out—each boy and girl having one to look after. The vegetables grown on these plots were given to them to be used by themselves and families. I am pleased to say it had good results, owing to the great amount of strife caused by competition. In the larger portion of the garden there were a large quantity of vegetables grown to be used in providing towards substantial warm mid-day meals for the children attending. The meals are highly appreciated and beneficial, as some of the pupils walk three or four miles to school each day. The warm meals seem to put new life and vim in them.

The gardening has other advantages: it teaches them the fundamental principles and theories on farming, which I believe is one of the most beneficial occupations to adopt on this reserve and others situated as this.

The majority of children attending school are bright and intelligent, fairly well clothed and are kept in a clean condition. Others are somewhat indifferent, caused mostly by having too much idleness at their homes before they commence attending school. This, I believe, will improve according as the children grow older and be more in communion with others. A marked improvement is noticeable during the year in this respect and also in the different branches of study. Some of the pupils, who two years ago could not speak a word of English, can now converse intelligently in school and during intermission. Sewing, knitting, mending, fancy-work and cooking are taught by the teacher, Miss Lawrence. She uses a great deal of patience and perseverance in all her work connected with the school. This is an important factor in an Indian day school.

Ex-pupils.

On this reserve there are a number of graduates from different industrial schools. The progress of these pupils vary according to their different attitudes and associations. The majority of them have chosen farming for their occupation and are making fair success considering the many drawbacks with which they have to contend, like many other young men starting in life. Although great care has been taken by the late agent in advising and supplying oxen, implements and other necessaries to enable them to make a good commencement, I am sorry to say odd ones are indifferent and will not be advised or persuaded, while others will work hard and do well for a year or two, then relax for a few years. This makes it discouraging for the persons who are advising them from day to day. Others again are making a continuous success by increasing their acreage for crop, erecting better buildings, increasing their live stock and are seeking a more comfortable livelihood. A few of these have built

good frame houses to take the place of their log ones. They are equal to many of the white settlers' homes. Their business methods are up-to-date and are admired by all the business people with whom they trade, owing to the promptness in which they are trying to meet their obligations, while others are indifferent and do not make any effort in this respect.

If all were constant enough, considering the many opportunities which are given to them, it would not be many years before they would be prosperous and wealthy.

There are a few girl graduates of industrial schools here and some who came from other reserves—marrying some of the young men. All female graduates have a good training in domestic work. They make good housekeepers. Their homes and surroundings are above the average Indian home. Their children are clothed neater and are kept cleaner than by the older people. Their religious training and morals are excellent.

General Effect of Education.

The general effect of education is without doubt for good, as it instils higher ideals with the Indians as a whole. The older people see the necessity for this and are anxious to keep their children attending school, knowing as they do now that it is necessary to have an education to be progressive and to transact their business in common with their white brother. Many of the ex-pupils have different trades, which enables them to build their own buildings and do a lot of handiwork around their homes. Several of them take weekly papers and periodicals. It is quite noticeable the amount of correspondence which they participate in with the outside world.

General Remarks.

The system of education now inaugurated by the department on this reserve seems to appeal most favourably to our Indians, owing, I presume, to the fact that the children are living at home under the care and observation of their parents during the nights and week ends. They, too, assist in some of the work around their homes, which gives them comfort and happiness.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	168
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	46
Average attendance	21
Number of pupils enrolled at Battleford Industrial School	31
Number of pupils enrolled at Duck Lake Boarding School	45
Number of pupils enrolled at Thunderchild's Boarding School	24
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's Industrial School	2

The Indian agent, J. A. Rowland, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Red Pheasant Day School.

This school was only operated for 53 days, during the first quarter of the fiscal year: the attendance then was extremely small. I understand that it is the intention of the department to erect, during the coming summer, an improved day school midway between the Red Pheasant and Stony reserves; I consider that this is a move in the right direction, as there are a large number of children available on both reserves.

There was no school on Thunderchild, Stony, or Sweet Grass reserves.

Littlepine Day School.

This school is conducted under the management of the Church of England. The teacher has taken a real live interest in the work of the school, and the lives of the Indians. I am glad to say that the children of this school are making satisfactory progress. The attendance for the year has averaged 13·75.

A good meal is given every day to the scholars who attend this school.

Poundmaker Day School.

The school-house is in a very dilapidated state and is not a fit place in which to hold school, as it is not safe, healthy or repairable. The school was conducted for three-quarters of the year only. The average attendance was 6·35. The progress shown by these pupils is very fair and I have good reason to hope that the present teacher will continue to improve, as she gains further experience. A good noon meal is given to these scholars every day.

Meadow Lake Day School.

This school has been in operation all the year; but the attendance and progress have been very meagre, chiefly owing to sickness, the Indians being absent hunting, and lack of interest shown by the teacher. I trust, however, that a great improvement will be made during the coming year, as a new teacher has been appointed, and I think that he will do his work more efficiently and conscientiously.

Moosomin Day School.

This school, which at present is conducted in a building owned by the Roman Catholic Church authorities, was only opened last fall. The average attendance is 12·31.

I am unable to report as to the progress made by these children, as on the four occasions on which I visited this school, it was closed, and there were no children present. A mid-day meal is given to these children.

Thunderchild Boarding School.

This school is located at Delmas and is adjacent to the old Thunderchild reserve, from which it derives its name. The building is of modern construction, and well equipped, in every manner, for the accommodation of forty pupils.

The average attendance during the year was 22.

The school is taught, and managed, by the Sisters of the Assumption; they have a complete and efficient staff, who are much interested in their work, which is done in a very thorough manner. In addition to the regular course of studies, hygiene and calisthenics are taught. The boys also learn how to care for stock, milking, farming and gardening; the girls are instructed in housekeeping, cooking, milking, breadmaking, buttermaking, sewing, knitting, also the cutting out and making of their own garments. This training has a very beneficial effect on their after life on the reserves.

EX-PUPILS.

Red Pheasant Reserve.—There are eleven young men and fourteen young women, who are graduates of industrial and boarding schools, on this reserve. The young women are nearly all married; and they certainly make good use of the knowledge

gained at school, as they keep their houses in a very neat and comfortable state. The young men are doing fairly well; and if they would only exert themselves, and be more provident with their earnings, they would soon become well off. One of the young men belonging to this band is teaching school in the north. Three others are good carpenters, and two more of them are working for a neighbouring rancher.

Stony Reserve.—Two male and four female, ex-pupils, are located on this reserve. They are doing somewhat better than formerly, but they do not seem to take much interest in farming, preferring to make their living by the sale of hay and firewood.

Sweet Grass Reserve.—There are four young men and three young women here. One of the men is doing exceptionally well, and the girls are excellent housekeepers. The other young men are indifferent about their future prospects, and are improving very slowly.

Poundmaker Reserve.—There are six male and four female ex-pupils on this reserve: they were all educated in the boarding schools.

These young men are getting to be quite practical in their farming methods, and are making satisfactory progress. The young women too are doing well, as they are fairly good cooks and housekeepers; and always keep themselves neat and clean.

Littlepine Reserve.—Four male and three female ex-pupils are located on this reserve. They are all making satisfactory advancement, and fully justify the time spent in their education.

Thunderchild Reserve.—There are eight male and six female ex-pupils here. I have no doubt that these young folks do try, and desire, to improve their position; but they are terribly handicapped by the old pagan Indians, who are afraid that enlightened civilization will do away with their old superstitious customs. I think that if a good day school were placed on this reserve it would be a great moral aid to these ex-pupils.

Moosomin Reserve.—The number here are the same as last year, viz., six males and nine females. I am pleased to say that these young people are really progressive. They are good workers, and are directing their energies in the right way to provide for their future needs as well as for the present.

General Remarks.

There are now only two ex-pupils who are really absent from the agency; one of these is teaching a school of white children in one of the settlements; the other is assistant teacher in an Indian boarding school.

One ex-pupil was convicted of inebriety. This is the only case during the past two years, which, considering the temptations to which they are exposed, is a pretty good showing.

I regret to say that there were six deaths of ex-pupils during the past year; three young men and the same number of young women. They were all attributable to tuberculosis.

I think that the outlook for the future of the rising generation of Indians is most encouraging and is ample justification for the expenditure and thoughtful care bestowed by the department upon the education and upbringing of these children.

The future success of the Indians all hinges upon their present education; and in order to attain this desired end, much perseverance, considerable outlay and unselfish devotion will be necessary for the next few years. But as the older Indians die off, their counteracting evil effect will disappear, also the work and expense be much decreased. Then, as all the Indians are not fitted for, or inclined to become, farmers, and with the school curriculum changed for a few years so as to include technical education, the Indians should soon become good citizens, and entirely self-supporting.

CARLTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	489
Number of pupils enrolled	174
Average attendance	73
Number enrolled at Qu'Appelle Industrial School	2
Number enrolled at Battleford Industrial School	1
Number enrolled at Duck Lake Boarding School	43
Number enrolled at File Hills Boarding School	4
Number enrolled at Lac la Ronge Boarding School	49

Mr. Borthwick, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Sturgeon Lake Day School.

This school is controlled by the Church of England. It is splendidly located, being situated on the banks of the above mentioned lake.

The teacher, Mr. Wm. Godfrey, secured his appointment through excellent recommendations and I am pleased to note takes an exceptional interest in the work of advancing the education of the various children under his control. The number of children on the register is 34, the average attendance during the past year was 14·55, a marked difference from that of previous years.

Valuable assistance is accorded to Mr. Godfrey through the department's action in securing the services of his wife, who acts in the capacity of field matron. In this respect the success of the increased attendance is in part due to her efforts. Her duties, which have a considerable variation, are mainly directed towards the female pupils. These she teaches cooking and sewing, in fact all round general housework, not forgetting to lay stress on the fact that cleanliness is next to Godliness. She attends to the sick when necessary and manages in no small degree to hold that respect and attention which, previously, was often an exception.

Mistawasis Day School.

This school is situated just one and a half miles southeast of the agency headquarters. Being somewhat off the main road, one is apt to overlook the fact of its existence, if on investigation only. Still it is well worth paying a visit to see, not only to view the splendid teacher's residence, completed last year at a considerable cost to the department, but one gets a splendid insight into the possibilities of education that the Indians on this reserve have at their disposal.

This school is conducted by the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. C. W. Bryden being both missionary and teacher. Holding a first-class certificate and being a graduate of Dalhousie University, he, very naturally, has no difficulty in dealing with those with whom he comes in contact. The number of pupils on the register is 27, the average attendance during the past year 13·89, a trifle less than that of the previous year.

Here again the teacher has the co-operation of his wife; her duties being similar to those of Mrs. Godfrey, of Sturgeon Lake. Her efforts are highly appreciated, easily told by the expressions of love which often fall from the lips of children under her care.

Ahtahkakoop's Day School.

This school, for which the Anglican Church is responsible, is under the tuition of Mr. H. Hutchinson, conducted to better advantage than all the others I have to do with.

The average attendance for the past year is 15·95, with a total of 45 pupils on the register.

Mr. Hutchinson, and his wife, who acts as field matron, are both capable of handling the situation to the best possible advantage; and it is my sincere belief that under their guidance the school will eventually show a surprising headway.

Kenemotayoos (Big River) Day School.

This school, being conducted for the benefit of a more or less uncivilized band of Indians, shows only a very small attendance for the year, the average throughout being less than 5.

Mr. Ahenakew, a well educated Indian, has control, and though apt to get a little discouraged at times, is shouldering the responsibility of a frightfully up-hill undertaking in a very creditable degree.

Those children, however, that do take the opportunity presented them, appear to be exceptionally quick at picking up the first principles of education. It is also pleasing to note that through them the parents averse to schooling, are beginning to realize that the key to the whole Indian problem is, and always will be 'education.' This is obvious by the fact that 9 was the average attendance for the December quarter.

Montreal Lake Day School.

This school is under the auspices of the Church of England. The resident missionary, Mr. John R. Settee, an educated Indian, also acts in capacity of teacher.

Very fair results are obtained, the average attendance for the year is about 13, the number of pupils enrolled, 25. Owing to various families migrating during the hunting and fishing seasons, the attendance naturally fluctuates. If on the other hand, these conditions did not exist, I believe the attendance would average higher than any other school in this agency.

I was particularly struck, when on last year's treaty payment, at the brightness and apparent intelligence of the children which I happened to see, many endeavouring to converse with the party, during my short stay. Good use is made of the clothing given out at different times, the children appearing tidier and cleaner than is usually the custom.

Wahpaton (Sioux) Day School.

Miss Bella Walker had charge of the school during the early part of the year, resigning in favour of the missionary, Mr. Jonathon Beverley. The results are not very satisfactory, the attendance for the year being only 3·13, while only 5 names appear on the school register.

Mr. Beverley, although apparently willing to carry out departmental or other official instructions, does not seem to have the tact, foresight and perserverance, absolutely necessary to carry on the educational work of the Indian Department, with any degree of success.

General Remarks.

Referring to the advancement of ex-pupils of this agency, it is gratifying to record that the majority of those who have received financial assistance from the department, have made the very best use of their opportunities; while three or four of those residing on the Ahtahkakoop's (Sand Lake) reserve have made extraordinary progress; in fact their advancement compares more than favourably with the average white settler residing in the vicinity of the reserve.

A few, however, on the Mistawasis reserve, are practically the reverse; being inclined to be both lackadaisical and indifferent. Nevertheless this is not surprising, in view of the fact that this band as a whole is deteriorating, caused through having received misplaced generous treatment.

The general effect of education on the Indian life is very noticeable. Take for instance the marked difference between a boy or girl who have been sent to school and one who has been kept at home. The former seems to have altogether a clearer perception of the meaning of life, while the latter clings to the traditions of his forefathers and fails to rise above them.

The school is, or should be, the first organization on the reserve, the basis on which religion herself must build all refinement of thought or action; for the church can do but little if those whom she instructs cannot understand her teachings. While it is true enough that education is not, by any means, always a moral factor, yet it is none the less an established fact that ignorance, immorality and superstition go hand in hand. Cultivate the intellect and you then open the door by which religion introduces a loftier standard of morality and fires the death blow to superstition.

The Indian has capabilities and great possibilities before him; but uneducated, the first must need lie dormant, while the second are not realized. 'Hands' they may have, 'whom the rod of Empire might have swayed'; but untrained they fail to execute the work they might otherwise have accomplished. The welfare of the Indian race depends upon its cultivators. Educate it and the red man of old will ultimately disappear and a new creation will take its proper place in the world's industries.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	126
Number of children enrolled at Cowessess Boarding School	42
Number of children enrolled at Round Lake Boarding School	48
Number of children enrolled at Qu'Appelle Industrial School	17

Mr. Millar, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

General Remarks on Education.

During the year under consideration the educational welfare of the children in this agency has been under the same care as for many years past, namely,—the schools conducted by the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Churches, each of these religious bodies having a boarding school conveniently situated to the reserves. Besides the pupils attending these schools, there are a number of children from this agency attending the Qu'Appelle industrial school at Lebret.

With regard to the attitude of the Indians toward education comparatively little difficulty is found, although where the management of the school is inclined to be lax and discipline easy-going the attendance at such a school becomes very irregular and unsatisfactory, as very many of the Indians even after they have voluntarily enrolled their child in a school will get the child away and keep it away with them for the most unnecessary reasons. In such cases the school management must go and get the pupil back or have it brought back, otherwise the pupil will be very little in attendance, and it is often found to be the case when the pupil has reached the age to be discharged the boy or girl is but very poorly equipped either in a knowledge of the English language or of an education sufficient to be of much practical value. This condition can only be attributed to defective school management and discipline, as at some of the Indian schools known to me there is not found to be any trouble, in getting a very satisfactory average attendance.

Health of pupils during the year has been satisfactory, with the exception of an epidemic of measles at both schools early last spring, and one death at Cowessess school from pulmonary trouble, the children have generally enjoyed good health. The subject of hygiene has been taught and calisthenic exercises are gone through regularly.

Round Lake Boarding School (Presbyterian).

It is to be regretted that the management of this school has not been at all satisfactory, owing in part, at least, to conditions for which the principal could not be fairly held responsible. For the most part the attendance of pupils has been very irregular, in consequence of which the progress made by many of the children has been slow indeed. At present the position of principal is vacant, with the Rev. H. McKay, D.D., acting until an appointment is made. The new school building for which plans were prepared early in the year did not get further than to have large quantities of lumber placed upon the ground. It is expected that construction of the building will proceed in the spring.

Cowessess Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

During the year the Rev. S. Perrault, O.M.I., who held the position of principal of this school for 12 years with much success, has removed to another field of work, being succeeded by Rev. J. B. Beyz, O.M.I., who is assisted by the Rev. Mr. Larievere, O.M.I. Six sisters of the order of St. Joseph have charge of the domestic management of the school, and needless to say thrift and cleanliness is to be found everywhere. Here the school is a well appointed and modern building, but too small for the work. Plans have been prepared and preparations are being made to erect another building which will about double the accommodation. The erection of stables for the accommodation of the stock is also contemplated. When these improvements have been provided, the premises will afford equipment ample for an increased number of pupils. At this school the attendance of pupils is quite regular, seldom any being absent without special permission.

Ex-pupils.

There was grown, by ex-pupils living on the reserves and working for themselves as a result of last season's farming operations, about 10,000 bushels of grain, most of which was wheat of good quality. New land broken, 84 acres, and other land ploughed ready for spring, 97 acres. This is not nearly what these young men are capable of doing and should do, but until many of them learn to take better care of their horses and oxen, and to prize them more highly than they now do, I fear that the department's staff on the agency will be kept at their wits ends to know how to keep up their working equipment in order that this much may be maintained.

Special assistance to purchase a horse in two cases was given, the cost to be refunded in three payments.

One of our ex-pupils, Norbert Aisaican, preferring outside employment worked steadily all summer on a road gang, getting $2.50 per day. His employer reports that he could not want a better man. This young man paid for the building of a very comfortable log and lumber house for his aged parents. This conduct makes a bright spot in an otherwise not too favourable report. Another of the ex-pupils, Norbert Delorme, built and paid for a good log and frame house during the past summer. In both cases the lumber was bought through the credit given by the agent and afterwards promptly paid.

General Remarks.

During the spring and summer very many of the ex-pupils received the assistance of the agency to provide seed-grain and to procure for them such things as were actually required to do their work. In these cases repayment is expected from proceeds of the crop and it is pleasing to note that most of this assistance was promptly met by the young men.

While it has been my unpleasant duty to preside at the hearing of 8 prosecutions against ex-pupils where convictions were found for contravention of the Indian Act in respect of intoxicants and apparently in spite of all that is being done to check this traffic, it is on the increase. Still taking all things into account the morals and conduct of the young men on the reserves during the year could not be regarded as bad, although constant vigilance against intoxicants must be kept up, otherwise the results of this traffic would soon become alarming.

The ex-pupils brass band has been maintained. During the cadet camp held at Grenfell a band made up of boys from Qu'Appelle school, Qu'Appelle agency, and this agency went into camp with the cadets and acquitted themselves most creditably.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	213
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	74
Average attendance	47
Number of pupils enrolled at Qu'Appelle Industrial School	3
Number of pupils enrolled at Battleford Industrial School	3
Number of pupils enrolled at Duck Lake Boarding School	46

Mr. Paul C. Schmidt, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Duck Lake Boarding School.

This school is situated near the town of Duck Lake, and about three miles from the agency buildings. The principal of the school is Rev. Father H. Delmas. The classes are taught by the sisters. Indian children from all points of Saskatchewan attend this school, and there is no difficulty in getting them to do so.

The boys are taught all general branches of farming and stock-raising. The girls are taught all kinds of sewing, patching, &c. The progress of the ex-pupils is marked and their person and manners are easily distinguished from others who have never been to school. The majority are turning out to be workers, though some seem to go wild for a while when given their liberty and discharged from the school, but after a time settle down to work. The benefit of education has a good effect on the reserve.

John Smith's Day School.

This school is taught by Rev. R. F. Macdougall, and his wife acts as matron. The pupils attending this school all belong to the reserve. In winter the department engages a team and sleigh to convey them to and from school. By doing this the attendance is good. A warm meal at noon is also given the children, this is prepared by Mrs. Macdougall. The children here are bright and have confidence in themselves. They are not bashful when spoken to by a stranger. On the whole this school is good, and will no doubt be a great benefit to the reserve in time. A new school has been built this summer. All the work, from the digging of the basement to the last stroke of paint put on, was done by the Indians, under the supervision of an ex-pupil, and the building can be compared with any other of its kind anywhere.

James Smith's Day School.

This school is taught by Miss Hawley, who also acts as matron. The pupils attending the school belong to the reserve. During the winter the department engages a team to convey the children to and from the school. By doing this the attendance is good. A warm meal at noon is also given. The pupils are doing fairly well, but show a lack of confidence in themselves. They are bashful anl backward in their answers and do not pronounce their words plainly. However, on the whole, the school is fair and will no doubt be of much benefit to the reserve in time. Some ex-pupils living on the reserve are doing nicely, and on all the reserves the progress of the educational work is having marked and good effects.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	35
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	26
Average attendance	13
Number of children attending Qu'Appelle Industrial School	2

Mr. Thomas Cory, the agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

Since sending you my last report a new teacher has taken charge of this school and although the attendance has not been so large, good work has been done in the class-room. There has been quite a bit of sickness among the school children during the year and three of them died from tuberculosis.

The girls are taught housework in the kitchen in connection with the school and some of them are quite expert in cooking, washing and mending. I find that the good influence of the school on the home life of the Indians is being shown more and more from year to year.

There is a good vegetable garden in connection with this school, in which an ample supply of different kinds of vegetables are grown for the children's mid-day meal. A good substantial warm meal is served to them every day.

The ex-pupils of this school who received assistance from the department two years ago are doing well and are going to make good.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	253
Number of children enrolled at Onion Lake C. E. Boarding School	13
Number of children enrolled at Onion Lake R. C. Boarding School	48
Number of children enrolled at Battleford Industrial School	1
Number of children enrolled at St. Joseph's Industrial School	1

Mr. W. Sibbald, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

There are two boarding schools connected with this agency; the larger one under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and the smaller under those of the Church of England.

Of our christianized Indians the greater number belong to the Roman Catholic Church. The Roman Catholic boarding school, conducted by the Rev. Father Cunningham, situated at Onion Lake, is attended by children from the home and outlying reserves. It is remarkable that during the past year the Chipewyan band at Cold Lake, 60 miles distant, have sent a number of their children to this school;

especially so as heretofore the parents have been averse to parting with their children. The manner in which this school is conducted is very creditable to the principal and reverend sisters in charge, and the progress made in the different branches of education is most satisfactory.

During the past year four boys and three girls have been discharged; the four boys are working with their parents or guardians, and, as they show an aptitude for farming, the department will be asked to render them assistance. Two of the girls are living with their people, and the third is married to a young man on Long Lake reserve. The vacancies caused by the discharges at this institution are readily filled.

With regard to the Church of England boarding school, of which the Rev. J. R. Matheson is principal, not very much progress has been made during the past year; chiefly owing to the bad health of the principal, and the consequent want of proper direction.

The number of pupils on the roll during the year has been small, being at present only 10, but with extra help already received, and more expected to arrive soon, as well as other improved conditions, much improvement is looked for.

The discharges have been granted of two girls who have returned to their parents at the Saddle Lake agency.

PELLY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	142
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	11
Average attendance	8
Number of pupils enrolled at Keeseekouse Boarding School	27
Number of pupils enrolled at Crowstand Boarding School	46
Number of pupils enrolled at Qu'Appelle Industrial School	3
Number of pupils enrolled at Gordons Boarding School	1
Number of pupils enrolled at File Hills Boarding School	1
Number of pupils enrolled at Birtle Boarding School	17

Mr. Blewett, Indian agent, gives the following report on the schools in this agency:—

Crowstand Boarding School.

This school is situated south of the reserve, about 10 miles from the Agency buildings. It is supplied with pupils from the Cote and Keeseekouse reserves, chiefly, there being also a few from the Key reserve. The staff consists of Rev. W. McWhinney, principal; Miss Gilmour, matron; Miss Dunbar, assistant matron; Miss Windel, seamstress; Miss McLaren, teacher; and Mr. Cole, farmer. The school is a practical one all through and good work is done in all branches. The farm here is well managed and is a source of considerable income and supply for the school, as well as being a means of giving the boys the practical training which they need, before going home to their own farms. The girls are carefully instructed in housekeeping, sewing, knitting, mending, cooking and washing and all necessary duties of the household, which will enable them to become practical house wives. The classroom work in the school is good and is kept up to the standard of the most modern schools, all branches of education being well taught. The school is under the Presbyterian Church.

St. Philips Boarding School.

This school is adjacent to the Keeseekouse reserve and about six miles from the agency buildings. It is under the control of the Roman Catholic Church. The pupils are mostly from the Keeseekouse reserve, a few coming from each of the other reserves in the agency.

The staff consists of Rev. Father Ruelle, principal; Father Bruette, assistant and instructor; Sister St. Philip, teacher, and three Sisters for the housework.

There has been a very marked change in the general working of this school, the farm has been increased considerably, the fences renewed and increased, the yards adjacent to the buildings cleaned up and enlarged, making the whole place have a much nicer and better appearance. Stables are well kept and live stock well cared for. The housework also has been much improved in all branches, the smallness of the building being the only handicap. Class-room work in the school has been improved by Sister St. Philip, the children appear to grasp the meaning of all that is said and answer in clear, unhesitating voices.

I regret to say that Rev. Father Ruelle has been forced to leave this week for Winnipeg on account of ill health, and I sincerely hope he may soon return, as he is one of the best disciplinarians I have met in the work. He deserves great credit for the transformation made in this school.

Valley River Day School.

This school is centrally located in the Valley River reserve, about one mile from Strevel station on the Canadian Northern Railway's main line. Annie Clair Rattlesnake, is still teaching here and is maintaining her previous record of success. The pupils are all from the Valley River reserve, and attend very regularly. The class work is good, the pupils speak out clearly and seem to understand all that is said to them. The teacher is an adept at keeping the children clean and tidy as well as keeping the school in perfect order and cleanliness. The Indians of the band supply wood for the school and have banked it up for winter. They seem to take great interest in this school and try to make it a success.

This school is non-denominational.

Key Reserve Day School.

During the past year a day school has been built and opened on the Key reserve. It is centrally located and was built by the Indians themselves, the department furnishing the lumber and necessary material. The school is under the direction of the Church of England, which sent Mr. Markham to teach.

The pupils attend very regularly and the parents take great interest in the school, some even wanting to get their children out of the boarding school to send them to the day school. Good progress is being made and we look for a first-class school to be made on this reserve. Mr. Markham, the teacher, is very enthusiastic about the work and visits the parents often, thereby gaining their confidence as well as getting regular attendance from the children. There is every prospect of a first class school being kept up here.

TOUCHWOOD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	163
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	24
Average attendance	14
Number of children attending Muscowequan's Boarding School	43
Number of children attending Gordon's Boarding School	32
Number of children attending Qu'Appelle Industrial School	11

Mr. Murison, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:

Muscowequan's Boarding School.

This school is situated near the northern boundary line of the Muscowequan reserve about three miles from the vilage of Lestock on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

The land upon which the school is situated is the property of the Order of Oblate Fathers and consists of the whole of section 14, township 27, range 15, west of the 2nd meridian.

The school building has ample accommodation for 50 pupils and a staff of 10.

It is heated with a steam-heating plant and lighted with acetylene gas.

Fire-protection is provided for by two large tanks situated at the top of the main building, which are kept full of water and from which the water is piped throughout the building, hose and reel connections being attached at convenient points.

The drainage and sanitary provision are excellent. Bath-rooms for the boys and girls are provided with both shower and ordinary baths. Sanitary flushing closets are also located in the dormitories and throughout the building.

The Rev. A. J. A. Dugas, O.M.I., is in charge as principal and he is assisted by an Oblate father, a lay brother and four sisters, one of whom, Sister Gilbert, is the teacher.

The programme of studies laid down by the department is closely followed and fair progress has been noted throughout the year. Instruction is also given in physical drill and the principles of hygiene.

There is a well kept farm and garden in connection with this school. Their grain crop yielded 425 bushels of wheat, 535 bushels of barley and 4,000 bushels of oats. The garden furnished an ample supply of roots and vegetables for the use of the school throughout the year.

The stock consists of 8 horses, 60 cattle, 5 breeding pigs and 80 poultry.

The boys do a great deal of the work on the farm and in the garden. They also do the milking and look after the stock under capable supervision.

They are thus equipped with a knowledge of these industries, which should be a valuable asset to them when they take up farming on the reserve for themselves.

The girls are given a thorough training in the duties pertaining to housekeeping such as baking, buttermaking, laundry work, knitting, mending and the making of clothing.

The ex-pupils adopt farming as a means of livelihood when they leave the school.

A large frame barn was erected during the year at a cost of $5,000.

Gordon's Boarding School.

This school is situated on the George Gordon's reserve. There are 33 pupils enrolled. These have been obtained from the Gordon's, Poorman's, and Day-Star's reserves. There has been a complete change of staff during the past year. Mr. W. A. Monck resigned on July 1, and was succeeded by Mr. W. H. Atwater, whose daughters act as matron and assistant matron respectively.

Mr. Atwater has had many years experience as a teacher in public schools as well as some previous experience in the Indian work and during the six months which he has been in charge of this school he has proved to be a capable manager.

The routine work has been systematized and decided progress has been noted in many directions. In addition to the usual class-room studies, instruction is given in physical drill and the principles of hygiene.

The boys are given instruction in gardening and the care of stock, and Mr. Atwater means to have a farm in connection at an early date.

The girls are taught general housework, baking, mending and knitting. The beneficial result of this training is in evidence in the houses of the ex-pupils.

Day-Star Day School.

This school is situated in a central position on the Day-Star reserve on an open piece of land which is entirely surrounded by poplar bush.

The teacher's dwelling is a very comfortable frame cottage. The school is held in a separate frame building.

A good well conveniently located furnishes the water-supply.

The parents of the children attending this school are all pure Indians. Eleven pupils are enrolled, 6 girls and 5 boys, and the average attendance for the year has been 10.

Progress has been noted in reading, writing and arithmetic. The pupils also receive instruction in sewing, knitting, mending and gardening. The garden is divided into plots, each of which is placed in charge of a pupil whose duty is to keep it free from weeds and a prize is given at the end of the season for the best kept plot.

The produce of the garden is used during the winter months when a warm mid-day meal is served to the children.

Mrs. Smythe, the teacher, has taught this school continuously for sixteen years and she states that the Indians are very kind to her. They keep her well supplied with wood and visit her regularly.

The ex-pupils, I am told, often visit the school and ask to be given charge of the class-room.

The good feeling existing on this reserve is conducive to making the school a success.

The ex-pupils take up farming as an occupation. Religious instruction is given by the local clergyman, who visits the school frequently.

General Remarks.

The Fishing Lake day school has been closed owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining a competent teacher and the irregularity of the attendance due to the nomadic habits of a portion of the band.

There are now a considerable number of ex-pupils who have homes of their own on all the reserves. In a great many instances these homes would be considered creditable if owned by a young white man starting life as a farmer under similar circumstances. They are comfortably furnished and are kept clean and tidy. There are, of course, exceptions, but in my opinion the effect of education is making its mark on the reserve life. This is especially noticeable in the adoption of the white man's mode of dress by the older Indians who have hitherto clung tenaciously to their old manner of dress, and also to the increased comfort in their homes.

Notwithstanding the fact that the past two years have been practically failures in this agency from a farming standpoint, the progress made towards civilization has been encouraging.

ALBERTA.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	109
Number of pupils enrolled at Crowfoot R. C. boarding school	43
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school	4

Mr. Gooderham, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Old Sun's Boarding School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Church of England.

Since my report of last year, the new school building has been opened, and is a splendid building situated one mile south of Gleichen station, and being on slightly rising ground, the school is in prominent view of the passengers in the railway trains passing east and west on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

The main school building is 73 ft. x 54 ft., of 2 stories high with full basement, and two wings one story high, each 33 ft. x 26 ft., with full basements.

There is also a class-room building, hospital building, stables and shed.

The grounds and farming land occupy a quarter section, northeast quarter, section 1, township 22, range 23, west of the 4th meridian.

The principal and staff devote their whole attention to their pupils, of whom there are 29 in residence, 13 boys and 16 girls.

The school having only been opened last June, it has, one might say, only got fairly started into working order. Some of the pupils are former pupils of the old boarding school, and the remainder are new pupils to this or any school.

Every attention is being given to getting new pupils in order that the school may be filled to its capacity, although it is somewhat difficult to persuade some of the Indians to send their children, but with time this may be overcome.

Crowfoot Boarding School.

This is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and is situated about 2 miles south of Cluny, a station on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

A plot of land on the reserve, about 40 acres, comprises the grounds of the school, on which is the main school building, 3 stories high 36′ x 36′ with two wings 2 stories high, each 36′ x 32′. There are also hospital, stables, sheds, ice-house and root-house.

There is also a church and a priest's house adjacent.

There are 44 pupils in residence, 28 boys and 16 girls. The older boys do farm and gardening work, and the girls are taught cooking, housework and sewing, besides the regular school work.

The school has about 25 acres in cultivation and their garden provides sufficient vegetables for their requirements.

The Sisters in charge and the resident priest give every attention to the care and welfare of the pupils.

General.—With regard to the ex-pupils, there are two or three of them who are excellent carpenters and who can earn good wages when they work in the adjacent towns. Others are engaged on the reserve at the various occupations of mining, hauling coal and gravel to town, working for farmers in the surrounding country, putting up hay and harvesting, at which they can earn good wages, as at those times in this district hands are scarce.

A number of them possess cattle and horses, from which they derive a considerable revenue. Some of them are also engaged at times as scouts and interpreters by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, with whom they work until they get tired of working at a regular occupation, when they leave that work to return to the reserve.

It is seemingly a trait of the Indian character that they, after a few weeks or months, get tired of any work of a regular kind, indeed I should say that it would be impossible to find among these western Indians any one who would stay at any regular work for a lengthened period.

This coming year, however, having started farming operations, I am in hopes that we may be able to get a lot of them settled down to regular work as agriculturists, having built houses, broken land and fenced off farms for them.

In addition seed will be provided for them and with a good crop to encourage them, I hope we shall be able to make good farmers out of some of them, but naturally there will be some failures among them.

BLOOD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	235
Number of pupils enrolled at Blood C. E. Boarding School	41
Number of pupils enrolled at Blood R. C. Boarding School	42
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's Industrial School	6

There are no day schools in this agency and Mr. Hyde, the agent, reports on the boarding schools as follows:—

St. Paul's Church of England Boarding School.

Staff.—This school is situated just across Belly River, west of the Blood agency. They have a staff of six with an average attendance of 40 pupils and accommodation for 50. The teacher, Miss Gardiner, is a University graduate from Ireland, and has had marked success in bringing her pupils on in all the branches in which she instructs them. At the present time the staff of officials is efficient.

Buildings.—The buildings comprise girls' and boys' homes, church, school, hospital, the residences of the principal and staff, stables and gymnasium, which is now being equipped. The boys' dormitory, which was completed this year, is a roomy, comfortable, well lighted and well ventilated building.

Education.—The boys of the school are taught farming and how to make themselves generally useful. This year they raised all the vegetables required for their own use, also quite an amount of green feed, for the milk cows, of which they have seven and from which they make all the butter required, and five horses which do the work on the farm. The girls are taught fancy-work, dressmaking and housekeeping, and at all times present a neat and tidy appearance.

Religion.—Their religious training is well looked after and while they are being well trained both morally and intellectually, amusements are not overlooked and everything in that way possible is provided.

Training.—This year the cadet corps from this school was complimented by the inspector at the annual drill at Calgary. This corps also formed a guard of honour for His Royal Highness the Governor General when on his visit to Macleod in October, on which occasion His Royal Highness presented them with the King's Colours; this corps being the first Indian corps to obtain that honour. The school life and training they receive certainly puts them out of touch to a great extent with the old life, which is evidenced in the way they make their houses more comfortable and homelike. This year there was plenty of work everywhere and the ex-pupils earned considerable money from outside farmers, which enabled them to gratify to some extent the taste acquired at school. But to get the full benefit of their school training, more adequate provision should be made for the ex-pupils on their leaving school, so as not to expose them to any chance of relapsing into their old ways, as up to the time of leaving school they have all their thinking done for them. Self-reliance and the idea of business and self-sup-

port are not engendered, which leaves them practically helpless to start to earn their own living, outside of knowing something of farming and some of them a little carpentering. If a boy shows an inclination for carpentering, blacksmithing or some trade, and could be encouraged and helped along in the school in a practical way and the department could see its way to employ a competent artisan and open up a blacksmith's shop on the reserve and continue the education of any boy who shows an aptitude for a trade, it would help to keep such boys from drifting back into idleness and spasmodic attempts at work. I recognize that the want of funds retards the providing of useful employment for boys as soon as they are discharged, but, if the Indians would only surrender a part of the reserve, it would be easy to evolve a scheme that would put the boys in the way of earning their own living from the start.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been excellent.

Blood R. C. Boarding School.

Staff.—The Roman Catholic school on the Blood reserve situated near Stand-Off is also a boarding school presided over by the Rev. Father Ruaux, O.M.I., and he has a competent and painstaking staff of eight sisters under him. They have a commodious, well ventilated, well arranged building for a boarding school, which is always kept clean and tidy.

Accommodation.—They have 40 pupils, with accommodation for 50.

Education.—They are well and faithfully taught in all the studies prescribed by the department. The scholars are very proficient in writing, composition, drawing, moulding in clay and fancy-work. They took quite a number of prizes for such work at Macleod in the exhibition there this fall. At this school they only have a small garden. Beyond this and doing chores, they have no opportunities for teaching the boys how to work. They are encouraged and assisted to participate in all kinds of sports and amusements. At this school they also have a brass band, which has reached a high state of excellency under the leadership of Mr. J. Webb, issuer on the reserve.

Religion.—Religious instruction takes a prominent place in the education of this school.

Health.—All the scholars in this school have been exceptionally healthy during the year.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	102
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Albert Boarding School	35
Number of pupils enrolled at Ermineskins Boarding School	7
Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake Boarding School	2
Number of pupils enrolled at Red Deer Industrial School	23
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's Industrial School	4

Mr. George H. Race, the agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

There is but one school, the St. Albert boarding, under the jurisdiction of this agency, which is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The Grey Nuns are in charge.

This school, though classed as a boarding school, has in conjunction with it, a farm on which the boy pupils have the advantage of working and so obtaining a knowledge of farming and stock-raising which places them ahead of their less fortunate brothers whose parents, either prefer a straight boarding school, or worse, prevent the boys from going to school at all.

The girls at this school besides being taught the usual subjects in class have instruction in sewing and music, but observation proves that insufficient attention is given to the culinary art. This is a matter which might be advantageously bettered, as herein lies to a great extent the welfare of the future home of the beginner. For many reasons, first of all the health of the family which may be much impaired by badly prepared food, the waste which is the result of carelessness or bad management and the discontent of all who do not have regularly and well prepared meals.

The boys may be good workers and capable of making money, but if the girls whom they marry are not instructed in good home management, the earnings of the husband are as nothing.

Taking it all however, as a whole the ex-pupils of industrial schools, both girls and boys, are making a marked effect in the improvement of reserve life conditions; there being a general uplifting, and greater efforts for better results are made by the older Indians and more ambition is displayed in all their undertakings to keep them on a par with the younger men; facts which spell out the great word Progress.

HOBBEMA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	183
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	27
Average attendance	12
Number of pupils enrolled at Ermineskin's Boarding School	45
Number of pupils enrolled at Red Deer Industrial School	14
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Albert Boarding School	3

Mr. George G. Mann, the agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Ermineskin's Boarding School.

This school is situated on Ermineskin's reserve, and about a mile from Hobbema siding. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and is managed by the Rev. Father Dauphin, O.M.I., as principal, assisted by the Rev. Sisters of the Assumption.

The interior of the school building has been remodelled and greatly improved during the year. A steam-heating plant has been installed, and this with the water-works and sewerage system now makes the institution quite up-to-date.

The total number of pupils enrolled is 50, 24 boys and 26 girls. There are two separate class-rooms, the senior and junior divisions under different teachers. The reverend sisters are competent, systematic and interested in their work. The pupils are doing particularly well in drawing, geography, arithmetic and writing. In addition to the ordinary course of studies, hygiene and calisthenics are taught, also domestic work, sewing, knitting and gardening. The musical entertainments given by the pupils in this school are well worth mentioning. This institution is well managed and every apartment kept scrupulously clean and well ventilated.

The knowledge the ex-pupils have acquired at school has made a very appreciable difference in their mode of living, and also has materially benefited the other Indians on the reserve.

Samson's Day School.

This school is centrally located, and prettily situated on the bank of Battle river. The school building is in good condition, as well as the equipment.

Mrs. Waters, who conducted this school successfully, resigned in March, 1912, and Miss Aylwin was appointed as her successor.

Miss Aylwin is an enthusiastic worker, and in addition to the teaching of various subjects of study, gives regular instruction in the art of sewing and knittiing. During the year a large number of articles of clothing were made in the school and distributed to the pupils.

There are 22 children at present on the register, 11 boys and 11 girls, with an average attendance of 12.

The work in the class-room with the children who attend regularly is interesting, and with such pupils satisfactory.

The children fully appreciate the substantial mid-day meal prepared for them on school days.

The system of transport for the pupils, which was introduced by the department a few years ago, is being continued here.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	97
Number of pupils enrolled at Peigan C. E. Boarding School	22
Number of pupils enrolled at Peigan R.C. Boarding School	25
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's Industrial School	7

Mr. Yeomans, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

The Roman Catholic boarding school, conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, is under the care of the reverend principal, who is ably assisted by several Sisters of Charity. Systematic management is apparent in every department of this school, and though the buildings are old and becoming more difficult to maintain each year, present a clean and tidy appearance.

There are enrolled boys 14, girls 12—26 pupils, the former take care of the stock, work in the garden, and at other chores as required. The girls assist with the general housework, sewing, &c.

The Church of England boarding school is under the care of Mr. C. E. Fisher, as principal, assisted by a male supervisor, girls' matron and seamstress, cook and boys' matron. Frequent changes are made in the personnel of this staff, making it difficult for the principal to maintain efficient and systematic management.

There are enrolled boys 16, girls 6—22 pupils, the boys under the supervision of the supervisor or principal look after the stock, gardens, assist in bread-making, milking, &c. Sufficient vegetables to more than supply the need of the school are grown. Dairying was successfully carried on during the summer months. The stock consists of one team of general purpose horses, 8 cows, pigs, and poultry. Unfortunately little fodder is provided with which to feed the stock during the winter months, consequently the milch cows and frequently the horses have to forage during the cold and stormy weather.

During the holiday season the senior pupils of both boarding schools were allotted plots of ploughed land and supplied seed, and, with the assistance of friends or relatives, cultivated and seeded to fall wheat their respective plots. By this means it is hoped that the gap between the school and the pupil's first return from his farm work will be lessened to some extent.

The advantages of the education acquired by the ex-pupil is apparent in his increased desire for improvement in his surroundings, home, clothing and manner of living, and though they may in many instances spend their earnings too lavishly on trivial articles and extravagant living, this failing usually corrects itself with experience.

Being accustomed to discipline and restriction, he more readily adapts himself to the routine of farm work, and the operation of machinery. His desire to have his children also educated is quite noticeable. The greater percentage of the younger pupils at both schools are children of ex-pupils.

Comparatively speaking, the progress of the ex-pupil is more satisfactory than that of the uneducated Indians.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age 151
Number of pupils enrolled at the Red Deer Industrial School .. 25
Number of pupils enrolled at Blue Quill's Boarding School .. 44

Mr. Charles Hughes, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

BLUE QUILL BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated on the west portion of Saddle Lake reserve. It is under the management of the Roman Catholic Church. The total number of pupils at the end of the year was 44, 24 boys, 20 girls.

Satisfactory progress has been made by the pupils during the year, and the attendance was good. Good order and discipline is maintained. The pupils at all times are clean and well dressed. The different class-rooms, dormitories, dining-rooms and other apartments of the school are well equipped, ventilated and are kept clean and tidy. The precautions to guard against fire are satisfactory.

Saddle Lake Day School.

This school is situated about the centre of Saddle Lake reserve. It has been closed for some time now on account of non-attendance. It was under the management of the Methodist Church.

Good Fish Day School.

This school is situated at the south end of the Whitefish Lake reserve. It is under the management of the Methodist Church. It has been closed since last summer on account of the death of the teacher, Mrs. Alldritt, but is about to be opened again under the Rev. Mr. Dineen, Methodist missionary.

Whitefish Day School.

This school is situated at the north end of Whitefish Lake reserve. It was also under the management of the Methodist Church, but has been closed since June, 1910, when the teacher resigned, and as the attendance had been very irregular the department decided not to reopen the school for some time.

There is no doubt that education has a marked effect on the Indians. Any one in close touch with them can tell that those who have attended the schools are much more energetic and have more ambition to get along than those who have had no education.

SARCEE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age 42
Number of pupils enrolled at Sarcee Boarding School 17

The Indian agent, Mr. T. J. Fleetham, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

There are in this agency 42 children of school age, of these 17 are in attendance at the Sarcee boarding school, while 3 attend the public school at High River for the greater part of the year. Of the remaining 22 some are no doubt tubercular and the rest have excuses of all kinds, 3 being reputed Roman Catholics do not wish to send their children to a Protestant school.

Situation of School.—The Sarcee boarding school is situated on the Sarcee reserve, near the southeast corner, and quite close to Fish creek, and also the agency headquarters.

Recreation grounds, pasture and garden, include in all about ten acres.

The school staff consists of principal, Ven. Archdeacon Tims, assistant principal, Mr. R. Tims, teacher, Miss Tims; matron, Mrs. Dean.

The pupils are made to speak English much more than formerly, but of course, whenever they get a chance they converse in their own language. However, I think, progress is very fair considering the difficulties that have to be contended with. There is no doubt when the new buildings are erected that nearly all the children of school age will be persuaded to attend.

Ex-pupils.—Altogether there are 25 graduates on the reserve from different schools, 14 boys, and 11 girls. As to the progress of these ex-pupils it is disappointing in a way, with, however a few exceptions the young men on leaving school have nothing to start with, their parents have nothing, consequently they obtain a little work now and again amongst settlers or in Calgary, get mixed up with bad company, whites and half-breeds, obtain drink, and generally fall into a lazy habit.

The girl graduates who have married these have little opportunity or means to show the result of their training in home-making, and every temptation to degenerate into dirty, slipshod, careless womanhood.

There is not the least doubt in my mind that, if these graduates can procure in any possible way the means (by agreeing to sell a portion of their land) a good outfit to farm and other industries, they would in time show the benefits of their school training. Hitherto they have not had the chance or means, nor could they receive much assistance from either parents or friends, who seem to have all they can do to make a living for themselves.

The department offered a little assistance in one or two cases, which they did not seem to appreciate, but they may later on by using their own funds.

Since Mr. Fleetham wrote this report the department has let the contract for a modern school building which is now well under way.

TREATY NO. 8.

Dr. W. B. L. Donald's district:—

Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake Roman Catholic Boarding School	48
Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake Church of England Boarding School	9
Number of pupils enrolled at Sturgeon Lake Roman Catholic Boarding School	25
Number of pupils enrolled at Whitefish Lake Church of England Boarding School	11
Number of pupils enrolled at Wabiscaw Roman Catholic Boarding School	32
Number of pupils enrolled at Wabiscaw Church of England Boarding School	18
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Vermilion Boarding School.	20

Inspector H. A. Conroy's district:—

Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Chipewyan Boarding School.	28
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Resolution Boarding School	41
Number of pupils enrolled at Hay River Boarding School ..	39
Number of pupils enrolled at Providence Mission	64

The large district under the heading of Treaty No. 8 is divided into three agencies, Lesser Slave Lake, Fort Simpson and Fort Smith. The Lesser Slave Lake agency is under the charge of Dr. W. B. L. Donald and Mr. A. J. Bell, and the educational matters under this wide area are dealt with in reports from these two agents and Inspector H. A. Conroy.

The Church of England boarding school at Lesser Slave Lake, in Dr. Donald's agency, receives only a day school grant of $500 per annum. A grant of $300 per annum is also paid to the school at Peace River Crossing, conducted by the Church of England.

The reports of Dr. Donald, Mr. A. J. Bell and Inspector Conroy are given below.

REPORT OF DR. DONALD.

St. Bernard's Mission Boarding School, Lesser Slave Lake.

This school, the largest in this agency, is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

The buildings are in the village of Grouard situated on a hill overlooking Buffalo lake.

There are four buildings used for school purposes, a frame building, 72 x 28 feet, contains three girls' dormitories, 25½ x 20 x 9 feet, 31½ x 27 x 9½ and 28 x 13 x 9½ feet. There is also a recreation-room, 31½ x 27 x 9½ feet, a kitchen and chapel. All these rooms are well ventilated and lighted.

The boys' building, 61 x 25 feet, heated by stoves, contains a class-room, 24½ x 15¼ x 8½ feet, a recreation-room, 24 x 30 x 8½ feet, and a dining-room on the lower floor. The second floor is a dormitory, 61½ x 24½ x 9¼ feet. This dormitory is airy and has ventilators in the ceiling.

A third building contains two dormitories, 27 x 16¼ x 10¼ feet.

The fourth building, a two-story frame, contains two class-rooms, one on each floor. These class-rooms are each 30½ x 16¼ x 10¼ feet.

There is a hospital in connection with this mission where pupils are cared for in case of illness.

The river connecting Buffalo lake with Lesser Slave lake, together with wells, furnishes the water-supply.

This mission is surrounded by a farm and garden where the children are instructed.

During school hours the pupils are taught reading, writing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic and geography. Satisfactory progress is being made.

St. Peter's Mission Boarding School, Lesser Slave Lake.

This school is under the auspices of the Church of England and is situated on the north side of Buffalo lake.

It receives an annual grant of $500 for tuition of Indian children.

The pupils, under the management of Mr. Kent, the teacher, are making excellent progress in reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling and geography.

The girls also receive instruction in sewing and housework from the matron.

The boys work in the garden during the season and are instructed in the care of stock.

The school-room is well lighted and ventilated and is 34 x 21 x 11½ feet.

The girls' dormitory, 21½ x 23 x 9½ feet, is on the second story.

The health of the children during the past year has been good.

The buildings are lighted by coal oil lamps and are heated by wood stoves.

All water used is obtained from the Hart river.

St. Francis Xavier Mission School, Sturgeon Lake.

The school is situated on an elevation overlooking Sturgeon lake. It is surrounded by a farm with 30 acres under cultivation.

The buildings used for school purposes are a three-story log structure, 27 x 40 feet, containing girls' dormitory, dining and recreation rooms. This building has an annex, two stories high, 27 x 30 feet, with a kitchen on the ground floor and boys' dormitory above. Class-rooms and recreation-room occupy the whole of a two-story building, 25 x 30 feet.

Sturgeon lake furnishes the water for all purposes. The buildings are heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.

The pupils are taught reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography. The girls are also instructed in housekeeping and the boys work in the garden.

St. Andrew's Mission Boarding School, Whitefish Lake.

This school, situated on the shore of Whitefish lake, is under the auspices of the Church of England.

Mr. C. D. White, the teacher, instructs the children in reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar and geography.

The health of these children has been excellent during the past year.

The school building is of log, 28 x 24 feet, with a wing, 16 x 14 feet, and is two stories high. There are also storehouses and a carpenter's workshop in a separate building.

Buckets and barrels filled with water are kept for fire-protection.

Wood stoves are used for heating and cooking purposes.

Whitefish lake furnishes the water-supply.

St. Martin's Mission Boarding School, Wabiskaw.

This school, under the charge of the Roman Catholic Mission, is situated on a point running out into the east Wabiskaw lake.

The building, three stories high, is 42 x 32 feet with a wing 24 x 20 feet.

The class-rooms and boys' dormitories are in the wing. The girls' dormitories, sewing, dining and recreation rooms are in the main building.

Wabiskaw lake furnishes the water-supply.

The children are taught reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography and vocal music. The girls are also taught housework. The boys are taught the care of stock and to work in the garden.

St. Henri Mission Boarding School, Fort Vermilion.

This school, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, is situated on the banks of the Peace river in the settlement of Fort Vermilion.

Reverend Father Le Treste is principal of the school. The building is a frame structure, 80 x 35 feet, well lighted and ventilated. It contains class-rooms, dormitories, dining and recreation rooms.

The drainage is excellent. The water-supply is obtained from the Peace river.

A farm of 60 acres surrounds the school, where the boys receive practical instruction.

The children receive instruction in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and geography.

These children have made excellent progress during the past year, especially in their command of English.

St. John's Mission Boarding School, Wabiskaw.

This school, under the management of the Church of England, is situated near the south end of the west Wabiskaw lake, on a tract of land containing about forty acres.

The main school building is a 1½ story structure, 24 x 33 feet with a wing 22 x 16 feet.

The class-room is in a separate building.

The pupils are taught reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, &c., by Mr. White.

The boys are taught to garden and look after stock. The girls are taught sewing and housekeeping.

The buildings are lighted by coal oil lamps and are heated by wood stoves.

Wabiskaw lake furnishes water for all purposes.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR CONROY.

I beg to submit my report on the boarding schools I visited during 1912, in Treaty 8 and Mackenzie district.

The Roman Catholic Missions have established schools at Forts Chipewyan, Resolution and Providence, and the Church of England Mission at Hay River. The latter mission has also day schools at Fort Chipewyan, Simon and Macpherson. The Roman Catholic Mission is building a boarding school at Fort Smith, which is expected to be in operation next fall.

It is not to be expected that in so northerly a district the school building should come up to the standard set for the organized provinces; nevertheless, the accommodation is good, and the actual work done above reproach.

Chipewyan.

The boarding school at Chipewyan, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Mission, is one main building with two wings. Its length, fronting on the lake, is 105 feet. The school is well situated on high ground, protected on three sides by rising ground and timber and is only exposed to a south wind from the lake.

The foundations are of stone, 18 inches thick. The walls are logs, sheeted both outside and inside with planks. Galleries opening from the ground and second floors, run the entire frontage of the building.

The building is economically planned, the rooms are all exceptionally well lighted, and the ventilation is very fair.

There are four dormitories, two for boys and two for girls. These give accommodation, according to departmental regulation, for 51 pupils. The class-rooms are two in number. The total accommodation is for 54 pupils. The average attendance is about 45. There is no hospital, but a special room is kept for cases of sickness. There are two fire-escapes from the dormitories.

Two hot air furnaces give every satisfaction, stoves are also placed in the larger dormitories and class-rooms.

The water-supply is obtained from a force pump from the lake to the kitchen, where the reservoirs are placed. An independent pump is kept ready in case of fire. There is also a well in the rear of the building.

The class work follows pretty closely the regulations of the department. The girls are taught sewing and cooking, and the boys are taught elementary carpentering and farming. The boys help in the general work around the mission. The girls take turns in the kitchen, and are given enough practical experience to stand them in good stead when they leave school.

The mission has drained a little lake in the rear to provide a garden. There they raise enough vegetables for use in the school, and about 800 bushels of potatoes.

Fort Resolution.

At Resolution, the Roman Catholic Mission erected a new school building, which has only been occupied a year; an addition being added, which will make it the largest building north of Edmonton in Treaty 8 district.

At present it is three stories high, a main building measuring 40 x 30, and two wings of 20 x 40 each. It is an exceedingly well-built frame structure, with a good stone foundation.

The ground floors of both wings are used as class-rooms; the second floor of one wing is the chapel, with the dome obliterating the third floor. The second floor of the other wing is the recreation-room, and the third floor the girls' dormitories. The boys' dormitory is the third floor of the main building.

The building is, on the whole, well divided, though the staircases are a little dark, and pretty narrow and steep. However, there are outside staircases descending from the dormitories and recreation-rooms, so there is practically no danger of accident in case of fire.

The ventilation of dormitories and class-rooms has been well attended to. The windows open at both top and bottom and are so arranged that a good current of air can be obtained at any time. Doors open on to spacious galleries from dormitories, class-rooms and recreation-rooms. Eight large windows in each of the above rooms give ample light; coal oil lamps, of course, are used at night.

The class-rooms are equipped with two blackboards, two maps. Three long desks accommodate 24 pupils; the rest sit at long tables.

The department last year sent in 25 iron bedsteads and springs, but no mattresses. Each child now has four good blankets and a feather pillow. They have, of course, their individual towel, comb and basin.

Water is supplied from a well under the kitchen, and is pumped to the kitchen and the girls' dormitory. I understand that when the new wing is built, a system of pumps will be extended to the rest of the main rooms.

Two rooms are reserved as infirmaries, one for the boys and one for the girls. They were not used this year, as there was not a single case of illness.

Two cellars keep the building from dampness. These are neither floored nor walled as yet, but that will be attended to later on. The cellars are used as store-rooms, and contain also two large hot-air furnaces, which give every satisfaction.

Besides the school building, there are two ice-houses, two storehouses, one barn, two closets, a large house for the priests, and one now used as a storehouse, formerly the old school.

The garden is good. The soil seems to be exceptionally fertile, and under systematic cultivation yields a surprising crop of vegetables. About 4 acres are under garden at present, but this area is steadily being added to. This year's crop of vegetables included beans, peas, turnips, onions, cabbage, cauliflower, carrots and tomatoes, which latter, however, did not ripen on the vine, though they grew to a fair size. Cucumbers and squash were tried without success, but last autumn saw close on to four hundred bushels of potatoes in the storehouses.

The grounds around the building are kept clean and tidy. The building itself is on high ground; and the hundred yards between it and the lake have been cleared so that the school is the most prominent landmark at Resolution. The accommodation will be greatly increased by the erection of the new wing, to be occupied this autumn. This wing is to be 22 x 50, three stories high, and will contain three large class-rooms. This will necessitate purchasing blackboards, desks, maps, a globe, &c. The present rooms are not too extravagantly equipped in these respects, to say nothing of providing equipment for three more rooms.

The total accommodation is for 51.

Regular fire and military drill vary a curriculum which strictly follows along the lines set down by the department. The boys help in the garden, with the wood and furnaces; the girls do all the sewing and knitting for the school. Each girl over twelve takes her turn in the kitchen for a month, and at the end of that time they have learned to do all the cooking for the children's refectory. The food is as good and as plentiful as could be desired anywhere in civilization.

For the fire-protection, as stated before, there are outside stairways from the two dormitories, class-rooms and recreation-rooms. There are also two chemical engines provided by the department, and pails of water are always ready and filled in convenient places.

Hay River Boarding School.

The only boarding school controlled by the Church of England in my district is at Hay River.

The mission is situated on the east bank of the Hay river, about a quarter of a mile from its mouth. It is far enough back from Great Slave lake to escape the sweep of wind and is further sheltered by a varied growth of fair-sized timber.

The school is an old building, the original log house has been added to from time to time to meet the steady increase of attendance. The result is not all that might be desired. The ceilings of the first two stories are low, the lighting is insufficient and the ventilation poor. The third story, however, is very much higher, having for ceiling the gable roof, and lighting and ventilation are extremely good. The ground floor of the original building consists of a large class-room 2 x 17·7 x 8·5, a bed-room, study and rather dark stairs leading to the upper flat.

There have been several additions to the main building. The numerous additions, however, do not tend to make a convenient boarding school. I understand that the bishop intends tearing away the additions next summer, and erecting a new building adjoining the main one. When the new building is finished it will afford greatly increased accommodation, and I think the school will be entitled to a materially increased pupilage as soon as the wing is in operation. The present average attendance is 32, but the building will accommodate only 24 according to departmental regulations.

The foundations of the buildings are wooden blocks. The walls are of substantial logs, lime plastered. The main building has a plank roof, but the additions boast metallic shingles.

Five stoves are used for heating during the winter. Oil lamps for the staff and candles for the pupils supply the light.

The water is obtained from the river; a pump is used in summer, but two large holes are dug through the ice in winter. Barrels for storing water are conveniently situated.

There are no fire-extinguishers, but pails are always kept filled and ready, and axes for emergencies are placed near the doors. In summer the garden hose is kept attached to the pump; a fire bell is so situated that it can be rung from either outside or inside the building and can be heard as far as the Hudson's Bay Company store. Fire drill is regularly practised, and an excellent record has been established. In summer every pupil is outside the building in less than a minute. In winter the pupils, attired in sufficient clothing, are outside the building in less than three minutes. The older children are trained to assist the younger ones.

The class work follows pretty closely the regulation laid down by the department. Besides this, there is considerable attention paid to the general practical knowledge so essential to the Indian boy or girl. The boys are taught the use of saw, axe and plane, and are kept at work until they are capable of erecting a house. They learn to haul and square logs, and set them in place. They learn general farm work; are proficient at breaking ground, and tending it, and learn to milk and tend cattle. The mission deserves to be highly commended for its practical and efficient work.

There are nine or ten acres of land under cultivation as garden. This year the crop of potatoes amounted to over 1,000 bushels.

Providence Mission Boarding School.

The most northerly school in the Mackenzie district is the one under the Roman Catholic Church at Providence. The foundations are blocks of wood, the walls are logs, covered on the outside with tar paper and planks. Their thickness is about ten inches.

There is a new wing under construction, which will add greatly to the school. It will be a three-story addition, 30 x 30 feet, and will contain several class-rooms and dormitories.

The accommodation at present is just about sufficient for the grant from the department. There are five large dormitories, whose cubic space is 27,246 cubic feet, sufficient for 64 pupils. The class-rooms are three in number, whose floor space is sufficient for over a hundred pupils, but whose cubic space is 15,375 feet, accommodation only 61.

A small dormitory is kept ready for cases of sickness.

The foundation of the main building is blocks of wood; the walls are logs covered outside with tar paper and planks, bringing them up to 10 inches in thickness. The lighting and ventilation are good.

From both the boys' and girls' dormitories there are staircases outside in case of fire. In almost all the missions economy of space has been determined in the inside stairways, and there should be at least a ladder from dormitory windows in case of emergency. There are no fire-extinguishers at Providence, but pails of water are kept ready.

The water-supply is obtained from the river. The mission is situated some 80 or 90 feet above the water. A small tramway is built on the water's edge to overcome the difficulty of hauling pails of water up a very steep bank. A force pump is also in use during the summer. The water is stored in barrels near the kitchen, and distributed throughout the building in pails.

There is no furnace; 6 stoves are used, which seem to give satisfaction.

The class work follows the requirements of the department. Besides this, the boys are taught the use of axe and saw, and the girls receive instruction in cooking and sewing. General manual training has been found impracticable in the district. General use of ordinary tools, however, is essential, and is dealt with in every boarding school.

The garden, for so northerly a district, is exceptionally fine. Experiments are being carried on with different seeds and flowers. This mission raises from 1,000 to 1,500 barrels of potatoes every year, besides vegetables of various kinds, and some grain used for the cattle.

FORT SMITH AGENCY.

Mr. A. J. Bell, the Indian agent, reports on the educational matters of this agency as follows:—

The Fort Smith Agency embraces the shores of the two great lakes, Slave and Athabaska, and the territory lying between them.

At Fort Chipewyan, on Lake Athabaska, there is an Indian boarding school, under the management of the Grey Nuns, the buildings are large and commodious, with a fine situation overlooking Lake Athabaska.

There are, upon an average, 70 boarders at this school, the children being for the most part of the Cree and Chipewyan tribes.

The writing of these and in fact all the Indian children in this agency, is wonderfully good, they have as a rule an excellent ear for music, and their singing is a pleasure to listen to. Most of the boys learn carpentry and gardening, the girls needlework and laundry and general housework. I had one of the girls from this school for a short time as servant, and found her clean and a good needlewoman. At Chipewyan, there has been a small day school under the supervision of the Anglican Mission; the Indians do not take kindly to day schools as they cannot remain long in one neighbourhood, it being necessary for them to constantly move their camps, for hunting, fishing and trapping. Boarding schools are the only plan for this district.

There are not any schools yet established at Smith or Fort Smith, but I am informed that the Roman Catholic mission will probably open a school during the next two years.

At Fort Resolution, Great Slave lake, there is an excellent school conducted by the Grey Nuns and under the supervision of His Lordship Bishop Breynart. This school has an average of 75 boarders. The buildings are very fine and are being added to, there is an excellent garden and more ground is being cleared for a home farm, five cows are kept for the use of the children. Here I was again impressed by the cleverness of the children at writing, I saw some letters written by children who had been in the school only three years which would compare favourably with that of any child in the Fourth Reader of our national schools.

The needlework done by the girls is excellent, and as they do all their own housework and laundry, they receive a thorough grounding in the duties of a domestic servant.

At Hay River, upon Great Slave lake, there is a boarding school under the management of the Anglican Mission, with the Rev. A. J. Vale as principal. There are twenty-five Indian children boarders here. There is a good home farm in which the boys do some work, and cows are kept.

The children are from widely scattered tribes of the north, some coming all the way from the Arctic. They appear to be bright and healthy, and are well cared for and taught.

I was at Hay River when one of the boys left for his home after several years' residence at this school. I talked with him and was struck by his intelligence and good manners, he was at once hired by the Hudson's Bay Company as a deck-hand

upon the SS. *Mackenzie River,* and accompanied us upon our trip to Smith. I asked the captain how he found him as a worker, he said 'first class' but the rest will soon spoil him.

There is no doubt at all that boys coming from these schools do not have to go back to the camp life of their fathers. There is work for all, at the Hudson's Bay posts, the missions and the traders, also the government agencies. This is a most difficult country to get even the simplest manual labour done in. The Indian, who is a trapper and hunter, does not work at ordinary labour, as he can make more money in a way that he prefers by the latter than the former way.

To-day I cannot get a man to cut wood, that is an Indian. If boys are sent to boarding schools at an early age, and kept for eight or ten years, and taught the elements of carpentry and farming, also to read and write, they can obtain employment. If they do not learn to trap and hunt at an early age, they are unlikely ever to become proficient at that mode of making a living, hence they will naturally seek the white man's way of life.

The girls who learn housework at these schools can easily get employment at the posts, and are generally married in a short time to some of the employees.

The general health of the children at the three boarding schools in this district is good. No epidemics have been reported. The department has furnished a liberal supply of drugs to the management of these institutions.

OUTSIDE TREATY.

Fort Simpson School.

The day school at Fort Simpson was closed from June 30, 1911, to August, 1912, but was then re-opened and one return of attendance has since been received.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BABINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	379
Number of pupils enrolled	231
Average attendance	87
Number enrolled at Port Simpson	1
Number enrolled at Coqualeetza	7
Number enrolled at Williams Lake	54

Mr. R. E. Loring, Indian agent, gives the following report on the schools in the agency:— .

New Town (Kitselas) School.

This school is centrally located in the village of New Town, on the right bank of the Skeena, and about 4 miles below the Kitselas canyon. The teacher, Mr. Louis Edgar, is taking considerable interest in his work. Through his efforts the school has been brought into good working order. The school has been supplied with the necessary class-room material.

Meanskinisht School.

This school is also fairly centrally situated in the village. The teacher is Rev. R. Tomlinson. Good progress is being made, and the school is managed with an in-

tent to contribute to the future welfare of the people, and bettering the conditions of the community on practical lines.

Kitwanga School.

This school, situated in the village, is making steady progress. The teacher, Miss Florence B. Kemp, who is very capable and well adapted for the work, has the faculty of making herself agreeable and is much liked by her pupils. The attendance is usually large and regular, and the results derived are satisfactory.

Andimaul School.

This school is centrally located in the village. The teacher is Mr. Duncan Rankin. He is doing his best to further the progress of this school, and has been largely successful therein by being a patient and continuous worker.

Kitsegukla School.

This school is situated in the very centre of the village of New Kitsegukla. The teacher is Miss Susan Edgar. Here the progress made is good, but would prove more beneficial were the attendance of children of school age to include those yet remaining behind in the old village. However, during the last quarter, another large family has joined the settlement, with more eventually to follow.

Hazelton School.

This school is located on the north boundary of the Hazelton townsite. The teacher is Miss E. J. Soal. The work is stimulated by active and interesting teaching. The results are most satisfactory. The girl pupils are taught sewing, knitting and other useful domestic applications. The attendance is usually large. The exercise of good manners and deportment, too, is largely here in evidence.

Glen Vowell School.

This school is placed in the centre of the Sikedach reserve. The teacher, Miss Agnes Law, is a faithful and energetic worker, and successful in having her school in good working order. All of the children of school age in the village are managed to be kept on the roll. The attendance is large and steady, and punctual as well; and the results encouraging.

Kispiax School.

Concerning this school the department erected and equipped a large and commodious building. It is well lighted and ventilated and perfect in all its appointments.

It is placed on an eminence of ground most ideal for the purpose, which affords area enough for gardening and a playground for the pupils. The teacher is Rev. R. W. Lee, who is alive to the necessity of having a large attendance, adequate to the size of the village, and keeps and maintains this school successful in operation.

Kisgegas School.

This school is the most northerly situated in the agency and completes the list of day schools in the district of the Skeena. The teacher is Joshua J. Harvey, an

exceptionally good and intelligent native missionary. The school building is centrally located in the new village, which some years ago was laid off into building lots. Good progress is being made. The teacher is worthily assisted by his wife. The girls are being taught the advantages of the necessary domestic acquirements required in so large a village and for a locality so remote.

Rocher Déboulé School.

This school is located on the Tsitsk reserve, on the Bulkley river, about 4 miles to the southeast of Hazelton. The teacher is Rev. Father A. Godfrey, O.M.I. I am told that of late his services are too frequently required in the Bulkley valley, but that a teacher will come to specially atend to the school work. For the reason stated, during the last quarter of the past calendar year, the school was closed. It had been doing well, and, no doubt, will continue to do so, upon the work being resumed.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	318
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	144
Average attendance	42
Number of pupils enrolled at Coqualeetza Institute	10
Number of pupils enrolled at Port Simpson Boys' and Girls' Home	1

Mr. Iver Fougner, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

The population of the Bella Coola agency is about 1,500; of these 1,200 or 80 per cent live within a mile's distance from a day school, which may be called within easy reach. If the children of the remaining 20 per cent are to attend school, they must leave home to do so.

The day schools are six in number, namely at: Bella Coola, Bella Bella, China Hat, Kitimat, Hartley Bay and Kitkatla. At Kitimat is a boarding school for girls; smaller boys are also kept here. This school has a capacity of 30 pupils.

The school houses and furniture compare favourably with those of rural schools for white children; the Indian schools are not so well equipped with material to aid the teacher.

The average attainment of the pupils is not as high as that of white children of the same age. The main reasons for this are, besides racial inferiority, the irregular attendance caused by the necessity of the people to leave their villages at certain seasons to earn a living, and their indifference to book learning. The fact that English is not spoken in the homes of the children, places the Indian school at a great disadvantage.

The teachers are labouring faithfully under discouraging circumstances at a comparatively low rate of wages.

Bella Coola Day School.

This is taught by Miss Adeline Gibson, a young daughter of the missionary. Though inexperienced, she has the enthusiasm of youth and likes the work. The attendance has not been what it ought to have been. The school is new and well lighted and is pleasantly situated.

Bella Bella Day School.

This school is ably taught by Miss Tranter, a lady with long experience as teacher of Indian children. Here is the most populous village in the agency. The average

attendance has been low, the inhabitants being away from home a great part of the year.

China Hat Day School.

The missionary, Mr. Read, with the assistance of his wife teaches this school. China Hat is a small village, and the school-house is owned by the Methodist Church.

Kitimat Day School.

Rev. Mr. Swann, who is also the missionary, teaches this school. Mr. Swann is an elderly clergyman, just arrived from Ontario. He is a great worker and enthusiastic. Most of the children of the day school are members of the boarding school. The enrollment is over 60, and the attendance has been very good. These children are further advanced than others in the agency.

Kitimat Boarding School.

This institution is under the able superintendence of Miss Ida M. Clake; the children are well looked after.

The buildings are nearly new and have a high location with a beautiful view of the bay. The dormitory was enlarged during the year so the capacity is now beyond 30.

Hartley Bay Day School.

This school has not been open during the year. The teacher and missionary, Mr. Kelly, has been away; since his home-coming he has been busy building a parsonage.

Kitkatla Day School.

The school at the isolated village of Kitkatla has been taught by Miss M. Gurd, daughter of the missionary, and by Miss Katharine Gore, a young American lady.

Here is a new school-house, large and pleasant; the furniture is also new. This school is under the supervision of the Anglican Church; all the other schools in the agency are on Methodist mission stations.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	305
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	76
Average attendance	31
Number of pupils enrolled at Kuper Island Industrial School	57
Number of pupils enrolled at Coqualeetza Industrial School	10

Mr. W. R. Robertson, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Kuper Island Industrial School.

In this agency there is one industrial school situated on Kuper island, distant from Chemainus on Vancouver island, five miles. Rev. P. Claessen, the principal

resigned on the 1st April, 1912, and was succeeded by Rev. A. Urlings, who is now in charge with the following staff: Rev. W. Lemmens, teacher of the boys; Brother J. Lecrom, trade instructor; Brother A. Monette, farm instructor; Sister M. Rogation, superior; Sister M. Albert, assistant; Sister M. Moise, seamstress and teacher; Sister M. Stanislas, cook.

The conduct of some of the pupils at this school during the year has not been satisfactory and on account of their conduct a number of them were expelled from the school. Satisfactory progress was made by the other pupils in the various branches of their studies. In regard to the ex-pupils the conduct of some of them has been very satisfactory, then on the other hand the education obtained by some is not used to any advantage, they simply follow the Indian mode of life and might be termed misfits on the reserve.

Songhees Day School.

A contract has been let for a new day school with modern conveniences to be built on the Songhees new reserve and will be ready for occupation in the near future.

Saanich and Tsartlip Day Schools.

There are two day schools supplied for the Saanich Indians, one is situated on the Tsawout or East reserve, and the other near the Tsartlip reserve on the west side of the peninsula. Mr. A. Chisholm, the teacher of the Tsawout school, resigned at the end of the last September quarter when the department decided to allow the school to remain closed for a time. The Tsartlip day school was open during each quarter, but very poorly attended. But little interest is taken by the Indians in the education of their children, this and owing to the difficulty in securing satisfactory teachers with the salary offered makes it almost impossible to obtain a satisfactory attendance.

Quamichan Day Schools.

At Cowichan there were three day schools, the Quamichan (Roman Catholic) was closed at the end of the last June quarter, the missionary being unable to secure a suitable teacher.

The Methodist body closed their school at the Quamichan village at the end of the June quarter on account of lack of attendance, most of the parents belonging to the Roman Catholic religion, and their school is situated at the Clemclemaluts village, distant about two miles.

Koksilah Day School.

The Koksilah (Methodist) was open during each quarter, with a very good attendance when the parents are at home, and satisfactory progress was made by the pupils.

Nanaimo Day School.

At Nanaimo the day school was open each quarter, and the pupils made satisfactory progress. Mr. W. J. Knott was granted leave of absence on account of ill health by the Methodist Missionary Society and this was approved by the department. Miss M. Rogers took charge of the school on the 1st of October, since then the attendance has been much better, as Mr. Knott frequently visits all the parents and takes the children to the school.

General Remarks.

Mr. Thomas O'Connell, Dominion constable, has devoted a considerable part of his time in getting the parents to send their children to school when he is on official duty on any reserve in the vicinity of a day school.

On every occasion, when possible, when I am in the vicinity of any of the Indian schools, I always spend the school hours at the school or with the parents to impress upon them the importance of education for their children.

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age 294
Number of children enrolled at Kamloops Industrial School .. 66

There are no Indian day schools in this agency, but the agent, Mr. John F. Smith, reports on educational matters as follows:—

Kamloops Industrial School.

This school is the only Indian educational institution in the agency, its scope is extensive, extending into both the Okanagan and Lytton agencies. The buildings are erected at the base of Mount St. Paul, about three miles from the city of Kamloops on the north bank of the south branch of the Thompson river, and consist of a series of buildings each of which is devoted to its particular branch. The main buildings, three in number, were erected 23 years ago, and which for convenience of reference may be designated as No. 1, 2 and 3. In No. 1 we have the principal's quarters, visitors' reception-room, boys' dining-room, kitchen and bakery on the ground floor. On the second floor, is the chapel, girls' dormitory, lavatory, toilet and sick room. No. 2 is the sisters' and girls' quarters, and in which are their recreation, dining and work rooms, in addition to which is a neat little class-room for the girls erected immediately to the north of this building. No. 3 is the boys' recreation-room, lavatory and dormitory, their class-room is also a separate building. In addition to these two class-rooms, which have been added since the main buildings were erected, we have the boys' workshop, laundry, stables, sheds, root-houses, elevated water tanks which are supplied by means of gasoline pump, and sundry other equipments and appliances which were found necessary to the working of the institution and have been added from time to time to meet the growing and increasing demands. During the past year the department has had some very necessary improvements and alterations made under the direction of the principal with a view to improving the sanitary and hygienic arrangements of the main buildings, all of which have been successfully carried out.

The institution has been under the guiding influence of the Rev. Father Adolphe M. Carion, O.M.I. as principal for the past 20 years. Mr. J. A. Rioux is in charge as teacher in the boys' class. Mr. L. Viel, who has been with the institution now several years as mechanical instructor, as well as general farmer, has proven himself admirably adapted for the position.

The boys are given a rudimentary education in the class-room, and besides farming in general, they are taught carpentering, and are given an insight into other mechanical branches such as masonry and blacksmithing.

The girls are directly under the guiding influence of the Sisters of St. Ann, the teaching staff of this department consists of four sisters; in the class-room the girls make satisfactory progress, being as a rule more apt than the boys. They are also taught sewing, cooking and housekeeping.

Notwithstanding the fact that in the majority of Indian children, while at school, both boys and girls, is found that restlessness akin to a caged-up bird seeking its

freedom; we find them as a rule susceptible to learning, exceedingly apt in music and making fair progress in their studies, their conduct as a rule during their school period being exceptionally good.

Their influence for good on reserve life after they leave school, however, is not as marked as would be desired by those interested in their general welfare, or in keeping with their usual exemplary conduct while at school. Yet from observations during the past year in my visits to the several reserves in this agency, I have come in contact with ex-pupils from the Kamloops industrial school who are making commendable efforts to give effect to the training which they have received. After seeing the efforts which are being put forth by a number of them, and giving full value to the disadvantages under which they labour, I am pleased to say that I am confirmed in the opinion I have always entertained that the aim of the department to educate the young Indians is in the right direction, and that its efforts will surely bring forth good fruit in time.

The percentage of the ex-pupils who have shown these traits, is small, I will admit, yet under existing conditions the number is gratifying, as there are among them young men and women, ex-pupils who have been married together, showing excellent pronouncement of the training they have received at school. Among these few some are a credit and are exercising marked influence for good among their kinsfolk on their reserve.

Happily, too, these examples are not confined to one reserve, but to no less than five in this agency, some of whom were allotted small tracts of land last spring and given seeds in the way of encouragement, as well as to judge their inclination to abandon the saddle and get on the land and cultivate the soil. I am pleased to say that I am very much gratified with the results. With one exception, they have stuck to their allotments, having also provided them with an ample supply of water with which to irrigate their crops. They have all had splendid crops of all kinds of vegetables, hay and grain, and feel proud of their achievements.

The characteristics of the young Indian after leaving school are very general. It appears that in order to make sure, as it were, that they have regained their liberty to do as they like, they take readily to horseback riding, and the excitement attendant upon the cowboys' life seems the best calculated to give full force to their pent up wild nature, hence it is usually the first job they look for, and which is always easily got.

I find, however, that this excitement gradually wears down in the course of a couple of years, and possibly if taken in hand about that time they are likely to get off the horse and settle down on the land.

I have been made to realize, too, the disadvantages under which these ex-pupils, are placed, and which may largely account for the very small percentage referred to, and which time alone can remedy.

At present, when they leave school, they have to return to their parents on the reserve; right back into the same poorly equipped and unsanitary surroundings from which they were taken, (this is especially true about the girls) with no possible chance of putting into practice those methods of cleanliness and tidiness which they were taught and from which they had just emerged. Hence in the great majority of cases they gradually fall back into the careless and slovenly habits of their parents.

I am therefore desirous of starting a few of these young couples in a small way this spring as an experiment, being of the opinion that if a selected few from each of the reserves were given a start and encouraged under the watchful eye of the Indian agent, they may not only succeed, but it might be an incentive to others to imitate them and thus gain the reward.

With this in view, I made a start last fall with four ex-pupils on the Adams Lake reserve. One on the Neskainlith reserve prepared and fenced five acres on which to set out fruit orchards in the spring. There are five couples on the Kamloops re-

serve, and three on the Deadman's Creek reserve for whom I will make special recommendations to the department in their behalf.

While we do not expect to accomplish great things in this generation, yet one cannot do otherwise than appreciate the efforts which are being put forth by the department to raise the standard of the Indians of this province by providing them with such excellent institutions of learning.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	116
Number enrolled at Kootenay Industrial School	77

Mr. R. G. T. Galbraith, the agent, reports on educational work in this agency as follows:—

The new industrial school in connection with the agency was finished by the contractor and taken over by the Sisters of Charity who have charge of the educational and industrial work on the 4th of January. The building is of cement blocks and brick, is well lighted and ventilated and has all the modern conveniences in the way of electric lighting, heating and sanitary conditions.

It has large class-rooms, dormitories, reception-room for visitors and also rooms set apart for the use of the officials, when staying at the institution.

It is located in the St. Mary's valley, from which a beautiful view of the Rocky mountains and the surrounding country can be had, and when the grounds are improved and planted in shrubs, it will be one of the most attractive places in the district. It joins a well kept garden and orchard where vegetables and fruit are raised for the use of the school.

Sister Justinian continues in charge as superior and she is supported by an excellent staff of assistants, who are zealous and efficient in the discharge of their various duties and have carried on the work satisfactorily and good results have been obtained.

Mr. Smith, who was appointed farm instructor in 1911, has proved himself useful and painstaking and I cannot speak too highly of the work he has accomplished, and is still doing at the school.

During the year 1912, pupils had frequently to be refused admission on account of lack of accommodation in the old buildings, but now that conditions are changed, no difficulty can present itself to those whose parents apply on their behalf, if they are free from tubercular trouble, and after a proper medical examination.

The ex-pupils are having a good influence throughout the agency and are sought after and employed as help in farming and in other industries and have proved of the greatest good on the different reserves.

The parents of the pupils visit the institution from time to time and appear proud and pleased to find the improved appearance of their children in their dress and manners and the progress they are making in industrial work.

I regret to report that there was an epidemic of typhoid fever during December which interfered with work for a time, but under the care and attention of Dr. Maxwell, of Fort Steele, and the skilful nursing by the Sisters of Charity, conditions are much improved and the educational work will be resumed very shortly.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	185
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	75
Average attendance	28
Number of pupils enrolled at Alert Bay Industrial School	19
Number of pupils enrolled at Coqualcetza Industrial School	1

Mr. W. M. Halliday, Indian agent, gives the following report on the schools in this agency:—

In my last report it was mentioned that the great handicap in educational matters was the potlatch and I regret to state that no improvement in that way can be noted during the past year. Another cause than the potlatch, however, is partly responsible for this state of affairs and that is the movement that has been made by outsiders and the Indians on the Indian lands question. Whatever the merits of the case may be, the fact remains that the movement has had the effect to raise a barrier of suspicion between the Indians and the various officials of the department including the school teachers. This is very much to be regretted.

There are now only two day schools in this agency, as one at Kingcome Inlet known as Gwayasdums day school was closed for want of pupils.

The day school at Alert Bay shows a great improvement. During the first half of the year, Mr. William Brotchie acted as teacher, but his success was not very marked. At the opening of the school term after the summer holidays, Mr. G. H. Moody was appointed as teacher and he did a very good work as long as he was there, but owing to the absence of many of the pupils who were away with their parents he did not have a particularly good average. One reason of this was that some of the older boys went to the industrial school and some of the girls went into the girls' home. However, Mr. Moody was unfortunate enough to first fall and break his arm, and then when nicely over this took pneumonia and typhoid fever and was three months in hospital. For a short time after his illness there was a temporary supply and then the Anglican Church, under whose charge the school is operated, was fortunate enough to obtain the services of Miss Margaret Clowes, who, though not holding a provincial certificate, had five years training in teaching in England and is well up in kindergarten methods, which appeal to the average Indian child and is usually very successful. The attendance has been much better since Miss Clowes took charge and the pupils are making good progress. Some of the pupils enrolled belong to other tribes, but are more or less living at Alert Bay.

The school building is modern and very comfortable and has plenty of room for calisthenic exercises as well as plenty of seating capacity.

No marked improvement can be noted in connection with the day school at Cape Mudge, which is under the control of the Methodist denomination. Mr. J. E. Rendle has been stationed at Cape Mudge for many years and though a careful and very conscientious man is a poor disciplinarian in school and seems to somewhat lack the gift of making lessons a pleasure to the pupils, which is a very essential requisite to successful teaching. Several of his larger pupils have left him and are now living in the Girls' Home at Alert Bay. On the whole he has a bright lot of boys and girls, but the people are away from home so much that it makes school attendance very irregular.

The Alert Bay industrial school still continues to do a good work. During the past year it has had its full complement of pupils and the principal states that there are many applications which must be refused owing to want of space.

The class-room is rather small though well ventilated, and it has been suggested building a wing or addition to the school and providing a large class-room in the new addition. Some of the furniture, particularly the beds, are getting worn out, having been in use for about eighteen years, but the management make the best use of what they have on hand. They continue to clear more land each year and it will happen ultimately that the school will largely be self-supporting in the matter of vegetables, &c. The boys do not show any particular aptitude for farming, but it cannot be expected to make an agricultural race in one generation.

The industrial school is under the management of the Anglican Church and Mr. A. W. Corker, missionary of the Church Missionary Society of London, has been principal for many years, and is assisted by his wife, Miss Warrener, Mr. George Luther,

and Mr. Eli Hunt. The school is equipped for 35 boys and has been full for some time. The buildings are situated on a gravel knoll with good drainage towards the sea. The sewage is carried to sea through a terra cotta drain. The water-supply comes from a well and is pumped by hand into a cistern and falls by gravity through pipes into the building.

The Alert Bay Girls' Home was opened in August and for a short time there was a dearth of pupils, but the number soon rose to twenty-two, where it remains at the time of writing. The building is situated on the same ridge as the industrial school and is about 500 feet from it. The whole equipment including the building is strictly up to date and modern. The institution is under the management of the Anglican Church, which appoints the staff. Mr. Corker is principal of the home, but there is a resident staff consisting of Miss Neville, matron, and Miss Nixon, teacher, and occasional other help. The girls are taught housekeeping, cooking, and such necessary accomplishments in a very thorough manner, and remarkable progress is noticeable in the class-room. This institution fills a long felt want in this agency, as the education of the girls has been sadly neglected. This is partly owing to the fact that the Indians marry them at very tender years, and they begin married life absolutely unequipped, either physically or mentally.

The building is heated by steam from a boiler in the concrete basement, and the water is supplied from a well, being pumped to a concrete cistern on a hill some distance from the building and is supplied from the cistern by gravity. Two acres of land have been cleared fairly well, and a good fence put round, but the soil is too gravelly to do much in the way of gardening without considerable expense in making soil.

With regard to the progress of ex-pupils of the industrial school, it may be said that the results are disappointing. It was thought that teaching and training would show the younger generation the folly of the potlatch system which prevails, and though many of them in private express a very decided opinion on the evils of their system, none have sufficient backbone to come out openly and denounce it. However, possibly one expects too much. Our own civilization was not built up in one generation and even at this day there can be found people who call themselves white, and who pass as citizens of our Empire, but who fall away below the standard of the Indians both as regards morality and progressiveness. It is considered by many that the ultimate destiny of the Indian will be to lose his identity as an Indian, but that he will take his place fairly and evenly beside his white brother. It is only by systematically building from one generation to another that this will be accomplished. The ex-pupils merely form the second link in the chain between barbarism and civilization. Some of them are married and have children attending the schools, but they will only be the third link.

The work of the industrial and boarding schools is more far-reaching than the day school, as the pupils are entirely away from the home influence of the parents during the greater part of the year, but the Indians themselves have not yet fully realized the opportunities which are given them in the matter of education.

LYTTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	360
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	45
Average attendance	16
Number of pupils enrolled at Lytton Industrial school	26

Mr. Graham, the agent, submits the following report on the schools in this agency:—

Although I have only been in charge of this agency for the last six months, I can see a great deal of improvement in this short time, more especially in the line of attendance.

The schools are divided into two classes: day and boarding, of which there are two of each.

Lytton Day School.

This school is situated on the Lytton reserve, No. 18, Klickkumcheen, and is in charge of Miss Lily Blachford, a very capable and competent teacher, who speaks the language fluently, and has a great influence over the Indians both young and old; she visits their houses regularly, and is looked up to by all.

I may state here that Miss Blachford has been of great assistance to me since I took charge of this agency.

The building is an old log shack, but which has been made clean and comfortable, and can now be kept warm for the children during the winter.

With the new desks, and other appliances, which have lately been installed, the school building can be classed as being very fairly convenient.

In regard to attendance, this matter I may say is the most serious question that we have to contend with, not only with this school, but with all others in this agency; a great number of the parents are very anxious that their children should be educated, yet it is next to impossible to make their children attend regularly.

There are 25 children that should attend this school, but a number of them live on the opposite side of the Fraser river, and there being no bridge, makes it almost impossible to attend except very irregularly.

Others live as far as three miles away, and although these children attend sometimes, yet their attendance is also very irregular.

Another great drawback to this and other day schools is the habit that parents have of taking their children away in the salmon fishing, and hop-picking seasons, which of course reduces the school attendance very considerably.

Shulus Indian Day School.

This school is situated on the Shulus or Nicola Mameet reserve, and is in charge of the Rev. F. B. Eteson with Miss F. K. Waghorn as teacher. Miss Waghorn is an exceptionally good teacher for an Indian school, having the missionary spirit at heart, and has had considerable experience in the Northern Indian schools.

The attendance in this school had dwindled down so low when Miss Waghorn took charge that she has had an uphill fight to work the attendance up to what it should be, and I am glad to report that our joint efforts are gradually being rewarded, and I hope in the near future to have as good an average attendance in this school as any other in the province.

The building is a new one, and very convenient, having lately been built by the Church of England Mission with the Indian Department's assistance, and now with all the new appliances lately supplied, will give the teacher every encouragement.

The condition as regards attendance is the same as at the Lytton day school, but I make a point of making a house to house visit periodically, and by doing so, the attendance is gradually creeping up.

Night school is held during the winter months, for older Indians; the Rev. Mr. Eteson takes the men one night and Miss Waghorn the women, and I am pleased to say that one and all take a great interest in their work.

Lytton Industrial School.

This school, which is known as St. George's Industrial School, is in charge of the Rev. Leonard Dawson, who has under him Mr. G. H. Scarett, B.Sc., a capable teacher, who has had considerable experience both in the East and in England.

The buildings are very compact and airy, having large and well ventilated dormitories, capable of accommodating about 50 boys.

The attendance has gradually increased within the last six months, and I have great hopes of being able to fill this school to its capacity.

The work in the class-room is very gratifying, some of the boys being exceptionally bright, and most willing to learn, and I think their work can be compared with white boys of the same age.

There is a large farm in connection with this school and the boys are given practical lessons in all the branches of farming, as well as shoemaking, carpentering, and blacksmithing, all of which will be of very great value to the boys in after life, as one and all go back to ranching when they leave school.

All Hallows Boarding School.

This school, which is situated at Yale, is under the supervision of the Rev. Sister Constance, superior, with the assistance of Sister Althea, and two competent teachers.

The work done at this school cannot be too highly praised, and in my estimation should be classed as an A1 school.

The accommodation is limited to 26 pupils, but I understand that the school trustees are making an effort to raise sufficient funds to build a new school, which is very much needed, as the present building, although answering the purpose, is very old and inconvenient.

Class-room Work.—The religious training is under the direct supervision of the Sisters, and the other work is gratifying and shows good progress.

The children are well trained in the art of needlework and general sewing, besides this they get a good practical training in housework, and cooking, and the different girls take it in turn to bake the bread.

The training the girls derive from this school is seen on the different reserves, in that their houses are kept clean, and meals are cooked and served properly.

In many instances where girls from this school go out to service, they give good satisfaction to the employers.

NASS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	481
Number of children enrolled at day schools	177
Average attendance	62
Number of pupils enrolled at Port Simpson Boys' and Girls' Homes	57

Mr. C. C. Perry, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Lak-kalzap, Nass River, Indian Day School.

A new condition has arisen in regard to this school. The church authorities have declined to further nominate the teacher for this school, giving as a reason that, owing to the unrest among the Indians it is not expedient for the government to pay part and the church part of the teacher's salary. It is thought that this system prevents the missionary teaching from exerting a spiritual influence over the Indians, who do not look upon a teacher receiving a grant from the government as a missionary. The department has advised the church authorities that it is prepared to pay

a more liberal salary, provided the church would continue to nominate the teacher, but no nomination has yet been presented. The school, therefore, is at present without a teacher. The isolation of this village from civilization prevents me from recommending a government appointee for this school, as it is apparent that it is more desirable to appoint a missionary teacher connected with the church represented by the missions than to send a government teacher who may have no interest whatever in the mission, a condition which often involves discord and discrimination, which, in a circumscribed settlement like Lak-kalzap is most undesirable. This is a Church of England school.

Kincolith, Nass River, Indian Day School.

This school is being conducted by Miss E. M. Collison, (daughter of the Venerable Archdeacon Collison), and is well kept. Miss Collison is a faithful teacher, and her pupils are making steady progress. This also is a Church of England school.

Port Simpson Indian Day School.

This school, under Methodist auspices, continues to make steady progress. Mr. Richardson resigned during the year, and Mr. J. H. Young has now taken charge. Mrs. A. S. Dudoward, wife of the head chieftain, takes charge of the primary class. The attendance at this school is not what it might be expected.

Metlakatla Indian Day School.

This school has for many years been under the care of the Church of England. The church has nominated the teacher, and the government extended a grant toward the support of the teacher. The local Anglican synod, however, decided that it would be best that the school be under the control of the government and relinquished the prerogative which they held to nominate the teacher. This threw the responsibility on the shoulders of the department. The department has decided to provide a teacher for this school, and a suitable teacher is in view at the time of writing. The teacher will be fully qualified as a condition of the appointment, and the new arrangement will, I feel sure, be satisfactory to all concerned. The opening exercises at each morning session of the school will be religious, and as a further condition, will be presided over by the missionary in charge of the mission.

Port Essington Indian Day School.

Miss Fanny Noble is in charge of this school. The attendance is fairly good in consideration of the nomadic habits of the Indians. It is connected with the Methodist Church of Canada.

Crosby Girls' Boarding School, Port Simpson.

A well-ordered institution with a very competent staff. It does a magnificent work to prepare girls for more intimate contact with civilization. The results are not always what may be looked for, but some of the ex-pupils make creditable progress. Its curriculum includes domestic industries and household arts, music and floriculture. A well constructed and convenient gymnasium adds to the proficiency of the institution. Hygiene and calisthenic exercises are indulged in, which have a tendency to promote vigour and discipline. Miss Frances E. Hudson is the matron and principal, and is deeply interested and experienced in her work. The staff includes Miss Lottie Deacon, Miss Ethel Collins, Miss Black and Miss Fanny Gray.

The building is well kept, and the grounds are very creditable to the exertions of the matron, assisted by the girls.

Boys' Home, Port Simpson, Boarding School.

Under the principalship of Rev. G. H. Raley, of the Methodist Church of Canada. The building is in very bad condition, although an ardent endeavour is made to keep the premises in presentable condition. There are many applications for admission into this institution, but the present accommodation is inadequate and cheerless. A new building should be erected at the earliest possible date, either by the Church or by the Government. Mrs Winters has for some time acted as matron, and has been assisted by other appointees from time to time. The lads attend the Indian day school. Mrs. Raley, wife of the principal, has, with the principal, been very kind to the boys. The lads seem to feel at home, and in such circumstances should be provided with better accommodation.

General Remarks.

A great obstacle to the advancement of the Indian pupils is the lack on the part of Indian parents of ability to maintain discipline and obedience amongst their children. In the case of these Indian children the 'child is father to the man.' It is very unfortunate, as the same conditions as those found at home are naturally found at times in the school. The success, however, of education in the Indian day schools depends very largely on the qualifications of the teachers. I am pleased to report that at the present time the teachers of the agency are, without exception, good disciplinarians and successful pedagogues.

A stern policy of compulsory attendance at the day schools backed up by the appointment of adequately qualified and remunerated teachers and modern equipment, will, if gradually adopted, result in more satisfactory educational conditions.

As may be expected, the colour line has much to do with the record of ex-pupils. The existence of certain aspects of our social life is decidedly detrimental to the progress of some of them.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	478
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	67
Daily average	35
Number of pupils enrolled at Coqualeetza Institute	83
Number of pupils enrolled at Squamish Mission R.C. Boarding School	50
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Mary's R.C. Boarding School	65
Number of pupils enrolled at Sechelt R.C. Boarding School	48

Mr. Peter Byrne, Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

There are only two day schools in this agency, one situated at Homalco and the other at Sliammon. A large industrial school under Methodist auspices in the Chilliwack valley, together with the three boarding schools, forms the educational strength of this agency.

Coqualeetza Industrial School.

This school is situated in the Chilliwack valley. The pupils of this institution receive a good common school education. There is a farm connected with it, and the

boys are given a practical training in the growing of fruit, grain, and vegetables, and also in the care and management of stock.

In this way the boys are given a practical experience which would make them successful farmers, should they decide to take up this occupation on the reserve in later years.

Under the direction of Mr. R. H. Cairns and his competent staff the girls are taught all the various branches of housework as cooking, sewing, mending, washing, scrubbing and general housekeeping, in all of which they are making good progress.

St. Mary's Mission Boarding School.

This school includes two buildings about three hundred feet apart, one for the boys and the other for the girls; its situation on a high table-land about one mile east of Mission City affords it a magnificent view of the surrounding country and the Fraser river.

During the past year a steam-heating plant has been installed by the school authorities, a 70 h.p. boiler situated at the rear of the building transmits the heat in the various directions.

Ninety-four radiators have been placed in the buildings, 46 of which are in the boys' school, 42 in the girls' school, and 6 in the church. The installation of this plant cost $6,536, not including the boiler-house, which cost $1,500. Besides this, new driers and other machinery have been placed in the laundry costing $300, making a total cost including excavation and improvements of $8,066.

There is a large farm connected with this school and within the last year 10 more acres of land have been cleared and brought under cultivation, and the following implements provided, viz.: steam roller, binder, potato planter, hay-rake, mower, disk drill, disk harrow, wagon, and electric feed-cutter.

From a report of the exhibition held at Mission City last year it is gratifying to note the grand success attained by the girls of this school, they won no less than 21 first prizes and 5 second prizes in the general competition, for their specimens in the various branches of fancy-work. This is an index of the excellent work done by the teachers of this institution.

Rev. P. J. Collins, late principal, was succeeded during the year by Rev. V. Rohr, O.M.I., who, with his devoted assistants, is giving the pupils a good school education. The boys receive practical training in general farming and fruit-growing, and a knowledge of the use of the most modern agricultural implements. The girls are instructed in housekeeping and all its branches, besides being taught how to make and mend their own clothes.

Squamish Mission Boarding School.

This school is situated in the city of North Vancouver, on a beautiful elevation overlooking Burrard inlet.

Besides the excellent training the pupils receive in all the branches authorized by the department, the boys are taught gardening, and how to care for, and milk the cows that are kept at the institution. The girls are instructed in all kinds of housework, under the supervision of the Rev. Sister Mary Amy and her competent staff. Every care possible is bestowed on the children.

Sechelt Boarding School.

This school is situated on the Sechelt Indian reserve, a short distance from the seashore of Trail bay, and overlooking the same.

The pupils have made good progress in the usual studies authorized by the department. The boys are taught gardening and how to care for the stock kept at the institution. Some of them are very handy with carpenters' tools, while others are capable of mending their own and the other pupils' shoes. This seems to be a natural bent, as some of their parents are expert canoe-makers and house-builders.

The girls are taught housekeeping in all its branches, besides butter-making. Some of them are expert needle-women; they cut and make their own garments, and those of the other pupils.

This school is in charge of the Rev. Sister Mary Theresine and a competent staff, who not only attend to the duties connected therewith, but also visit the residents in the village from time to time, and assist and educate the mothers in looking after their houses, and in the care of their children.

Homalco Day School.

This school is situated on the Aupe reserve, near Bute inlet. The parents of these children are obliged to be away from their village, engaged at various occupations, for the greater part of the year, and during their absence the children reside in the school building; the parents providing the necessary food and clothing for them while there. Through this arrangement a better average attendance was maintained than could otherwise be accomplished.

Miss Kathleen Richards and her sister Ethel have succeeded Mr. and Mrs. Thompson as teachers of this school. The children are making excellent progress indeed in the usual studies. The prizes provided by the department and distributed among the children at Christmas-time have had a beneficial effect in increasing the daily attendance.

As there is very little land available for cultivation on this reserve, the pupils have not been instructed in a practical manner in any of the branches of farming.

Sliammon Day School.

This school is situated on the Sliammon reserve, close to the village. The pupils are making very good progress considering the fact that the institution has been in operation only a little over three years, and that the children have never attended school before.

Mr. Biggar, successor to Mr. J. W. L. Brown, has been very successful in educating the children in all the branches authorized by the department. Here also the prizes supplied by the department at Christmas-time have had a good effect.

About two years ago the department made arrangements with the Indians for the erection of a day school at Pemberton Meadows reserve, where there is a population of 280, including 30 children of school age. Although those people have been urged by the inspector of agencies and myself to erect the building, up to the present time they have not done so. Sufficient lumber for the school is on the reserve, and it is my intention to endeavour to have the building erected by the Indians as soon as possible.

General Remarks.

Generally speaking, the Indians throughout this agency continue to give evidence of increased self-reliance and industry. Ex-pupils usually possess a more progressive spirit than others, and as a rule do very well; and by their thrift and energy afford a wholesome object lesson to those who have not had a chance to go to school. There are many of the young men who have been educated at an Indian school occupying responsible positions, such as mechanical engineers, stokers, plumbers, &c.

Young native women trained in these institutions go out to service, and generally give great satisfaction to their employers. In their own homes, it is noticeable that many of those who have had the advantage of such, seem much more comfortably off, approaching closely the standard regulating the domestic arrangements obtainable in the houses of respectable white people of the labouring class.

There are few if any reserves on which young women ex-pupils reside where one cannot get a clean, wholesome, well-cooked meal. This of course is not the case on reserves where there are no ex-pupils.

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. 137
Number of children enrolled at Kamloops Industrial School.. 51

There are no Indian schools in this agency, but Mr. Robert Brown, the agent, reports on educational matters as follows:—

Location of Agency.—This agency is situated in the valleys of the following rivers, viz: the Spallumcheen, Salmon, Okanagan, Similkameen, and on the shores of Okanagan, Otter, Long, Dog and Osoyoos lakes, and contains approximately 147,000 acres.

Natural subdivisions.—The land in this agency lies largely in the valleys of the above mentioned rivers and along the shores of the lakes, which are bounded on the east and west by ranges of high mountains running north and south, and in the case of the Similkameen valley also running east and west.

Owing to the fact that there are no Indian schools in my agency, Indian children have to depend almost entirely on the public schools, and I am pleased to be able to report that a few of the more progressive Indians take advantage of the privilege. I should like to mention particularly the case of Isaac Harris, of No. 3 reserve, near Larkin, of the Okanagan band, who has two children attending the public school there and has also one boy attending high school at Armstrong. He is very desirous of sending this boy to college to be trained for the medical profession. There are others who desire to have their children educated. At Penticton, for instance, Indian parents were sending their children to the public school until the overcrowding caused the trustees to refuse them admission. However, the building of a new $60,000 school, which will be opened in the spring, may again give them the desired opportunity. In the Lower Similkameen there are nine Indian children attending one public school.

While the cases already mentioned and others prove that the more progressive Indians desire to have their children take advantage of educational facilities, I regret to have to report that the majority of Indians in at least three large reservations have rejected the repeated offers of the department to open schools.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age 85
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools 119
Average attendance 41

Mr. Thomas Deasy, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

The Indians of this agency, many years ago, decided to move to two central points, where they erected residences and where they reside during the winter months. The Massett band live at the entrance to Massett inlet, on the north end of Graham island, while the Skidegate band built their homes over one hundred miles distant, on the same island, at the entrance to Skidegate inlet. The Anglican Church took

charge of the Massett band, and the Methodist Church attended to the spiritual affairs of the Skidegate band. Day schools were opened on each reserve, and teachers were appointed by the missionary societies, subject to the approval of the Department of Indian Affairs. A certain sum was appropriated, by the government, to pay teachers, which was added to, by the societies. Prior to the appointment of inspectors of Indian agencies, and Indian agents, the inspector of schools visited the two reserves and reported on their advancement. Recently, I have been informed, by His Lordship the Bishop of Caledonia that the Church of England is no longer managing the school at Massett. At a meeting of the Indians of the Massett band, held on December 10, His Lordship informed the Indians that the church is no longer attending to the Indian day school in this agency. His Lordship stated that he had no fault to find with the agent; but it was decided, in the meeting of the synod of this diocese, that the management of the Indian day schools, where Indian agents reside, should be turned over to the government. His Lordship also referred to the fact that the schools are visited and inspected by the inspector of schools, the inspector of Indian agencies, the Indian agent and the clergy. The clergy desired to have the right to visit the schools, in order to give religious instruction; but no longer took charge of the teachers. It was usual for the church to supplement the appropriation allowed teachers, and we even then found it difficult to obtain capable men. They would stay a short time, and resign, for the reason that the cost of living, on this island, is high, and wages of all classes a great deal better than that of a school teacher in Indian schools.

At the Skidegate reserve, under the Methodist Church, changes have taken place, and complaint is continually made of the small amount allowed for a teacher. The teachers of the public schools receive at least $80 per month, with a long summer vacation, and have fewer scholars than the teachers of Indian day schools. The missionary society appoints the teacher, and good progress is being made. Fortunately, when teachers resigned from either school, we were able to have their places filled; but I have been informed by the teachers of both schools that they do not intend to remain, under present conditions, requiring more pay for their services.

For the first time, the teachers followed the Indians to the canneries, and opened school. The attendance at the summer schools, at Naden Harbour and Aliford Bay, was not good. The Wallace fisheries provided a good school-house, and the old desks and school supplies were moved there. At Aliford Bay, the teacher held school in a tent, the B. C. Fisheries promising to erect a school building, but failed in doing so.

During my incumbency of the office of Indian agent, I have had every opportunity to study the Indians of this agency, and have been over the province, during many years, watching their progress. In my opinion, the Indian day school fills a want; but we shall never make the Indian realize the importance of education until we take hold of him and compel attendance at school. There is but one hope for the Indian, and that is in educating him. The older men and women are imbued with their old customs and habits; they realize little the necessity for morality or compliance with our laws and customs. Their forefathers lived without the assistance of the whites, and the Indian has nothing in common with us. Some of the older men consider their ways best, and there is a something underlying the character, habits and traits of the Indian that it will be hard to eliminate. When we educate and attempt to uplift the Indian, and so many of them prove useless members, even of their own bands, the problem of making the Indian a useful member of society receives a setback, and is commented on most freely by the older generation. There are a number in this agency who have the advantage of education, and they have profited, materially; but there are others who have no desire to associate with their fellows—the women seeking white men, for partners, and the men using their talent to obtain whisky and for ends that bring disrepute on the whole.

If ever Indians had the opportunity to prove the wisdom of the governmeent in providing day schools, they have had it in this agency. The missionaries reside in their midst, exhorting the men, women and children. The two large school-houses have been made comfortable, and the teachers have been the best obtainable. The agent visits the schools and endeavours, in every way, to make the children take an interest. The two Indian councils aid in every way. During the winter months, when there is nothing for the parents or children to do, the attendance is large. We even followed them last summer, but few have more than four or five months to their credit as scholars. During the remainder of the year, they are either working, or in an environment that tends to pull down the building-up work of all concerned in their advancement. To my mind, there is but one remedy, and that is the boarding and industrial schools. Our best men and women were brought up there, away from the home influences and following the example, day and night, of their teachers. Where the Indian is allowed to do as he likes, within the law, and go where he pleases, without restraint, he will not only pick up the vices of his forefathers; but will endeavour to follow in the footsteps of those associating with him, and it is not the best of our own race that we find in the company of the Indian. There are many good Indians, among our bands, that never entered a school-house, and they are the most subservient to law and order. There are others who have been through the day and boarding schools who must be checked at every turn. With the advent of the whites, and others, in a neighbourhood that has been entirely peopled by Indians, a change comes. The young women aspire to marry white men, or men of their own race, who will keep them from want, and who desire to emulate the white women in dress and otherwise. The two bands, in this agency, although large, intermarry in their own bands, and the relationship is hard to find. The old custom of heads of families selecting those who should marry, has been causing endless trouble, and is hard to eradicate. Young men and women—even boys and girls—are thrown on their own resources, at an early age, going from one family to the other. The Indians adopt a number of children, and many of them are half-breeds. Women marry whites, leave them, and return to the reserve with their progeny. The Indian parents are not strict enough with their children, leaving it to the teachers to correct their faults. The school uplifts them, for a few hours, each day, the home and surroundings are not aids to the school. In order to interest them, we are giving object lessons, physical drills, prizes, good healthy school buildings, medical attendance, lectures, singing lessons and every thing children should have, to advance them. I will not state that they are deteriorating. Far from it. Every year brings some of them forward. In dress and conduct they will compare with the children of public schools. Some are eager to learn; but, when children rule in the home, the teacher's advice and reproof does not go far from the school-room door. I have been among Indians for half a century, and have to see the first parent chastising his or her child. At the same time, the progress of the Indians of this agency, during the sixty years they have been under white supervision, has been remarkable. They are amenable to the law, strictly honest, and capable of advancement. We have some learned men among them, the product of the industrial schools, who would be a credit to any community. They are anxious to see the children advance, and are always lecturing them on the position they should take in the world. Unfortunately, although wards of the government, the Indians have a certain independence, which not even the whites attain. They co-operate in their work, in their walks of life, can live independently of outside assistance, and have their old traditions and customs, with the inborn—might I use the word—'suspicion,' of the whites that it will take years to eradicate. They lay claim to the whole country, and disguise it as we may, they are always fearing that we white men are only doing our best for them, because we are paid. We have had every opportunity, also, to judge the work done in our day schools and in the schools of Alaska and other places. Our Indians are more advanced than any on this coast, simply

because their pastors and teachers have been men and women with but one idea—to devote their lives to make better men and women of the aborigines. In the past, the missionaries had almost full control of the Indians in this almost unknown land. The government since Confederation, supported them in their laudable work. We cannot expect to have models of perfection in sixty years of training, and no race has advanced as this nation has, thanks to those who preceded us.

In the year that has passed the department provided everything asked for to advance the Indian children. If the Indians could only understand the anxiety of the government to educate them, our work would be very easy on this score. If the Indian day school is to be a success, we must have the children during the whole year. It is useless to have boys and girls at school who are still infants, and taking up the time of the teachers. Every day a scholar is absent the whole class is disrupted. The Indian children come spasmodically. To-day they are off, chopping wood with parents; tomorrow they are fishing. We endeavour to have the co-operation necessary, but the parents are as variable as the children. When a child is old enough to work, he, or she, is taken from the school. When they go camping the whole family move away for weeks—first to the cannery, then to obtain berries, then for the winter wood, and the best part of the year is gone. When the weather is mild, the school is filled, and we are doing everything that men can possibly do to make the Indians take more interest in the school than anything else.

At the close of the Massett day school for the Christmas holidays, the attendance was over 60. Mr. and Mrs. Clayberg, who are temporarily in the position of teachers, are making remarkable progress with the children. They teach the individual whatever appears most fitting. The object lessons and physical exercise, with hygiene and personal cleanliness, make quite a difference in the scholars. The school-house has been repainted, and new single desks installed; hyloplate boards have been placed on the walls and the large winter attendance is encouraging. The missionary, with the chief councillor of the band, attends, giving religious instruction.

Skidegate Indian day school, under Mr. Connery, is improving in attendance. The moving of Indians to residences at Aliford Bay, about eight miles from the reserve, upset the school during the summer. Early in the year the teacher accompanied the children to Aliford Bay. Improvements have been in progress at the Skidegate Indian day school. The grounds have been drained, a wire fence has been purchased. It is the intention to floor the building with new material, and to make the large structure a good place for the children. Dr. J. C. Spencer, the resident missionary, takes a great interest in the school, and resides within a few feet of the building.

In conclusion I cannot too strongly urge the construction of a boarding school on Graham island for the Indian children. It would accommodate the larger children of both bands, and place them under control for a specified time. The department knows the usefulness of the boarding school, and the difference it makes when compared with the education received in a day school. The boarding schools now open are so far away that the parents are not anxious to send their children.

STIKINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	45
Number enrolled at day schools	43
Average attendance	22

Mr. W. Scott Simpson, the agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

There are six distinct bands of Indians in this agency, distributed over an immense area, the bulk of whom are far removed from any centre of civilization.

The total population numbers 553; of these 127 are between the ages of 6 and 15; 68 males and 59 females.

Tahltan Band.

The younger members of this band who have been to school speak English fluently and are making progress rapidly. At present there are two schools in the district, both of which are day schools. The school on the reserve is under the auspices of the Church of England, with the Rev. T. P. Thorman, curate in charge. There are 21 pupils on the roll, all of whom are doing well, but the attendance is very irregular owing to the fact that the Indians are obliged to leave the reserve for long intervals in order to gain a livelihood. These Indians, like other people, desire to keep in touch with their children, and, having no friends with whom they could leave them, they are obliged to take them along with them on their hunting expeditions. Their school is then deserted and what they learn during the few short months of the summer, is not sufficient to place them on an equality with their white brethren in an educational way. The day school is sufficient for the white children, for the reason that they can attend almost the year round. When the white child returns to his home the father and mother talk to him in the language that he will use through life, his surroundings are the best, tending to advance him. Not so the Indian boy, who spends but a few hours at school and the remainder of the time with his parents talking the native language and continuing in the ways of the Indian, three to four months at school and eight months wandering round with his parents learning very little that is useful, and seeing a great deal that the young should not see. The wonder is that they are not rendered hopeless by such a training. There is but one remedy to this evil and that is the establishing at an early date of industrial and boarding schools on the reserve under the auspices of the missionary who has their interests and well-being at heart. I deem it a great mistake to have these Indians go to school in a place like Telegraph Creek, where they are completely out of touch with the master after school hours. At the Tahltan school the Rev. Mr. Thorman used to invite the boys over to the school-house in the evenings and give them books and illustrated papers to look at, and they thoroughly enjoyed the privilege, and were constantly under his supervision.

The school at Telegraph Creek is supported by both the local and Dominion governments, and is non-sectarian. At present there are 14 Indian children on the roll, most of whom were originally under Mr. Thorman's management at the Tahltan Mission school.

The Casca and Liard bands have brought before me the question of schools in the interior, but being entirely dependent on trapping and hunting as a means of support, they are purely nomadic and could not send their children to a day school.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	318
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	83
Average attendance	30
Number of children enrolled at Clayoquot Industrial School	49
Number of children enrolled at Ahousaht Boarding School	31
Number of children enrolled at Alberni Boarding School	53

There are in this agency one industrial, two boarding and the following day schools: Clayoquot, Ucluelet, Cla-oose and Wyah.

Excellent work continues to be done under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church in the industrial school at Clayoquot.

The boarding schools are situated at Alberni and Ahousaht and are both conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Currie being the principal of the former and Mr. Ross of the latter.

Rev. Joseph Schindler continues in charge of the Clayoquot (R.C.) day school. The Wyah and Cla-oose Methodist schools are in operation, but in each case there has been a change of teacher. Mr. John Gibson has been transferred from Wyah to Cla-oose and was succeeded at the former school by Mr. Charles W. James. Mr. Vanderveen continues in charge of the Presbyternan school at Ucluelet. The attendance at all these schools remains about the same.

As was stated in the report of last year, the day school system in this agency can hardly be considered a success owing to the nomadic habits of the Indians.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age 276
Number of children enrolled at Williams Lake Industrial School 64

Mr. Isaac Ogden, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

Williams Lake Industrial School.

This institution is situated in a valley on the right bank of the San Jose creek, about four miles from Williams Lake Indian reserve. The buildings are fine large buildings and have been freshly painted this year. The boys' and girls' dormitories are well ventilated, plenty of room and kept very clean, in fact all the buildings are very well kept.

In my monthly visits I find all the pupils making great progress in their studies and other work.

The new pupils learn very quickly, and are making a good start.

Some of the boys work in the carpenter shop and some mend shoes. They are all very good in the garden work. It was a credit to them, in having their garden looking so well last summer. They are all taught farming. The girls do splendid work with the needle. They have now started with hygiene. Some of the bigger boys attend to the milking, while the girls help in the butter-making. They are well supplied with food and clothing.

There were some who ran away from school during the year, and I cannot account for it, as they are very well treated by the reverend principal and the general staff of the school. As soon as one is missing, the reverend principal himself starts tracing him until brought back. I am sure now the evil is stamped out, and I look for little or none to occur during the coming season.

The ex-pupils are all turning out well and making a very good start. They attend to their land well. They are very anxious to do something for themselves such as teaming or freighting on the Cariboo wagon road. They take after the habits of the whites, more so than Indians who never received an education, they dress well and keep themselves clean. Those receiving assistance from the department have turned out with good results.

Miss Francois, of Canim Lake, is making good use of her sewing-machine in all the work of her parents, besides work for others.

Whenever I meet any of the ex-pupils I always inform them and explain to them that I have to make a report regarding them to the department, which I find gives them encouragement to do better.

Rev. H. Boening, principal of the school, and the teachers deserve great praise for the wonderful way they have conducted the whole institution.

YUKON.

Number of children of school age	256
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	109
Number of pupils enrolled at Carcross Boarding School	29

During the summer day schools have been conducted in the Yukon, regularly or at intervals, at Whitehorse, Champagne Landing, Selkirk, Moosehide and Teslin Lake.

There is only one residential school within the limits of the Yukon. This is situated near Carcross. The building was erected two years ago and is modern in every respect. The enrolment is slightly less than last year, being at present 27, but the average attendance has been good.

It is hoped that the information conveyed by the foregoing report will be of value to those interested in Indian education, and that it may be useful as a record of progress.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,
Superintendent of Indian Education.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

NOTE.—The 'Standard' indicates the classification of the pupils according to the reading-book used curriculum, thus:—

Standard I.....First Reader, Part I
" II..... " Part II
" III..... Second Reader

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Bear River	Bear River	Digby County	Miss Mary A. McGinty	Roman Catholic.
Eskasoni	Eskasoni	Cape Breton Co.	James Macneil	"
Sydney	Sydney	" "	Miss Margaret B. McLellan	"
*Halfway River	Franklin Manor	Cumberland Co.	Miss Jean S. Sutherland	"
Indian Cove	Fisher's Grant	Pictou County	Miss Gertrude McGirr	"
Middle River	Middle River	Victoria "	Mrs. Annie Macneil	"
Millbrook	Millbrook	Colchester "	Miss Jessie Scott	"
New Germany	Lunenburg	Lunenburg "	Miss Mary A. Gillis	"
Salmon River	Salmon River	Richmond "	Ernest L. Macneil	"
Malagawatch	Malagawatch	Inverness "	Arsene Burns	"
Whycocomagh	Whycocomagh	" "	John A. Gillis	"
†Shubenacadie	Indian Brook	Hants "	Miss Mary E. Ahern	"
‡Bishopville	at Bishopville	Kings "	Miss Mary C. Coldwell	"
Total, Nova Scotia				
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Lennox Island	Lennox Island	P. E. I. Superintendency	John J. Sark	Roman Catholic.
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Burnt Church	Church Point	Northeastern	Miss Laura C. Geraghty	Roman Catholic.
Big Cove	Big Cove	"	Miss K. E. M. Sutton	"
*Beaumont, S.S. No. 15	Fort Folly	"	Miss Honore D. Cormier	"
Eel Ground	Eel Ground	"	Miss Margaret Isaac	"
‡Eel River	Eel River	"	Miss Marie LeBlanc	"
Kingsclear	Kingsclear	Southwestern	Miss Rena A. Donahoe	"
Oromocto	Oromocto	"	Mrs. Blanche J. McCaffrey	"
St. Mary's	St. Mary's	"	Miss Mary T. Hughes	"
Woodstock	Woodstock	"	Miss Genevieve Brophy	"
Edmundston	Edmundston	Northern	Miss VirginieDionne	"
Tobique	Tobique	"	Miss Ethel F. McGrand	"
Total, New Brunswick				

* White school attended by Indian children. † Closed December quarter 1912, no teacher.
‡ New school, first opened January 3, 1913.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1913.

and, therefore, shows the degree of general advancement in all the studies prescribed by the

Standard IV..... Third Reader
" V..... Fourth "
" VI..... Fifth "

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										NOVA SCOTIA.
11	6	17	9	6	3	1	6	....	1	Bear River.
10	7	17	8	8	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	Eskasoni.
23	7	30	12	9	9	2	6	4	.....	Sydney.
2	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	*Halfway River.
22	11	33	17	9	6	6	6	2	4	Indian Cove.
10	6	16	10	13	1	2	.....	.....	.....	Middle River.
7	8	15	5	4	2	1	4	1	3	Millbrook.
9	6	15	7	2	2	2	3	5	1	New Germany.
17	16	33	14	18	10	5	.....	.....	.....	Salmon River.
2	5	7	4	2	1	2	2	.....	.....	Malagawatch.
12	18	30	13	11	8	7	1	2	1	Whycocomagh.
4	8	12	7	8	3	1	.....	.....	.....	†Shubenacadie.
3	4	7	3	.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	‡Bishopville.
132	103	235	111	91	48	29	37	20	10	Total, Nova Scotia.
										PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
15	21	36	18	12	11	10	1	2	.....	Lennox Island.
										NEW BRUNSWICK.
13	16	29	16	9	6	6	4	4	.....	Burnt Church,
20	23	43	16	23	9	8	3	.....	.....	Big Cove.
6	1	7	4	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	*Beaumont S.S. No. 15.
11	12	23	15	14	7	1	.....	1	.....	Eel Ground.
10	14	24	17	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡Eel River.
12	13	25	17	7	5	5	6	2	.....	Kingsclear.
9	10	19	11	5	5	8	1	....	....	Oromocto.
14	21	35	25	11	14	5	4	1	...	St. Mary's.
11	8	19	11	2	3	11	3	.....	...	Woodstock.
9	9	18	12	10	6	2	.....	.....	.....	Edmundston.
19	17	36	21	18	8	2	6	2	.....	Tobique.
134	144	278	165	125	66	50	27	10	.....	Total, New Brunswick.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
QUEBEC.				
Caughnawaga (boys)	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Peter J. De Lisle (Princ.), Pt'r Williams (Asst.	Roman Catholic.
" (girls)	"	"	Miss Mary E. Burke (Princ.), Miss Sadie Burke (Asst)	"
" (Bush)	"	"	Mrs. A. Beauvais	"
" (St. Isidore)	"	"	Miss Margaret T. Gallagher	"
" (Mission)	"	"	Miss Lena Reid	Methodist
Bersimis	Bersimis	Bersimis	Sr. St. Francois Xav'r	Roman Catholic
* Escoumains	At Escoumains	"	Joseph L. Otis	"
Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Sr. M. du St. Rosaire (Princ), (St. St. Raphael (Asst)	"
* Kiskissink	At Kiskissink	"	Miss C. Martineau	"
Restigouche	Restigouche	Restigouche	Sr. Mary of the Holy Rosary (Princ), Sr. Mary of St. Joseph (Asst)	"
St. Francis (Prot.)	Pierreville	Pierreville	Henry L. Masta	Church of England
" (R.C.)	"	"	Sr. Ste. Albert	Roman Catholic
St. Regis (Island)	St. Regis	St. Regis	Miss Minnie P. White	Undenominational
" (Village)	"	"	Miss E. E. Gallagher	"
Chenail	"	"	Mrs. Sarah Back	"
Cornwall Island	"	"	Miss Katie Roundpoint	"
† Oka (Country)	Oka	Oka	Miss Mildred C. Lunan	Methodist
" (Village)	"	"	Mrs. L. L. Smith	"
Congo Bridge	Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Miss Helen J. White	Undenominational
Maniwaki	"	"	" Mrgt. McCaffrey	Roman Catholic
Maria	Maria	Maria	" Josephine Audet	"
Lorette	Lorette	Lorette	Sr. Ste. Jeanne de Chantal (Princ), Sr. Ste. Agathe (Asst)	"
‡ Long Point	At Long Point	Timiskaming	Miss Angela Wabie	"
Timiskaming	Timiskaming	"	Sister Monica	"
Fort George	At Fort George	James Bay District	Rev. W. G. Walton	Church of England
Mistassini	At Lake Mistassini	"	Charles Iserhoff	"
Ruperts House	At Ruperts House	"	Rev. J. E. Woodall	"
Total, Quebec				

* White school attended by Indian children. † Closed December quarter, 1912 ‡ Open during the summer only.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1913.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										QUEBEC.
161	.....	161	83	96	41	18	6	.....	.. ..	Caughnawaga (boys).
..	135	135	73	84	22	16	7	6	.....	" (girls).
18	21	39	29	16	6	6	9	2	....	" (Bush).
16	14	30	14	25	2	3	..	.....	.. ..	" (St. Isidore).
18	12	30	13	23	2	5	.....	.....	.....	" (Mission).
25	20	45	24	25	15	5	.....	.. ..	.....	Persimis.
4	11	15	13	5	7	.....	3	.....	.....	*Escoumains.
43	49	92	60	34	18	10	21	5	4	Pointe Bleue.
2	6	8	4	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	*Kiskissink.
30	43	73	45	25	33	10	5	.. ...	.....	Restigouche.
7	7	14	10	2	2	5	5	.....	.....	St. Fran is (Prot.).
33	36	69	52	25	21	6	8	8	1	" (R.C.).
14	8	22	13	12	5	1	3	1	.. ...	St. Regis (Island).
32	30	62	36	28	21	9	3	1	.....	" (Village).
31	19	50	28	26	15	7	2	.....	.....	Chenail.
27	23	50	26	36	4	8	2	.....	.. ...	Cornwall Island.
14	8	22	12	9	7	1	3	2	.....	†Oka (Country).
14	11	25	15	3	3	9	5	1	4	" (Village).
8	17	25	8	7	6	9	1	2	.. ..	Congo Bridge.
11	12	23	8	11	5	4	3	.....	.....	Maniwaki.
9	17	26	14	9	1	8	5	.....	3	Maria.
34	39	73	54	32	10	18	13	.....	.....	Lorette.
10	15	25	12	25	.. ..	.....	.....	.. ...	.. ..	‡Long Point.
19	20	39	17	8	5	10	9	7	.. ..	Timiskaming.
52	44	96	52	96	.. ..	.....	.....	...	....	Fort George.
22	30	52	17	33	19	.. ..	.....	..	....	Mistassini.
12	13	25	18	11	14	.....	...	....	....	Ruperts House.
666	660	1,326	750	707	287	172	113	35	12	Total, Quebec.

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Alnwick	Alnwick	Alnwick	Francis J. Joblin	Methodist
Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Mary Moffitt	Undenominational
Port Elgin	"	"	Thomas Jones	"
Sidney Bay	"	"	Miss Isabel McIver	"
Back Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Lyman W. Fisher	"
Bear Creek	"	"	Miss M. McDougall	"
Oneida No. 2	Oneida	"	Herbie C. Jamieson	Church of England
Oneida No. 3	"	"	Levi Williams	Methodist
River Settlement	Caradoc	"	Miss Mary E. Vining	Undenominational
*Biscotasing	At Biscotasing	Chapleau	Miss Loretto J. Coughlan	"
*Chapleau (Public)	At Chapleau	"	E. S. Stephenson	"
†Long Sault	Long Sault	Fort Frances	Walter Blackbird	Church of England
Manitou Rapids	Manitou Rapids	"	Robert R. Gill	"
Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Georgina Island	George Cork	Methodist
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Miss L. M. Schruder	Roman Catholic
Sheshegwaning	Sheshegwaning	Gore Bay	Miss Adele Duhamel	"
West Bay	West Bay	"	Miss Clot. Laferriere	"
†Assabasca	Assabasca	Kenora	Mrs. Julia L. Harber	Undenominational
‡Islington	Islington	"	G. C. Smith	Church of England
Sheguiandah	Sheguiandah	Manitowaning	Harry Cartlidge	"
South Bay	South Bay	"	Miss Eliza'th Lensch	Roman Catholic
Sucker Creek	Sucker Creek	"	Mrs. Seymour Fairbanks	Church of England
Whitefish Lake	Whitefish Lake	"	Miss Mary M. Plean	Roman Catholic
Wikwemikong (Boys)	Manitoulin Island (unceded)	"	Charles Kelly	"
" (Girls)	Manitoulin Island (unceded)	"	Miss Mary E. Cushing	"
Wikwemikongsing	Wikwemikongsing	"	Miss Emily Frawley	"
Moraviantown	Moravian	Moravian	A. Beith Gardiner	Undenominational
New Credit	New Credit	New Credit	H. N. Jennings	"
Gibson	Watha	Parry Sound	Miss Edna Atkinson	Methodist
Henvey Inlet	Henvey Inlet	"	Joseph Partridge	Undenominational
Ryerson	Parry Island	"	Mrs. Mary L. Yarwood	"
Shawanaga	Shawanaga	"	Miss Carolyn H. Tutt	"
Skene	Parry Island	"	Miss Mary L. Decaire	"
Christian Island	Christian Island	Penetanguishene	James Oliver, M.A.	Methodist
Jackfish Island	Jackfish Island	Port Arthur	J. A. Blais	Roman Catholic
Lake Helen	Red Rock	"	Miss C. Harrison	"
Mission Bay (Squaw Bay)	Fort William	"	Dominick Ducharme	"
Mountain Village	"	"	Miss Marg't O'Brien	"
Pic River	Pic River	"	Miss Isabelle Peltier	"
Rama	Rama	Rama	Miss Eva M. McBain	Methodist
*Hiawatha	Rice Lake	Rice Lake	Miss Mina E. Throop	Undenominational
◆ Mud Lake (Chemong)	Mud Lake	"	H. C. Buffam	"
Kettle Point	Kettle Point	Sarnia	Mrs. Angus George	"
Stony Point	Stony Point	"	Miss Ag's A. Weaver	"
St. Clair	Sarnia	"	Miss A. M. Matthews	Methodist

* White school attended by Indian children. † Closed from June 30, 1912. ‡ Open during the summer only. ‖ Closed during December quarter 1912; no teacher. ° Re-opened April 23, 1912, having been closed since September 30, 1909. ◆ Closed during September quarter, 1912; no teacher.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1913.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										ONTARIO.
22	19	41	18	24	3	7	4	3		Alnwick.
23	15	38	21	16	5	5	10	2		Cape Croker.
15	9	24	13	15	1	4	4			Port Elgin.
5	10	15	5	7	2		4	2		Sidney Bay.
16	19	35	14	16	7	5	6	1		Back Settlement.
8	15	23	8	8	2	8	4	1		Bear Creek.
21	22	43	18	27	10	4	2			Oneida No. 2.
21	6	27	12	16	4	4	2	1		Oneida No. 3.
12	20	32	16	12	4	11	5			River Settlement.
3	3	6	4	4		2				*Biscotasing.
8	7	15	13	7	3	4	1			*Chapleau (Public).
7	4	11	6	8	3					†Long Sault.
12	4	16	7	14	1	1				Manitou Rapids.
15	8	23	13	7	9	4	3			Georgina Island.
12	18	30	18	16	3	3	8			Golden Lake.
10	13	23	11	10	1	8	4			Sheshegwaning.
20	24	44	15	26	9	6	3			West Bay.
6	4	10	5	5	4	1				†Assabasca.
5	9	14	4	14						‡Islington.
7	6	13	5	7	4	2				Sheguiandah.
12	13	25	17	11	3		8	3		South Bay.
6	6	12	5	11			1			Sucker Creek.
8	11	19	11	15	2	2				Whitefish Lake.
29		29	14	25	3		1			Wikwemikong (Boys).
	14	14	7	11	3					Wikwemikong (Girls).
4	14	18	13	9	2	6	1			Wikwemikongsing.
34	23	57	32	35	9	6	4	3		Moraviantown.
8	9	17	16	11	2		3	1		New Credit.
11	15	26	11	14	4	3	3	2		Gibson.
16	9	25	11	12	1	8	4			Henvey Inlet.
9	16	25	10	14	3	4	4			Ryerson.
10	12	22	13	16		1	5			Shawanaga
1	4	5	4	1		2	1	1		Skene.
14	26	40	14	18	3	12	6	1		Christian Island.
11	11	22	8	18	4					Jackfish Island.
11	9	20	6	12	4	2	1	1		Lake Helen.
13	5	18	9	9	4	1	3	1		Mission Bay (Squaw Bay)
12	22	34	23	8	12	7	7			Mountain Village.
13	13	26	10	21	5					"Pic River.
35	35	70	29	44	10	13	3			Rama.
8	8	16	11	5	3	2	3	3		*Hiawatha.
17	18	35	16	18	4	5	3	5		¶Mud Lake (Chemong).
13	7	20	12	13	4	3				Kettle Point.
3	13	16	6	8	5	3				Stony Point.
18	18	36	17	24	7	5				St. Clair.

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO—*Concluded.*				
French Bay	Saugeen	Saugeen	T. J. Wallace	Undenominational
Saugeen	"	"	Miss Isabella Ruxton	"
Scotch Settlement	"	"	Mrs. B. Robb	"
*Batchawana	Batchawana	Sault Ste. Marie	Miss Marg. Mallon	Roman Catholic
Garden River (R.C.)	Garden River	" "	Rev. V. Renaud, S.J.	"
" (C.E.)	"	" "	Lucius F. Hardyman	Church of England
†Goulais Bay	Goulais Bay	" "	Miss Annie Kehoe	Roman Catholic
Michipicoten	Michipicoten	" "	Miss Annie O'Connor	"
‡Scugog S.S. No. 3	Scugog Island	Scugog	D. Urquhart	Undenominational
Six Nations No. 1	Six Nations	Six Nations	L. Roy Hill	"
" 2	"	"	John Clark (Princ.). Miss Helen E. Martin (Asst.)	"
" 3	"	"	Miss Daisy Masters	"
" 4	"	"	S. A. Anderson	"
" 5	"	"	Miss Rosa Russell	"
" 6	"	"	John R. Lickers	"
" 7	"	"	Miss Cora McPherson (Princ.). Miss Jessie Vanevery (Asst.)	"
" 9	"	"	Alvin J. Scott	"
" 10	"	"	Miss J. L. Jamieson	"
" 11	"	"	Thomas W. Draper	"
Garden Village	Nipissing	Sturgeon Falls	Miss J. McDermott	Roman Catholic
‡Mattawa	At Mattawa	"	Sister St. Peter	"
Nipissing	Nipissing	"	Miss Katie Tackney	"
Temogami	On Bear Island	"	Miss May G. Honan	Undenominational
Mississagi River	Mississagi River	Thessalon	Miss Lillian McGoey	Roman Catholic
Sagamook	Spanish River	"	Miss Rose Fagan	"
Serpent River	Serpent River	"	Mrs. J. McKay	"
Spanish River	Spanish River	"	Miss Marg. Cadotte	Church of England
Thessalon	Thessalon	"	Miss L. C. Shaddeau	Roman Catholic
Abitibi	At Abitibi	Treaty No. 9	Miss M. McDonald	"
Albany Mission (C.E.)	At Fort Albany	"	Rev. J. T. Griffin	Church of England
Fort Hope	At Fort Hope	"	Rev. E. Richards	"
French Post	At Moose River	"	Fred. Marks	"
Moose Fort	At Moose Fort	"	Miss Lucy J. Barker	"
¶Osnaburg	At Osnaburg	"	S. N. Dixon	"
Tyendinaga (Eastern)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	T. Irvine Brant	Undenominational
" (Western)	"	"	Miss Ethel M. Picard	"
" (Central)	"	"	Miss F. Fletcher	"
" (Mission)	"	"	Alexander Leween	"
Walpole Island No. 1	Walpole Island	Walpole Island	Miss Electa Bissell	Church of England
" 2	"	"	Joseph Sampson	Methodist
Total, Ontario				

* New school, first opened October 2, 1912. † Closed September and December quarter, 1912, no teacher. ‡ White school, attended by Indian children. ‖ Open during the summer only. ¶ New school, first opened July, 1912.

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1913.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										ONTARIO—*Concluded.*
14	16	30	21	17	3	1	4	5		French Bay.
16	7	23	17	14	4	5				Saugeen.
21	19	40	28	17	10	6	6	1		Scotch Settlement.
16	16	32	26	9	17	8				*Batchawana.
37	31	68	21	32	12	16	8			Garden River (R.C.).
23	10	33	14	14	13	4	2			" (C.E.).
7	14	21	15	6	5	5	5			†Goulais Bay.
6	6	12	9	3	4	1	3	1		Michipicoten.
9	4	13	4	4	2	7				‡Scugog S.S. No. 3.
21	33	54	26	26	11	6	9	2		Six Nations No. 1.
45	39	84	39	30	11	21	5	12	5	" 2.
34	40	74	26	45	10	12	5	2		" 3.
14	13	27	15	5	4	7	6	5		" 4.
26	17	43	14	13	15	8	5	2		" 5.
18	13	31	12	15	6	5	5			" 6.
44	50	94	42	48	25	15	4	2		" 7.
19	17	36	15	20	5	7	3	1		" 9.
27	24	51	11	28	10	10	2	1		" 10.
27	21	48	20	26	5	12	3	2		" 11.
13	12	25	13	8	8	9				Garden Village.
20	29	49	32	27	5	11	6			‡Mattawa.
9	9	18	8	9	6	1		2		Nipissing.
24	14	38	20	31	6	1				Temogami.
17	13	30	14	21	7	1	1			Mississagi River.
11	10	21	10	7	6	5	1	2		Sagamook.
13	14	27	13	19	4	4				Serpent River.
6	7	13	4	8	3		2			Spanish River.
5	5	10	7	7	2	1				Thessalon.
34	26	60	28	54	6					Abitibi.
45	26	71	26	62	6	2	1			Albany Mission (C.E.).
44	36	80	33	80						Fort Hope.
12	9	21	11	21						French Post.
7	9	16	8	10	2	2	2			Moose Fort.
14	23	37	5	37						*Osnaburg.
26	25	51	19	30	7	7	5	2		Tyendinaga (Eastern).
12	12	24	7	9	2	3	4	4		" (Western).
15	11	26	10	16	2	6	1	1		" (Central).
12	15	27	11	8	3	9	6	1		" (Mission).
25	26	51	21	35	6	6	3	1		Walpole Island No. 1.
15	16	31	19	21	7	1	2			" 2.
1,367	1,303	2,670	1,245	1,534	432	389	230	80	5	Total, Ontario.

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA.				
*Okanase	Okanase	Birtle	Miss Maggie E. Murray	Presbyterian
†Black River	Black River	Clandeboye	Jeremiah Henderson	Church of England
‡Brokenhead	Brokenhead	"	Miss Ida N. Favell	"
Fort Alexander (Upper)	Fort Alexander	"	Rev. Chas. H. Fryer	"
Hollowwater River	Hollowwater River	"	Rev. G. C. Smith	"
St. Peters (North)	St. Peters	"	Peter Harper	"
" (South)	"	"	Miss Marg't Isbister	"
‖ " (Peguis)	"	"	Miss Myrtle Pruder	"
Berens River	Berens River	Fisher River	Joseph Jones	Methodist
Fisher River	Fisher River	"	Miss E. M. N. Jotcham	"
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids	"	Charles Morris	Church of England
Peguis (North)	Peguis	"	Angus Prince	"
" (South)	"	"	Henry J. Frances	"
Poplar River	Poplar River	"	MissEvelineStedman	Methodist
Ebb and Flow Lake	Ebb and Flow Lake	Manitowapah	Miss Nora Shannon	Roman Catholic
Fairford (Upper)	Fairford	"	Rupert Bruce	Church of England
" (Lower)	"	"	Colin Sanderson	"
Lake Manitoba	Lake Manitoba	"	L. E. Martel	Roman Catholic
Lake St. Martin	Lake St. Martin	"	John E. Favell	Church of England
Little Saskatchewan	Little Saskatc'wan	"	Peter Anderson	"
ϕPine Creek	Pine Creek	"	Rev. G. Leonard	Roman Catholic
Shoal River	Shoal River	"	Rev. T. H. Dobbs	Church of England
‖ Waterhen River	Waterhen River	"	Miss Marie L. Adam	Roman Catholic
¶Bloodvein River	Bloodvein River	Norway House	Joseph A. Everett	Methodist
‡Cross Lake (Prot)	Cross Lake	"	Miss A. L. Cunningham	"
" (R.C)	"	"	Miss Jane Ramsay	Roman Catholic
§God's Lake	God's Lake	"	H. F. Wildgoose	Methodist
Jack River	Jack River	"	Mrs. Mabel Marshall	Church of England
Norway House (R.C)	Norway House	"	Sister Marg. Mary	Roman Catholic
Oxford House	At Oxford House	"	John W. Niddrie	Methodist
Rossville	Norway House	"	Miss Anna M. deWolf	"
York Factory	At York Factory	"	Rev. R. Faries	Church of England
Big Eddy	Pas	Pas	Joseph Chamberlain	"
Chemawawin	Chemawawin	"	Rev. S. C. Deacon	"
Cumberland	Cumberland	"	John A. Keddies	"
Moose Lake	Moose Lake	"	C. T. Mitchell	"
Red Earth	Red Earth	"	J. G. Kennedy	"
‡Shoal Lake	Pas Mountain	"	Louis Young	"
Lower Roseau River	Roseau River	Portage la Prairie	Alexander Hayden	Roman Catholic
Roseau Rapids	Roseau Rapids	"	Miss Rose Godon	Undenominational
Swan Lake	Swan Lake	"	Miss Jessie G. Bruce	Presbyterian
Total, Manitoba				

* Closed since October 30, 1912. † Closed September and December quarters, 1912. ‡ Closed June and September quarters, 1912. ‖ Closed since December 31, 1912. ¶ Open during the summer only. ϕ Day pupils attend classes in the boarding school. § Only one return received.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1913.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										MANITOBA.
8	6	14	6	10	2	1	1	.....	.....	*Okanase.
12	9	21	13	11	2	4	4	.....	.....	†Black River.
9	12	21	11	7	2	8	4	.....	.....	‡Brokenhead.
14	10	24	13	14	4	4	....	2	.....	Fort Alexander (Upper.)
3	8	11	7	5	3	3	.....	.....	.....	Hollowwater River.
13	22	35	13	20	6	4	2	2	1	St. Peters (North.)
18	7	25	6	10	4	7	2	2	.....	" (South.)
12	2	14	5	3	5	2	4	.....	.....	" (Peguis.)
14	9	23	9	20	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Berens River.
34	36	70	32	45	16	9	.....	.....	.....	Fisher River.
13	11	24	9	15	8	1	.....	.....	.....	Grand Rapids.
14	9	23	11	20	1	2	....	.....	.....	Peguis (North.)
18	16	34	12	25	7	2	.....	.....	.....	" (South).
15	11	26	6	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Poplar River.
8	7	15	9	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ebb and Flow Lake.
7	12	19	6	7	5	5	2	.....	.....	Fairford (Upper,)
16	22	38	10	23	6	3	6	.....	.....	" (Lower.)
8	4	12	7	8	1	2	1	....	.....	Lake Manitoba.
12	15	27	13	18	6	3	.....	.....	.....	Lake St. Martin.
8	15	23	6	9	5	8	1	.....	.....	Little Saskatchewan.
12	8	20	18	12	3	3	2	.....	.....	¢Pine Creek.
17	12	29	19	20	5	4	....	.....	.....	Shoal River.
6	4	10	4	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Waterhen River.
12	16	28	13	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bloodvein River.
13	10	23	13	12	4	6	1	.....	.....	‡Cross Lake (Prot.)
21	7	28	9	26	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	" (R.C.)
12	25	37	19	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	§God's Lake.
10	.....	10	3	4	3	1	2	.....	.....	Jack River.
8	7	15	8	11	2	1	1	.....	.....	Norway House (R.C.)
13	17	30	11	24	4	2	.....	.....	.....	Oxford House.
9	18	27	12	9	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rossville.
22	30	52	38	29	17	6	.....	.....	.....	York Factory.
18	8	26	11	22	3	.....	1	.....	.....	Big Eddy.
15	14	29	12	20	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chemawawin.
9	17	26	5	17	3	6	.....	.....	.....	Cumberland.
6	12	18	7	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Moose Lake.
11	11	22	11	9	8	2	3	.....	.....	Red Earth.
10	9	19	17	15	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡Shoal Lake.
8	12	20	9	19	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lower Roseau River.
11	6	17	4	5	2	10	.....	.....	.....	Roseau Rapids.
8	8	16	5	8	4	4	.....	.....	.....	Swan Lake.
507	494	1,001	452	657	187	113	37	6	1	Total, Manitoba.

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Assiniboine	Assiniboine	Assiniboine	Miss Gertrude Lawrence	Presbyterian
Little Pines	Little Pines	Battleford	Rev. Alwyn E. Butcher	Church of England
*Murray Lake	Moosomin	"	Albert E. Rotsey	Roman Catholic
Poundmaker's	Poundmaker's	"	Miss Anna Bellavance	"
†Red Pheasant's	Red Pheasant	"	Rev. D. Macdonald	Church of England
Ahtahkakoops	Ahtahkakoops	Carlton	H. Hutchison (teach.), Mrs. H. Hutchison (matron).	"
Big River	Kenemotayoos	"	Lewis Abenakew	"
Meadow Lake	Meadow Lake	"	J. U. Paquet	Roman Catholic
Mistawasis	Mistawasis	"	C. W. Bryden	Presbyterian
Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake	"	John R. Settee	Church of England
Sioux Mission	Wahspaton	"	Jonathan Beverley	Presbyterian
Sturgeon Lake	Wm. Twatt's	"	Wm. Godfrey (teacher), Mrs. Wm. Godfrey (matron)	Church of England
†Fort à la Corne (South)	James Smith's	Duck Lake	P. H. Gentleman	"
James Smith's	"	"	Miss Anna A. Hawley	"
John Smith's	John Smith's	"	Rev. R. F. Macdougall (teacher), Mrs. R. F. Macdougall (matron).	"
White Bears	White Bears	Moose Mountain	A. M. McKay (teacher), Miss A. Innis (matron)	Presbyterian
‡Keys	Keys	Pelly	Cyril G. Markham	Church of England
Valley River	Valley River	"	Miss Annie C. Rattlesnake	Undenominational
Day Star's	Day Star's	Touchwood Hills	Miss Sophia E. Smythe	Church of England
†Fishing Lake	Fishing Lake	"	James Clare	"
Total, Saskatchewan				
ALBERTA.				
Samson's	Samson's	Hobbema	Miss Abbie Aylwin	Methodist
Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.)	Lesser Slave Lake	Lesser Slave Lake	W. E. Kent	Church of England
Upper Peace River (Christ Church Mission)	At Shaftsbury, Upper Peace River.	" "	Miss L. Millen	"
Total, Alberta				

*New school, first opened October 28, 1912. † Closed since end of the June quarter, 1912. ‡ Re-opened August 5, 1912, having been closed since September 30, 1907.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1913.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										SASKATCHEWAN.
12	13	25	14	13	12					Assiniboine.
14	11	25	14	15	8	2				Little Pines.
11	11	22	12	22						*Murray Lake.
8	6	14	6	14						Poundmaker's.
3	4	7	2	7						†Red Pheasant's.
17	18	35	23	18	6	4	4	3		Ahtahkakoops.
14	10	24	9	14	7	2	1			Big River.
7	2	9	2	9						Meadow Lake.
17	14	31	14	19	3	9				Mistawasis.
10	15	25	12	17	7	1				Montreal Lake.
	5	5	3	3	2					Sioux Mission.
21	14	35	18	27	7	1				Sturgeon Lake.
7	5	12	7	8	1	3				†Fort à la Corne (South),
11	16	27	13	18	2	3	4			James Smith's.
11	24	35	27	10	5	6	7	7		John Smith's.
10	16	26	13	16	8	2				White Bears.
8	11	19	9	15		2	2			‡Keys.
2	9	11	8	11						Valley River.
5	7	12	10	1	3	3	5			Day Star's.
9	3	12	4	8	4					†Fishing Lake.
197	214	411	220	265	75	38	23	10		Total, Saskatchewan.
										ALBERTA.
10	17	27	12	18	8	1				Samson's.
6	3	9	6	3		3	1	1	1	Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.)
2	2	4	3	2		1	1			Upper Peace River (Christ Church Mission).
18	22	40	21	23	8	5	2	1	1	Total, Alberta.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Andimaul	At Andimaul	Babine	Duncan Rankin	Salvation Army
Gitwingak	Kitwingar	"	Miss F. B. Kemp	Church of England
Glen Vowell	Sicedach	"	Miss Agnes Law	Salvation Army
Hazelton	Gitamaksh	"	Miss E. J. Soal	Church of England
Kitsegukla	Kitsegukla	"	Miss Susan Edgar	Methodist
Kitselas (New Town)	Kitselas	"	Louis Edgar	"
Kishfiax	Kishfiax	"	Rev. Robert W. Lee, teacher Miss S. Z. Richardson matron and nurse	"
Kisgegas	Kisgegas	"	Joshua J. Harvey	Church of England
Meanskinisht	At Meanskinisht	"	Rev. Robt. Tomlinson	" "
Bella Bella	Bella Bella	Bella Coola	Miss Kate Tranter	Methodist
Bella Coola	Bella Coola	"	Miss M. Adeline Gibson	"
China Hat	China Hat	"	Rev. George Read, teacher Mrs. Harriet Read, matron	"
*Hartley Bay	Hartley Bay	"	Peter R. Kelly	"
Kitamaat	Kitamaat	"	Rev. Francis Swann	"
Kitkahtla	Kitkahtla	"	Miss M. T. Gurd	Church of England
Port Essington	Skeena	"	Miss Fanny J. Noble	Methodist
Koksilah	Koksilah	Cowichan	C. A. Dockstader	"
Nanaimo	Nanaimo	"	Miss Mamie Rogers	"
†Quamichan (Prot.)	Quamichan	"	Ernest J. Bowden	"
" (R.C.)	"	"	Rev. Ed. M. Scheelan	Roman Catholic
Saanich	Saanich	"	Colin A. Chisholm	" "
Tsartlip	Tsartlip	"	Miss L. H. Hagan	" "
Alert Bay	Nimkish	Kwawkewlth	George H. Moody	Church of England
Cape Mudge	Cape Mudge	"	Rev. J. E. Rendle	Methodist
†Gwayasdums	Gwayasdums	"	Herbert Pearson	Church of England
Lytton	Lytton	Lytton	Miss Lilly Blackford	" "
Sholus	Nicola Mameet	"	Rev. F. B. Eteson	" "
Kincolith	Kincolith	Nass	Miss E. M. Collison	" "
‡Metlakatla	Metlakatla	"	Miss S. Klippert	" "
Port Simpson	Port Simpson	"	J. H. Young	Methodist
§Homalco	Aupe	New Westminster	Miss Kathleen B. Richardson, teacher Miss Ethel Richardson, matron	Roman Catholic " "
Sliammon	Sliammon	" "	Edgar J. Biggar	" "
¶Penticton	At Penticton	Okanagan	Miss Etta J. Yuill	Undenominational
¶Similkameen	At Similkameen	"	Miss Kathleen J. Brett	"
Massett	Massett	Queen Charlotte	H. L. Clayberg	Church of England
Skidegate	Skidegate	" "	Wm. J. Connery	Methodist
Tahltan	Tahltan	Stickine	Rev. Fred P. Thorman	Church of England
Telegraph Creek	At Telegraph Creek	"	W. S. P. Thorman	Undenominational
Clayoquot (R.C.)	Opitsat	West Coast	Rev. Joseph Schindler	Roman Catholic
Nitinat	Cla-oose	"	John Gibson	Methodist
Ucluelet	Itedse	"	Hugh W. Vandereen	Presbyterian
Wyah	Nitinat	"	Charles W. James	Methodist
Total, British Columbia				

* Open during March quarter 1913 only. † Closed since June 30, 1912. ‡ Closed during September and December quarters 1912. § Closed during June quarter 1912. ¶ White school attended by Indian children.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

returns have been received) for the Year ended March 31, 1913.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										BRITISH COLUMBIA
10	6	16	8	14	2					Andimaul.
15	19	34	14	20	4		9	1		Gitwingak.
14	20	34	10	22	9	3				Glen Vowell.
13	22	35	9	12	11	7	4	1		Hazelton.
5	10	15	8	12	2	1				Kitsegukla.
7	8	15	6	10	3	1	1			Kitselas (New Town).
20	23	43	15	28	11	4				Kishfiax.
13	6	19	6	14	3	2				Kisgegas.
7	11	18	9	5	4	7	2			Meanskinisht.
15	23	38	8	32	3	3				Bella Bella.
22	20	42	7	28	10	4				Bella Coola.
9	11	20	9	11	7	2				China Hat.
11	7	18	10	8	6	3	1			*Hartley Bay.
23	9	32	13	14	6	10	1	1		Kitamaat.
17	8	25	10	4	15	6				Kitkahtla.
11	11	22	9	19	2	1				Port Essington.
17		17	8	14	1	2				Koksilah.
14	11	25	14	20	5					Nanaimo.
6		6	3	5	1					†Quamichan (Prot.)
7	4	11	5	10	1					† " (R.C.)
7	4	11	3	11						†Saanich.
4	6	10	5	6	4					Tsartlip.
19	18	37	11	33		4				Alert Bay.
12	13	25	17	7	7	11				Cape Mudge.
9	4	13	4	10	1	2				†Gwayasdums.
9	9	18	10	14	1	3				Lytton.
17	10	27	9	14	10	3				Sholus.
26	19	45	22	20	15	7	3			Kincolith.
30	16	46	28	28	4	1	10	3		‡Metlakatla.
37	49	86	27	53	21	9	3			Port Simpson.
18	15	33	19	19	6	5	3			§Homalco.
18	16	34	20	13	5	5	9	2		Sliammon.
3	3	6	3	3	2	1				¶Penticton.
9	5	14	4	10	1	3				¶Similkameen.
29	32	61	30	24	15	14	6	2		Massett.
27	25	52	23	28	10	9	2	1	2	Skidegate.
18	11	29	13	26	3					Tahltan.
9	11	20	11	12	2	4	2			Telegraph Creek.
9	12	21	9	18	2	1				Clayoquot, R.C.
13	7	20	5	12	6	2				Nitinat.
7	9	16	8	12	3	1				Ucluelet.
16	10	26	12	13	13					Wyah.
602	533	1,135	474	688	237	141	56	112		Total, British Columbia.

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.				
St. David's Mission	At Fort Simpson	Fort Simpson	Rev. James R. Lucas	Church of England
YUKON.				
*Champagne Landing	At Champagne La.	Yukon Territory	Rev. Chas. C. Brett.	Church of England
Mooselide	At Mooselide	" "	Rev. Benj. Totty	" "
Selkirk	At Selkirk	" "	A. C. Field	" "
*Teslin Lake	At Teslin Lake	" "	Rev. Chas. C. Brett.	" "
Whitehorse	At Whitehorse	" "	Wm. G. Blackwell	" "
Total, Yukon				

* The Indians live at Champagne Landing during the winter and move to Teslin Lake for the summer. School is open half the year at each place.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

returns have been received) for the Year ended March 31, 1913.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.
6	12	18	7	12	4	1	1	.....	.....	St. David's Mission.
										YUKON.
16	4	20	4	20	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	*Champagne Landing.
11	11	22	12	14	8	.....	.....	...	.....	Moosehide.
5	11	16	5	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Selkirk.
20	11	31	8	6	8	17	.....	.....	.....	*Teslin Lake.
12	8	20	17	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Whitehorse.
64	45	109	46	76	16	17	.....	...	.....	Total, Yukon.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Albany Mission	At Fort Albany, James Bay	Treaty No. 9	Rev. L. Carrière, O. M.I.	Roman Catholic
Moose Fort	At Moose Fort, James Bay	"	Rev. W. Haythornthwaite	Church of England
Chapleau	At Chapleau, Ont.	Chapleau	Miss G. M. Sutherland	"
Fort William Orphanage	At Fort William, Ont.	Port Arthur	Sister M. F. Clare	Roman Catholic
Fort Frances	On Agency reserve, Fort Frances, Ont	Fort Frances	Rev. Ph. Vales, O. M.I	"
Cecilia Jeffrey	East of Shoal Lake reserve, No. 40	Kenora	Rev. F. T. Dodds	Presbyterian
Kenora	Near Kenora, Ont.	"	Rev. G. Leonard, O. M.I	Roman Catholic
Total, Ontario				
MANITOBA.				
Birtle	At Birtle, Man	Birtle	Rev. W. W. McLaren	Presbyterian
Fort Alexander	On Fort Alexander reserve	Clandeboye	Rev. H. M. Brassard, O.M.I	Roman Catholic
Pine Creek	West side Lake Winnipegosis, adjoining Pine Creek reserve	Manitowapah	Rev. G. Leonard, O. M.I. (Acting)	"
Sandy Bay	On Sandy Bay reserve	"	Rev. P. Bousquet, O. M.I	"
Norway House (Meth)	At Rossville Village, Norway House reserve	Norway House	Rev. J. A. Lousley	Methodist
Norway House (R.C.)	On Norway House reserve	"	Rev. E. Lecoq, O. M.I	Roman Catholic
Portage la Prairie	¼ mile east of Portage la Prairie, Man.	Portage la Prairie	W. A. Hendry	Presbyterian
Total, Manitoba				
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Thunderchild's	Adjoining Thunderchild's reserve, S.E. ¼, sec. 6, tp. 46, r. 18, W. 3rd M	Battleford	Rev. A. Watelle	Roman Catholic
Cowessess	On Cowessess reserve	Crooked Lakes	Rev. J. B. Beys, O. M.I	"
Round Lake	On north side Round Lake, sec. 23, tp. 18, r. 3, W. 2nd M	"	Rev. H McKay, (Acting)	Presbyterian
Duck Lake	3 miles from Duck Lake reserve	Duck Lake	Rev. H. Delmas, O. M.I	Roman Catholic

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1913.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										ONTARIO.
10	10	20	19	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	Albany Mission.
14	6	20	12	12	3	2	3	....	.....	Moose Fort.
13	8	21	15	16	2	3	.....	.....	.....	Chapleau.
9	8	17	14	9	...	2	3	2	1	Fort William Orphanage.
24	28	52	47	13	12	13	14	.....	.....	Fort Frances.
21	22	43	31	17	3	4	15	2	2	Cecilia Jeffrey.
29	25	54	49	16	3	18	11	6	.....	Kenora.
120	107	227	187	103	23	42	46	10	3	Total, Ontario.
										MANITOBA.
27	28	55	45	14	12	15	9	5	...	Birtle.
29	37	66	59	12	6	22	19	7	.....	Fort Alexander.
26	54	80	79	19	20	13	19	9	.....	Pine Creek.
28	21	49	44	18	7	17	7	.....	.....	Sandy Bay.
21	30	51	38	17	6	11	8	9	.....	Norway House (Meth.)
2	3	5	5	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	Norway House (R.C.)
18	19	37	35	13	5	9	4	6	.....	Portage la Prairie.
151	192	343	305	95	57	88	67	36	.....	Total, Manitoba.
										SASKATCHEWAN.
12	14	26	23	11	5	5	2	2	1	Thunderchild's.
22	23	45	44	11	14	13	7	.....	.. ...	Cowessess.
27	25	52	23	27	7	8	6	3	1	Round Lake.
53	52	105	101	41	10	7	18	14	15	Duck Lake.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
SASKATCHEWAN.—*Con.*				
File Hills	Adjoining File Hills reserve, sec. 32, tp. 22, r. 11, W. 2nd M.	File Hills	Rev. H. C. Sweet	Presbyterian
Onion Lake (R.C.)	On Seekaskootch reserve	Onion Lake	Rev. E. J. Cunningham	Roman Catholic
Onion Lake (C.E.)	On Makaoo's reserve	"	Rev. J. R. Matheson	Church of England
Crowstand	Near Côté's reserve, 3½ miles from town of Kamsack	Pelly	Rev. W. McWhinney	Presbyterian
Keeseekouse	Adjoining Keeseekouse reserve, S. W. ¼, sec. 22, tp. 32, r. 32, W. 1st M.	"	Rev. N. A. Ruelle, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Gordon's	On West side of Gordon's reserve	Touchwood Hills	H. W. Atwater	Church of England
Muscowequan's	Adjoining Muscowequan's reserve, sec. 14, tp. 27, r. 15, W. 2nd M.	"	Rev. A. J. A. Dugas, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Lac la Plonge	North of junction of the Castor and La Plonge rivers	Treaty No. 10	Rev. Francois Ancel, O.M.I.	"
Lac la Ronge	On west shore of Lac la Ronge	"	Rev. M. B. Edwards	Church of England
Total, Saskatchewan				
Blood (C E.)	Off Blood reserve, across Belly river from Agency headquarters	Blood	Rev. S. Middleton	Church of England
" (R.C.)	On Blood reserve, upper agency	"	Rev. E. Ruaux, O. M.I.	Roman Catholic
Crowfoot	At South Camp, Blackfoot reserve	Blackfoot	Rev. J. L. Le Vern, O.M.I.	"
*Old Sun's	At North Camp, Blackfoot reserve	"	Rev. M. C. Gandier	Church of England
St. Albert	At St. Albert settlement	Edmonton	Sister M. A. Diguiere	Roman Catholic
Ermineskin's	On Ermineskin's reserve	Hobbema	Rev. R. L. Dauphin, O.M.I.	"
Peigan (C.E.)	On Pincher Creek, 2 miles from Peigan reserve	Peigan	Rev. W. R. Haynes	Church of England
Peigan (R.C.)	About centre of Peigan reserve	"	Rev. J. M. Salaun	Roman Catholic
Blue Quill's	On Blue Quill's reserve	Saddle Lake	Rev. Cyprian Boulene, O.M.I.	"
Sarcee	Southeast corner Sarcee reserve	Sarcee	Arch'dn. J. W. Tims	Church of England
Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels)	At Fort Chipewyan	Fort Smith	Sister Laverty	Roman Catholic

* Old Sun's Boarding school re-opened June 14, 1912, having been closed since June 30, 1909.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1913.

Number on Roll.			Average attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										SASKATCHEWAN.—*Con.*
22	25	47	43	22	1	11	8	3	2	File Hills.
18	33	51	39	29	8	6	6	2	.. ...	Onion Lake (R.C.)
7	7	14	10	6	3	3	1	1	.....	Onion Lake (C. E.)
24	26	50	45	12	8	16	6	8	.....	Crowstand.
17	10	27	20	8	3	10	6	.. ...	.....	Keeseekouse.
18	15	33	30	16	7	6	4	.....	. ..	Gordon's.
20	25	45	37	16	7	6	3	13	... .	Muscowequan's
22	30	52	52	39	5	8	.....	.....	.....	Lac la Plonge.
21	35	56	49	26	13	11	6	.....	.....	Lac la Ronge.
283	320	603	516	264	91	110	73	46	19	Total, Saskatchewan.
29	12	41	35	13	8	8	5	7	.....	Blood (C.E.)
22	23	45	36	10	13	14	8	.....	....	Blood (R.C.)
29	17	46	43	22	8	9	4	3	...	Crowfoot.
23	18	41	20	31	10	.....	.....	... .	.....	*Oldsun's.
37	33	70	59	23	14	17	8	4	4	St. Albert.
26	27	53	49	13	17	6	7	4	6	Ermineskins.
17	7	24	19	9	10	3	2	. ....	.....	Peigan (C.E.)
14	12	26	23	7	5	11	.....	3	.....	Peigan (R.C.)
27	21	48	39	23	6	8	3	6	2	Blue Quill's.
11	7	18	16	6	1	6	5	.....	.. ..	Sarcee.
11	17	28	23	14	3	6	3	2	.....	Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels).

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
ALBERTA.				
Lesser Slave Lake.....	On Buffalo Bay, Lesser Slave Lake	Lesser Slave Lake.	Rev. C. Joussard, O. M.I.....	Roman Catholic...
Sturgeon Lake.	On East shore of Sturgeon Lake..	" ..	Rev. J. Calais, O.M.I.	" ..
Vermilion (St. Henri) ...	At Vermilion on the Peace river..	" ..	Rev. J. Le Treste, O. M.I.....	" ..
Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.)...	At St. John's Mission, Wabiskaw Lake.	" ..	W. A. Thorn.....	Church of England
Wabiskaw Lake (R.C.) ..	At St. Martin's Mission, Wabiskaw Lake.	" ..	Sister Catherine Aurélie	Roman Catholic...
Whitefish Lake	At St. Andrew's Mission Whitefish Lake.... .	" . ..	Rev. C. D. White. ..	Church of England
Total, Alberta.....	.....	.....	....	....
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES				
Fort Resolution...	At Fort Resolution, Great Slave Lake	Fort Smith. ..	Sister McQuillan ..	Roman Catholic...
Hay River..	At Hay River, Great Slave Lake	"	Rev. Alfred J. Vale.	Church of England
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart)..	At Fort Providence on the Mackenzie river	Fort Simpson.....	Sister McGuirk. ...	Roman Catholic..
Total, N.W.T.....	....	.....	.....	.....
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Kitamaat.	At Kitamaat, on Douglas Channel	Bella Coola.	Miss Ida M. Clarke.	Methodist.....
†Alert Bay Girls' Home..	At Alert Bay, on Industrial school reserve	Kwawkewlth.	A. W. Corker.....	Church of England
Yale (All Hallows)	At Yale, on the Fraser river.....	Lytton.....	Constance, Sister Superior.....	Church of England
Port Simpson Boys' Home	At Port Simpson, on Tsimpshean reserve	Nass	Rev. Geo. H. Raley.	Methodist.....
Port Simpson Girls' Home	At Port Simpson, outside limits of Tsimpshean reserve.	"	Miss Frances E. Hudson	" ... .. .
Sechelt.....	On Sechelt reserve.	New Westminster.	Sister Theresine.....	Roman Catholic...
Squamish.	North side of Burrard inlet, opposite city of Vancouver.....	" ..	Sister Mary Amy...	" ..

† Alert Bay Girls' Home re-opened August 1, 1912, having been closed since June 30, 1905.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1913.

Number on Roll.			Average attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										ALBERTA.
25	23	48	42	24	14	10	.....	.....	.....	Lesser Slave Lake.
17	10	27	21	3	7	10	7	.....	.....	Sturgeon Lake.
7	10	17	17	7	5	3	2	.....	.....	Vermilion (St. Henri).
10	8	18	12	8	2	4	2	2	.....	Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.)
15	17	32	19	8	12	7	5	.....	.....	Wabiskaw Lake (R.C.)
4	7	11	7	2	3	4	2	.....	.....	Whitefish Lake.
324	269	593	480	223	138	126	63	31	12	Total, Alberta.
										NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.
16	25	41	35	24	4	6	3	4	.....	Fort Resolution.
20	19	39	33	17	9	6	6	1	.....	Hay River.
22	42	64	54	19	15	22	8	.....	.....	Providence Mission (Sacred Hear .
58	86	144	122	60	28	34	17	5	.....	Total, N.W.T.
										BRITISH COLUMBIA.
8	26	34	30	11	5	5	10	3	.....	Kitamaat.
.....	23	23	21	12	10	1	.....	.....	.....	†Alert Bay Girls' Home.
.....	24	24	19	7	5	4	3	1	4	Yale (All Hallows).
26	.....	26	20	3	8	8	6	1	.....	Port Simpson Boys' Home.
.....	40	40	35	3	7	3	12	10	5	Port Simpson Girls' Home.
24	24	48	41	9	14	8	2	13	2	Sechelt.
25	25	50	50	12	9	10	9	8	2	Squamish.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Con.*				
St. Mary's	At St. Mary's Mission, on the Fraser river	New Westminster.	Rev. Victor Rohr, O. M.I.	Roman Catholic...
Ahousaht	At Ahousaht, adjoining Maktosis reserve, west coast Vancouver Island	West Coast	John T. Ross.	Presbyterian
Alberni	2½ miles from Alberni, adjoining Shesaht reserve, east coast Vancouver Island	"	H. B. Currie	"
Total, British Columbia				"
YUKON.				
Carcross	At Carcross	Yukon	Rev. T. H. Canham (Acting)	Church of England

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1913.

Number on Roll.			Average attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Con.*
29	35	64	64	.....	5	32	9	9	9	St. Mary's.
19	14	33	29	7	3	6	12	5	.....	Ahousaht.
27	26	53	46	16	9	10	16	2	.....	Alberni.
158	237	395	355	80	75	87	79	46	28	Total, British Columbia.
										YUKON.
15	17	32	25	17	7	3	3	2	.....	Carcross.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.			
Mohawk Institute	At Brantford	A. Nelles Ashton	Undenominational
Mount Elgin Institute	At Muncey	Rev. S. R. McVitty	Methodist
Shingwauk Home	At Sault Ste. Marie	Rev. B. P. Fuller	Church of England
Wikwemikong (Boys)	At Wikwemikong, Manitoulin Island	Rev. L. N. Dugas, S.J.	Roman Catholic
Wikwemikong (Girls)	" "	" "	"
Total, Ontario			
MANITOBA.			
Brandon	At Brandon	Rev. T. Ferrier	Methodist
Elkhorn	At Elkhorn	A. E. Wilson	Undenominational
Total, Manitoba			
SASKATCHEWAN.			
Battleford	At Battleford	Rev. E. Matheson	Church of England
Qu'Appelle	At Lebret	Rev. J. Hugonard	Roman Catholic
Total, Saskatchewan			
ALBERTA.			
Red Deer	At Red Deer	Rev. J. F. Woodsworth	Methodist
St. Joseph's	At Davisburg	Rev. G. Nordmann	Roman Catholic
Total, Alberta			
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Kootenay	At St. Eugene, 5 miles from Cranbrook, Kootenay Agency	Rev. Sister Justiman	Roman Catholic
Kamloops	At Kamloops, in the Kamloops Agency	Rev. A. M. Carion	"
Lytton	2½ miles from Lytton, Lytton Agency	Rev. Leonard Dawson	Church of England
Coqualeetza	3 miles from Chilliwack, New Westminster Agency	Rev. R. H. Cairns	Methodist
Kuper Island	On Kuper Island, Cowichan Agency	Rev. A. Urlings	Roman Catholic
Alert Bay	At Alert Bay, Kwawkewlth Agency	A. W. Corker	Church of England
Clayoquot	On Clayoquot sound, West Coast Vancouver Island, West Coast Agency	Rev. Froben Epper	Roman Catholic
Williams Lake	At Williams Lake, 4 miles from Sugar Cane reserve, Williams Lake Agency	Rev. H. Boening	"
Total, British Columbia			

NOTE.—All boys at industrial schools are taught farming; and all girls, sewing, knitting

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1913.

Number on Roll.			Average attendance.	Standard.						Industries Taught.								School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker	Printer.	Painter.	
																		ONTARIO.
58	71	129	122	13	13	15	20	25	43	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	Mohawk Institute.
67	64	131	125	27	31	25	28	18	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Mount Elgin Institute.
34	29	63	54	19	25	9	9	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	2	Shingwauk Home.
80	....	80	76	23	15	23	10	9	....	2	3	....	....	2	....	..	..	Wikwemikong (Boys)..
....	74	74	71	16	9	24	7	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	Wikwemikong (Girls)..
239	238	477	448	98	93	96	74	71	45	2	4	....	....	2	....	..	2	Total, Ontario.
																		MANITOBA.
47	48	95	84	26	19	20	20	6	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	Brandon.
43	41	84	73	26	20	14	4	13	7	9	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	Elkhorn.
90	89	179	157	52	39	34	24	19	11	9	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	Total, Manitoba.
																		SASKATCHEWAN.
17	25	42	37	15	8	7	5	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	Battleford.
105	132	237	229	83	42	51	37	15	6	2	8	....	....	2	....	..	1	Qu'Appelle.
122	157	279	266	101	50	58	42	21	7	2	8	....	....	2	....	..	1	Total, Saskatchewan.
																		ALBERTA.
50	36	86	73	50	24	3	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	Red Deer.
32	20	52	50	8	8	8	7	11	10	2	....	....	..	3	....	..	..	St. Joseph's.
82	56	138	123	58	32	11	16	11	10	2	....	....	....	3	....	..	..	Total, Alberta.
																		BRITISH COLUMBIA.
30	30	60	60	18	13	14	12	3	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	Kootenay.
34	32	66	62	20	20	14	8	....	4	17	6	....	....	....	....	..	..	Kamloops.
40	....	40	29	15	13	4	5	3	....	10	3	....	....	....	....	..	..	Lytton.
47	39	86	83	29	10	19	9	10	9	2	2	....	....	1	....	..	..	Coqualeetza
36	31	67	56	9	13	13	16	10	6	6	3	..	....	....	....	..	..	Kuper Island.
35	....	35	33	5	9	3	7	7	4	11	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	Alert Bay.
32	25	57	50	8	10	7	24	5	3	5	3	....	....	....	....	..	1	Clayoquot.
27	37	64	63	7	16	....	10	10	21	2	....	....	....	....	.	..	..	Williams Lake.
281	194	475	436	111	104	74	91	48	47	66	17	....	....	1	....	.	1	Total, British Columbia

and general household duties.

STATEMENT showing the Total Enrolment, by Provinces, in the Different

DAY

Province.	Number of Schools.	Denomination.						Number on Roll.		
		Undenominational	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Nova Scotia	13		13					132	103	235
Prince Edward Island	1		1					15	21	36
New Brunswick	11		11					134	144	278
Quebec	27	5	15	4	3			666	660	1,326
Ontario	85	38	25	14	8			1,367	1,303	2,670
Manitoba	41	1	7	23	8	2		507	494	1,001
Saskatchewan	20	1	3	12		4		197	214	411
Alberta	3			2	1			18	22	40
Northwest Territories	1			1				6	12	18
British Columbia	42	3	6	13	17	1	2	602	533	1,135
Yukon	5			5				64	45	109
Total, Day Schools	249	48	81	74	37	7	2	3,708	3,551	7,259

BOARDING

Nova Scotia										
Prince Edward Island										
New Brunswick										
Quebec										
Ontario	7		4	2		1		120	107	227
Manitoba	7		4		1	2		151	192	343
Saskatchewan	13		7	3		3		283	320	603
Alberta	17		11	6				324	269	593
Northwest Territories	3		2	1				58	86	144
British Columbia	10		3	2	3	2		158	237	395
Yukon	1			1				15	17	32
Total, Boarding Schools	58		31	15	4	8		1,109	1,228	2,337

INDUSTRIAL

Nova Scotia										
Prince Edward Island										
New Brunswick										
Quebec										
Ontario	5	1	2	1	1			239	238	477
Manitoba	2	1			1			90	89	179
Saskatchewan	2		1	1				122	157	279
Alberta	2		1		1			82	56	138
Northwest Territories										
British Columbia	8		5	2	1			281	194	475
Yukon										
Total, Industrial Schools	19	2	9	4	4			814	734	1,548

Classes of Schools during the Fiscal year ended March 31, 1913.

SCHOOLS.

Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	Standard.						Province.
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
111	47·23	91	48	29	37	20	10	Nova Scotia.
18	50·00	12	11	10	1	2	....	Prince Edward Island.
165	59·35	125	66	50	27	10	.....	New Brunswick.
750	56·56	707	287	172	113	35	12	Quebec.
1,245	46·63	1,534	432	389	230	80	5	Ontario.
452	45·15	657	187	113	37	6	1	Manitoba.
220	53·53	265	75	38	23	10	.....	Saskatchewan.
21	52·50	23	8	5	2	1	1	Alberta.
7	38·88	12	4	1	1	.....	.... ..	Northwest Territories.
474	41·76	688	237	141	56	11	2	British Columbia.
46	42·20	76	16	17	.....	.....	.....	Yukon.
3,509	48·34	4,190	1,371	965	527	175	31	Total, Day Schools.

SCHOOLS.

.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.... ..	.....	Nova Scotia.
.....	.....	... .	. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Prince Edward Island.
.... ..	.....	.....	.. ....	.....	.....	.....	... .	New Brunswick.
.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quebec.
187	82·38	103	23	42	46	10	3	Ontario.
305	88·92	95	57	88	67	36	.....	Manitoba.
516	85·57	264	91	110	73	46	19	Saskatchewan.
480	80·94	223	138	126	63	31	12	Alberta.
122	84·72	60	28	34	17	5	.....	Northwest Territories.
355	89·87	80	75	87	79	46	28	British Columbia.
25	78 12	17	7	3	3	2	.....	Yukon.
1,990	85·15	842	419	490	348	176	62	Total, Boarding Schools.

SCHOOLS.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	Nova Scotia.
.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Prince Edward Island.
.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Brunswick.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quebec.
448	93·92	98	93	96	74	71	45	Ontario.
157	87·71	52	39	34	24	19	11	Manitoba.
266	95·34	101	50	58	42	21	7	Saskatchewan.
123	89·13	58	32	11	16	11	10	Alberta.
....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Northwest Territories.
436	91·79	111	104	74	91	49	47	British Columbia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yukon.
1,430	92·37	420	318	273	247	170	120	Total, Industrial Schools.

SUMMARY OF

Province.	Class of School.			Total number of Schools.	Denomination.						Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.
	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.		Undenominational	Roman Catholic.	Church of England	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Nova Scotia	13	....	....	13	....	13	....	....	....	....	132	103	235	111
Prince Edward Island	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	15	21	36	18
New Brunswick	11	....	....	11	....	11	....	....	....	....	134	144	278	165
Quebec	27	....	....	27	5	15	4	3	....	....	666	660	1,326	750
Ontario	85	7	5	97	39	31	17	9	1	....	1,726	1,648	3,374	1,880
Manitoba	41	7	2	50	2	11	23	10	4	....	748	775	1,523	914
Saskatchewan	20	13	2	35	1	11	16	....	7	....	602	691	1,293	1,002
Alberta	3	17	2	22	....	12	8	2	....	....	424	347	771	624
Northwest Territories	1	3	....	4	....	2	2	....	....	....	64	98	162	129
British Columbia	42	10	8	60	3	14	17	21	3	2	1,041	964	2,005	1,265
Yukon	5	1	....	6	....	....	6	....	....	....	79	62	141	71
Total	249	58	19	326	50	121	93	45	15	2	5,631	5,513	11,144	6,929

* All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all girls

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

SCHOOL STATEMENT.

Percentage of Attendance.	Standard.						*Industries Taught.								Province.
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker.	Printer.	Painter.	Total.	
47·23	91	48	29	37	20	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	Nova Scotia.
50·00	12	11	10	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	Prince Edward Island.
59·35	125	66	50	27	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	New Brunswick.
56·56	707	287	172	113	35	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	Quebec.
55·72	1,735	548	527	350	161	53	2	4	..	..	2	..	..	2	10	Ontario.
60·01	804	283	235	128	61	12	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	Manitoba.
77·49	630	216	206	138	77	26	2	8	..	..	2	..	..	1	13	Saskatchewan.
80·93	304	178	142	81	43	23	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	Alberta.
79·63	72	32	35	18	5	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	Northwest Territories.
63·09	879	416	302	226	105	77	66	17	..	..	1	..	..	1	85	British Columbia.
50·35	93	23	20	3	2	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Yukon.
62·18	5,452	2,108	1,728	1,122	521	213	81	29	..	..	8	1	..	4	123	Total.

sewing, knitting and general household duties.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Mohawk Institute.	In township Brantford, some 1¾ miles from city of Brantford. *P.O. Brantford, Ont.*	Comprises lot 5 Eagle's Nest (10 acres) a Crown grant, 194 acres by license of occupation and 176 acres Mohawk Glebe lot in city.	Buildings form letter H. consisting of main building, including stores, cold stores, officers' dining rooms, etc., North Wing and South Wing a boy's playhouse, a small hospital, stables, hog pen, 2 greenhouses, a carpenter shop, frost-proof fruit house, poultry house and silo.	From city water works.	Fire department of city including 4 hydrants with hose; 2 stand pipes with hose on all floors; 4 chemical fire extinguishers; 2 dozen blaze killer tubes, axes and extension ladders. A branch firehall close by, for which school contributes $60 per year.	Both wings occupied by pupils have coal and gas furnaces of large capacity. Main building, heated by hot water, kitchen, laundry and dairy all use natural gas. Buildings lighted throughout by electricity.
Mount Elgin Institute.	15 miles northwest of St. Thomas in county Middlesex, township Caradoc. *P.O. Muncey, Ont.*	225 acres, being a portion of the Chippewa reserve.	A main building erected in 1895 four stories, brick; an old building 100 feet to each contains dwellings of two officers and families and a four-cot hospital and dairy cellar. Other buildings are a carpenter shop, implement shed, carriage shed, poultry house, stables, grain barn, etc., all on brick or cement foundations.	Abundant supply of spring water, furnished by hydraulic pumps and piped to all parts of the building.	Two large tanks located in attic. Pipes convey water to 18 hose distributed throughout building. Fire extinguishers, pails, and axes placed in main hallways.	Three coal furnaces and hot water system heat main building and schoolrooms, lighted by electricity.
Shingwauk Home.	Located 1½ miles east of business part of Sault Ste. Marie, but within town limits. *P.O. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.*	Comprises 93 acres mostly cleared, being park lots 1 and 2 Tarentaurus township.	Main block comprising 185 x 137 feet building and principal's residence, offices of institution, etc To the east is a 2-story frame building 60 x 30, drill hall and playroom and upper story a school room; a chapel, hospital, farmer's cottage; carpenter's cottage; factory and stables.	3 inch pipe connects with city supply.	Has 2 hydrants connected with 3-inch pipe from city, inside and outside; 2 fire tanks capacity of 1,925 gallons in upper flat —a 50 lb. pressure maintained. Axes, pails kept handy.	Main building heated by a hot water system separate buildings by stoves. Coal oil lamps used to light.

Wikwemikong Industrial School.	On the unceded portion of Manitoulin Island, on Smith bay, in the Indian village of Wikwemikong. *P.O. Wikwemikong, Ont.*	Comprises some 200 acres, 80 of which are cleared, Indian gift for school purposes.	Two buildings, one for boys and one for girls. A missionaries' residence, refectory, bakery, etc., in a mission stone building; a two-story frame building used as a washroom, etc., and a blacksmith and paint shop, and carpenter shop, planing mill and three barns.	Windmill and tank capacity of 15,000 gallons with piping to all buildings.	Hydrants from tank with inch hose to all floors of buildings. Fire-extinguishers, axes and buckets. Fire-escape.	Boys' school by box stoves. Other buildings by hot water, lighted by acetylene.
Moose Fort.....	On Moose Island, 9 miles, from where the Moose river joins salt water. *P. O. Moose Fort, James Bay, via Cochrane, Ont.*	10 acres of land is leased from Hudson Bay Co. Produces hay and potatoes.	Boarding school building, 2 stories, 40 x 50 feet, principal's house 30 x 30 feet cottage hospital, carpenters-shop, engine house, cow stable, woodshed. The day school building is 40 x 20 feet.	All water used is obtained from river 100 yards distant from school.	Buckets and barrels, filled, always on hand; two ladders from roof.	Heated by three wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Chapleau Boarding	On lot 2, section 6, township Chapleau, ½ mile from town and across lake. *P. O. Chapleau, Ont.*	165 acres, only 15 of which is cleared. Belongs to Goverment.	School building, 40 x 22 feet, dwelling house, 52 x 52 feet; kitchen 20 x 12 feet; also a woodshed. Boat house and chicken house, all frame buildings.	Water obtained from lake for laundry purposes, and from a well for drinking purposes.	Barrels and buckets are kept filled with water; also 2 iron fire-escapes.	Heated with wood stoves lighted by oil lamps.
Fort William Orphanage.	Northwest corner of Franklin and Arthur street, Fort William. *P.O. Fort William, Ont.*	Comprises 3½ acres and belongs to school.	School is a three story solid brick building 78 x 40 ft. with an extension 33 x 22 feet, basement and attic. Stable 28 x 24 feet, store room 22 x 14 feet and a chicken house, all frame.	City water supply and is conducted throughout building by means of tank and water pipes.	There are 100 feet of hose on each flat connected with city power. Wrought iron fire escape from top to second floor and also from second to ground.	Heated by hot water system and lighted by electricity.
Ft. Albany Boarding.	Situated on Albany Island, at mouth of Albany river, 6 miles from the sea. *P. O. Fort Albany, James Bay, via Cochrane, Ont.*	Belongs to the Hudson Bay Co., a perpetual grant given.	Main building, 3 story, 65 x 40 feet; a barn, carpenter-shop, laundry and a store house.	Water taken to buildings in buckets from river.	Two ladders fixed at each end of building are only means of protection.	Heated throughout by wood furnaces. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Elkhorn Industrial	About ¼ mile from town of Elkhorn, Man. *P. O. Elkhorn, Man.*	320 acres as a farm, comprising southwest quarter section 4 and southeast quarter section 5, township 12, range 28.	Comprises main building, principal's residence, laundry, gymnasium and various stables, granary, dairy and other outbuildings.	From a well, water being pumped by gasoline engine into large tanks at top of main building.	A McRobie engine in basement with an 80 gallon tank, supplemented by 2 Babcocks, 5 Stempels and 20 Eclipse dry dust tubes.	Hot water boiler heated with tamarack wood. Lighted with acetylene.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Brandon Industrial	Is 3 miles northwest of Brandon. *P.O. Brandon, Man.*	320 acres, being east half of section 28, township 10, range 19; about 240 acres of this is in the valley; also 640 acres being section 23 township 10, range 19, west of Principal Meridian.	Main building of brick veneer, 97 feet frontage, 3 stories high, with a 2 story addition across rear; principal's residence, asst. principal's residence, ice-house, root-houses (2), barn, stables, piggery and other out-buildings, new building for a granary and implement shed.	Spring water, pumped by windmill into large tank at top of building, with pipes to all parts of institution. Supplemented by well pumped by electric power.	A McRobie engine with hose to all parts of building. Hose from tank also. Fire escapes from dormitories.	Hot air from 3 large wood and 2 coal furnaces, in main building. Lighted by electricity.
Birtle Boarding...	On north bank of Bird Tail river ravine, withia limits of town of Birtle. *P. O. Birtle, Man.*	Owns 30 acres and rents 30 acres in 6, 7 and 26, in municipality of Birtle. School farm situated 2 miles away on southwest quarter 16, 17, 26, having 100 acres arable land.	Main building 84 x 26 feet, stone; new class room and gymnasium, 58 x 28 feet, frame; old school building, 3 stories and basement; barn, 28 x 36 feet, frame; hogpen, 20 x 14 feet, concrete; granary, 10 x 12 feet, frame.	School is connected with new pumping plant of C.P.R. in Birtle; 40 lbs. pressure through buildings. Hard water is obtained from well 200 yds. from school and is pumped into a tank by means of a gasoline engine and thence piped to kitchen.	Plenty of hose and regular drill of pupils. Electric bells throughout building. Hose on all floors, stand pipe and tank at top of building. Escapes and extension ladder.	Two large Safford sectional boilers in main building. Acetylene from the Birtle plant.
Fort Alexander Boarding.	On south bank of Winnipeg river, a mile from its mouth, and on the Fort Alexander reserve. *P. O. Fort Alexander, Man.*	Land comprises 8 chains frontage and runs back of survey road 9 chains. 1st lot No. 60.	School building is 70 x 40 feet, 3 stories and basement; also a workshop, stable, log barn, implement shed, engine house, and pig-pen.	A pump, run by a gasoline engine, draws the water from the Winnipeg River to a large tank in attic.	On third floor are 3 tanks each containing 600 gallons; pumped full by gasoline engine. Fire escapes from every floor.	Steam heated throughout. Main buildings lighted by gas; other buildings by coal oil lamps.
Fort Frances Boarding.	On agency reserve, southwest of Rainy Lake. *P. O. Fort Frances, Ont.*	63 acres, part of the reserve.	Main building of 3 stories 40 x 70 feet. Principal's office, icehouse, workshop, stable.	Water pumped by gasoline engine from lake into 3 tanks in attic of 500 gallons each.	Two fire escapes from either end of building. Also fire extinguishers, buckets and barrels.	Steam heated and lighted by acetylene.

Pine Creek Boarding.	On Lake Winnipegosis near Pine Creek reserve. *P. O. Camperville, Man.*	Section 1, township 35, range 19 west 1st meridian, 160 acres; also south part of section 34, township 34, range 20 west 1st meridian.	School house is a stone building 115 x 45 feet, 3 stories. Also a stable 100 x 59 feet, saw mill, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, icehouse.	Water drawn from river by windmill and a gasoline engine.	Two iron stairs outside leading from floors. Two axes on each floor. Some pails and hose.	Heated by steam; lighted by acetylene gas.
Sandy Bay Boarding.	Centre of Sandy Bay reserve on west shore of Lake Manitoba. *P. O. Sandy Bay, Man.*	100 acres, part of section 16, township 18, range 9, set aside from the Sandy Bay reserve for the purpose of the school.	Building is 3 story, frame 70 x 40 feet, on stone foundation, with annex 20 x 50, containing gasoline engine and plant. Ice-house, barn 30 x 100 feet, piggery and henery, carpentry and machine shop.	A well and soft water cistern. From lake in winter.	Two fire escapes from dormitories. Hose on each floor connected with tanks in attic. Also 15 fire extinguishers.	Heated by steam and lighted by acetylene gas.
Norway House Boarding.	Situated at Rossville Mission, on Norway House reserve, on Little Playgreen lake. *P.O. Norway House* via, *Selkirk, Man.*	A nominal claim on land, partly on reserve and partly in Rossville village; 2 acres under cultivation.	Main building frame, 40 x 100 feet also 2 separate class rooms, stable, root house, icehouse, etc., built of logs.	Obtained from Little Playgreen Lake.	Four tubes of Eclipse extinguishers dust hung in convenient spots. Three barrels kept full in kitchen, and one in each play room; also buckets and axes.	Two furnaces and box stoves heat building. Lighted by oil lamps.
Portage la Prairie Boarding.	At the eastern side of the town of Portage la Prairie. *P.O., Portage la Prairie, Man.*	Has 2 acres owned by the Presbyterian Church; also 2 acres of city lots rented, all inside town limits.	Main building 50 x 32 feet, frame, 3 stories with an annex, 50 x 20 feet; also a stable, poultry house, driving shed.	Three pumps and a 40 barrel tank in basement.	Fire-extinguishers throughout building. In telephone communication with town brigade.	Hot air coal furnace, lighted by electricity.
Cecilia Jeffrey-Boarding.	At west end of Shoal Lake, 45 miles southwest of Kenora. *P.O. Kenora, Ont.*	A peninsula of 210 acres registered as D492, District of Kenora, granted Presbyterian Church by Ontario government.	Main bullding 67 x 38 feet with wing 22 x 30 feet, frame, on stone basement. Also a class room, 43 x 28 feet; principal's residence 46 x 24 feet; a stable and icehouse, stone henhouse and storehouse combined.	Good water supplied from lake. Pumped by gasoline engine into 1,500 gal. tank in attie, thence by pipes throughout the buildings.	Hose connected to tank supply on each floor. Axes, buckets and ladders kept in readiness. Fire escapes from dormitories. Fire-extinguishers.	Building heated by steam. Lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Kenora Boarding.	Located 3 miles from town of Kenora on a hill commanding view of the lake. *P.O., Kenora, Ont.*	There are 45 acres of land belonging to Roman Catholic Church–Sub-division 1-8, township Jaffrey.	School building 112 x 40 feet, frame, brick veneered, on stone foundation; laundry, carpenter-shop and storehouse, 46 x 18 feet; boat-house, icehouse, machine-shop and shed.	From Lake of the Woods, a 6 H. P. gasoline engine pumps the water into two tanks.	Have 2 outside fire-escapes from dormitories; 20 extinguishers, 6 pails and 6 axes.	Heated by steam furnace. Lighted by electric light from the town of Kenora.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Building.	Water supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Battleford Industrial.	On high south bank of Battle river, 2 miles south of town of Battleford. *P.O., Battleford, Sask.*	A reserve of 566 acres immediately adjacent to school and one of 376 acres 3 miles east of school. Embraces portions of sections 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, township 43, range 16, west of 3rd meridian.	Main building, principal's residence, 2 cottages, carpenter and blacksmith shops, stables, granary and various outbuildings.	From excellent wells.	There are 4 tanks always filled, iron piping to floors and hose on each. Babcock and dry-dust extinguishers, a McRobie apparatus with hose and escapes from dormitories.	Hot air furnaces and wood stoves used as fuel. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Qu'Appelle Industrial.	In the Qu'Appelle valley on the Melville-Reginabranch of the G.T.P. Ry. *P.O. Lebret, Sask.*	Some 1,300 acres consisting of various parts of sections all in township 21, range 13, west 2nd meridian of which about $\frac{1}{4}$ is arable. All is fenced and owned by department.	Main building 120 x 50 feet, girls' building 80x50 feet, and boys' building 80 x 50 feet. Also shop buildings, stables, storehouse and barn.	Drinking water from wells: water for domestic uses and fire protection brought from lake into two 1,500-gallon air pressure tanks.	Two 50 feet hose on each flat of main, boys' and girls' building are connected with the air-pressure tanks. Two McRobie chemical engines with hose: electric alarm system; 2 escapes to each of three buildings. Extinguishers, pails, etc.	Four Gurney steam boilers and stoves in shops. Siche gas system used to light the school buildings and coal-oil for the shops.
Cowessess Boarding.	South of Crooked Lake, on Cowessess reserve, Qu'Appelle Valley. *P. O., Marieval, via Grayson, Sask.*	Land consists of 586 acres south-east $\frac{1}{4}$ section 3, township 19, range 5, west of 2nd meridian, 19 acres; south-west $\frac{1}{4}$ section 3, township 19, range 5, west of 2nd meridian 152 acres; north-east $\frac{1}{4}$ section 4, township 19, range 5, west of 2nd meridian 26 acres; north-west $\frac{1}{4}$ section 34, township 18, range 5, west of 2nd meridian 66 acres; section 5, township 19, range 5, west of 2nd meridian 323 acres.	Main building 3 story, 58 x 38 feet, a priest's house, church, workshop 30 x 20 feet, stable and various outbuildings.	From a well in basement and is pumped by a gasoline engine into a large tank from which it is distributed by pipes throughout the building.	A gasoline engine and power pump of 100 gallons per minute, connected with a stand pipe from a tank in attic and connections on each floor; also fire-escapes and buckets.	Main building heated by steam from a 30 horse power boiler. Other buildings by stoves. Lighted by acetylene gas.

Round Lake Boarding.	At east end of Round Lake, close to Crooked Lakes reserves in Qu'Appelle Valley. *P.O., Whitewood, Sask.*	Comprises south ½ section 23 township 18, range 3, west 2nd meridian and 22 acres of northeast ¼ of 14, same township and range. Owned by Presbyterian Church.	Main building, including dormitories, dining room, waiting rooms, etc., the schoolhouse, barn and stable—all frame.	Abundant supply of water from lake and from a well.	Fire-escapes from all bedrooms and an abundant supply of water kept handy. Some extinguishers on hand.	Heated by hot-air furnaces and stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Crowstand Boarding.	Near Cote's reserve, 3½ miles from town of Kamsack, on C.N. railway. *P.O. Kamsack, Sask.*	350 acres, consists of fractional south half of section 19, township 29, range 31, west of 1st meridian and fractional southeast ¼ section 24, township 29, range 32, west 1st meridian.	Main building 96 x 38 feet, frame, with two wings 46 x 16 feet and 24 x 18 feet respectively. Principal's residence, granary, stables, and new barn, 90 x 30 feet.	Water is drawn to building from Assiniboine River and stored in tanks in basement.	A system of water tanks with hose on each flat, pails and grenades. Fire-escape ladders from each dormitory.	Three wood furnaces and stoves in separate buildings. Lamps used to light buildings.
Keeseekoose Boarding.	Adjoining Keeseekoose reserve, Pelly agency. *P.O., St. Philip's, Sask.*	Belongs to the Corporation of the Oblates. Consists of southwest quarter section 2, rge. 32, township 32, west 1st meridian, in all 160 acres.	One building 35 x 60 feet, girls' building and one 20 x 35 feet used by boys and male teachers. Log stable, granary and milk house.	From a well, 35 feet deep.	Fire extinguishers, buckets full of water, ladders, &c.	Heated by stoves and lighted by lamps.
Duck Lake Boarding.	Located ½ mile from town of Duck Lake *P.O., Duck Lake, Sask.*	550 acres, composed of subdivisions 4 and 3 and the W. ½ of subdivision 2, of section 4, in tp. 44, R. 2 W. of 3rd meridian; also ½ sec., northeast section 33, township 43, range 2, west 3rd meridian; all land belongs to the Rev. Oblate fathers.	Main building with two wings; other buildings include stable and barn, 100 x 35 feet, bakery, farmer's house, workshop, granary, 46 x 30 feet, laundry, 30 x 30 feet, milk house, hen house, ice house.	Three artesian wells, conducted throughout the school building by an air pressure tank.	A tank and force pump; 4 fire hose and 12 fire extinguishers; pails, axes.	Heated by two Gurney steam furnaces and lighted by acetylene.
File Hills Boarding.	Adjoins File Hills reserve. *P.O., Balcarres, Sask.*	East ½ section 32, township 22, range 11, west 2nd meridian and all that part of section 33 which is outside of Okanase reserve, in all 410 acres. The Government owns 10 acres and the Presbyterian church 400 acres.	Main building brick, 3 story, 76 x 45 feet; a hospital annex, 45 x 24 feet; class room frame, 26 x 41 feet on cement foundation; two stables, granary, two root houses, shed; also residence for principal, stone, and a 5 roomed cottage for farm instructor.	Water is supplied from the lake close by for domestic purposes. Drinking water is obtained from a well close to the school.	Fire pails, axes, extinguishers; also barrels kept full of water.	Main building and class room heated by steam, lighted by coal oil lamps.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Gordon's Boarding	On west side of Gordon's reserve, 12 miles from agency headquarters. *P. O., Punnichy, Sask.*	Totals 320 acres, comprising east ½ section 4, township 27, west 2nd meridian, owned by government.	Main building stone, 42 x 48 feet, used for school purposes; also laundry, 30 x 18 feet, storehouse, 18 x 16 feet, stables, 42 x 18 feet, outbuildings are of log with shingled roof.	A well some 200 yards from school: also rain water.	Two Babcocks, a pump with hose, hand grenades, tank, axes, barrels and pails, also coils of rope.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Muscowequan's Boarding.	About 12 miles from the Touchwood agency. Adjacent to Muscowequan's reserve. *P.O., Lestock, Sask.*	Comprises 640 acres, being section 14, township 27, range 15, west 2nd meridian. Belongs to Oblate order.	Main building, three stories, on stone foundation, with annex 42 x 52 feet and an addition 17 x 20 feet, a frame stable 116 x 36 feet.	Three large tanks, pumped full by a windmill and water is supplied throughout building. Water is obtained from a well.	Five Babcocks fire extinguishers and axes; hose connections from tanks in each hallway.	A furnace, steam heats building and it is lighted by acetylene gas.
Lac la Plonge Boarding.	North of Junction of the Castor and La Plonge rivers. *P. O., Lac la Plonge, via Mistawasis, Sask.*	Land not yet surveyed, but said to be on limits of the 71st and 72nd townships, range 2, west 3rd meridian.	Main building 3 story, frame, 100 x 33 feet; a presbytery 3 stories high, 26 x 36 feet; a laundry, carpenter shop, storehouse, new stable, 36 x 25 feet, and various other outbuildings, also a saw and planing mill.	From Lac la Plonge river by means of an hydraulic ram.	Two outside stairs and 6 doors opening outward.	Heated by a steam furnace, lighted by electricity.
Lac la Ronge Boarding.	On west shore of Lac la Ronge, 1½ miles from mouth of Big Stone river. *P.O., Lac la Ronge, via Prince Albert, Sask.*	Is mission property, belonging to Church of England and comprises 80 acres.	Two buildings, 80 x 26 and 30 x 42 feet, frame. Stable, carpenter shop, storeroom, milk house, hen house and other outbuildings.	Brought from the lake.	Two fire-escapes; one 8 feet wide from girls' dormitory, and one 6 feet wide from boys' dormitory. Also 18 fire extinguishers.	Heated by box stoves and lighted by coal oil.
Onion Lake R. C. Boarding.	Situated on Seekaskootch reserve, some 12 miles from old Fort Pitt. *P. O. Onion Lake, Sask.*	About 20 acres in section 5, township 55, range 27. Is part of the reserve, set apart for school purposes and fenced.	Main building 45 x 33 feet, 3 stories high. Two buildings for staff, 38 x 25 feet and 36 x 26 feet, respectively. Laundry and bakery combined, 57 x 20 feet, 2 stables, woodsheds and closets.	From a good well near the buildings.	A well; ladders, pails, axes and barrels of water kept ready. Twelve dry dust extinguishers; also fire drills regularly.	Wood stoves used to heat buildings. Coal oil lamps light the rooms.

Onion Lake C. E. Boarding.	On northeast corner Makaoo's reserve, some 300 yards southwest of agency headquarters. *P. O., Onion Lake, Sask.*	Some 30 acres, part of reserve.	Main building, 3 story, frame, 30 x 40 feet; also a hospital, 3 story, 28 x 24 feet, log cottage, 2 story, 16 x 20 feet, the Mission house, 60 feet square, 2 stories, for use of staff; also various outbuildings.	From two wells. An ample supply.	Fire-extinguishers in the different rooms, outside stairs and a steel ladder from the dormitory.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by lamps.
Thunderchild Boarding.	On R. C. Mission land, ½ mile north of Delmas Station. *P.O., Delmas, Sask.*	4 acres, part of section 6, township 46, range 18, west 3rd meridian, patented.	School is frame, on stone foundation, 36 x 28, 2½ stories, with annex at south end 36x28, 3 stories; laundry 28 x 12 feet, warehouse, stable and henhouse.	A good well close to buildings.	Two fire-escapes, 12 dry dust fire-extinguishers, barrels kept full of water; a few axes and pails.	Heated by two hot air furnaces, using wood. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Red Deer Industrial.	On north bank of Red Deer river, 3 miles from town of Red Deer. Is 40 miles from nearest reserve. *P.O., Red Deer, Alta.*	Three quarter sections being part of section 14, township 38, rge. 28, west 4th meridian, also 14 acres of section 11, and half each of sections 16 and 20 as hay land. In all 1,140 acres belonging to Department.	Main building of greystone, a 3 story brick building, principal's residence, 3 cottages for married members of staff, stables, granary, cow stable, workshops and other outbuildings.	Good supply pure water pumped from a spring well through the two main buildings by steam power, and stored in tanks; also a second well, worked by hand pump.	Large tanks and 36 dry dust extinguishers: 2 modern fire escapes.	Two Smead-Dowd and two Pease furnaces heat main buildings and principal's residence. Cottages heated by stoves. Coal oil lamps mainly used for lighting: 7 gasolene gas lamps used to light the girls' building.
St. Joseph's Industrial.	Situated on High river, ¾ mile from its mouth. Nearest railway station is Dewinton. 11 miles away. *P.O., Davisburg, Alta.*	There are 1,870 acres in connection with school. Comprises east ½ section 22, township 21, range 28; ½ southwest quarter section 26, township 21, range 28; 30 acres of section 15, township 21, range 28, and 633 acres section 27, township 21, range 28, all west 4th meridian. Hay land made up of east ½ section 26, township 20, range 27, and ¾ section 36, township 20, range 27, west 4th meridian. All land belongs to the Government.	Two main buildings, one for boys and one for girls, and a number of outbuildings, including stables, workshops, bakery, laundry, new hen house, wagon sheds, coal sheds and ice-house.	From High river, water is filtered into a well and then pumped into tanks in main buildings.	Well supplied with stairs and escapes. Two tanks in boys' building and one in girls' building, each with a capacity of 1,400 gallons; hose connections from tanks on each flat; 18 extinguishers, 48 hand grenades, 40 pails, 8 fire axes and 36 fire extinguishers.	The two main buildings heated by steam each with its own plant. Lighted by acetylene gas.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Blood C. E. Boarding.	Across the Belly river from agency headquarters. Is 15 miles southeast of Macleod. *P. O., Macleod, Alta.*	Comprises 160 acres, bordering on Belly river. Northwest ¼ section 30, township 7, range 25, west of 4th meridian and is owned by Diocese of Calgary.	Are arranged in a square; comprise girls' home 45 x 75 feet, the boys' home 66 x 55 feet, the hospital 36 x 24 feet, gymnasium, principal's house 38 x 24 school 45 x 21 feet, 21 x 24 feet ; stables, granary and outbuildings, all frame.	Obtained from 4 wells by means of a pump. Each main building has its own water supply.	Sufficient exits from building; a good supply of fire-extinguishers, axes and fire pails.	Heated by hot air furnace. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Blood R. C. Boarding.	On blood reserve, 25 miles south of Macleod; 1 mile from upper agency. *P. O., Standoff, Alta.*	Comprises 5 acres; a part of the Blood reserve; also 3 acres leased land.	Main building, 36 x 36 feet, 3 stories, with two wings, 32 x 36 feet, 2 stories; a kitchen 20 x 20 feet, 3 stories, a laundry, stables, storehouse, chicken-house.	Water is supplied throughout building from a well by means of a force pump.	12 fire-extinguishers, 12 hand grenades and buckets kept full of water; also four staircases.	Two hot air furnaces heat building. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Crowfoot Boarding.	Is 2 miles southwest of Cluny Station, near Bow river on Blackfoot reserve. *P. O., Cluny, Alta.*	Comprises 40 acres, part of Blackfoot reserve.	Main building, 3 stories, 36 x 36 feet with two wings, 2 story, 36x32 feet. A building 50 x 30 feet and one 26 x 16 feet used for hospital purposes. A stable, implement shed, ice house and a root house.	Pumped into house from a good well by means of a gasoline engine.	Fire extinguishers, hand grenades, fire pails and axes and a good water supply.	Heated by stoves. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
St. Albert Boarding	Located ¼ mile north of C.N.R. Station, town of St. Albert. *P. O., St. Albert, Alta.*	350 acres, property of Sisters of Charity, section 4, township 54, range 25. Excellent farm land.	Main building, 4 story, brick veneered, 100 x 50; stables, bakery, repair shops, implement shed, barn, hennery and storehouses.	From two artesian wells, pumped into tanks by a hot air engine and thence conducted by pipes throughout building.	Water distributed throughout buildings. Outside galleries and stairs give quick access; 500 feet of hose and grenades, extinguishers, pails and fire escapes.	Main building heated by 2 Economy hot water heaters. Stoves used also where needed. Lighted by Siche gas.

Ermineskin Boarding.	On Ermineskin reserve, 1 mile from Hobbema Station. *P. O., Hobbema, Alta.*	Consists of 40 acres, fenced; 5 acres of this is garden, 5 school yard, balance for pasturage.	Main building 44 x 48 feet. A building 25 x 20 feet, containing chapel and kitchen; Sisters' building 40 x 24 feet, a laundry 40 x 24 feet, including therein a room for contagious disease.	From an artesian well, pumped into buildings. A good sewerage system installed.	Two fire-escapes, hose, pails, grenades and dry extinguishers provide fire protection.	Heated by steam furnace and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Blue Quill's Boarding.	On Edmonton road, 6 miles west Saddle Lake, on Blue Quill's reserve. *P. O., Sacred Heart, Alta.*	25 acres, a portion of the reserve.	Is a frame building, 2½ story, 90 x 30 feet, divided into necessary departments; 3 stables and a hen house.	Supplied from a creek 1½ miles distant. Poor supply.	A fire escape at each end of building leading from top story to ground; also fire-extinguishers.	Heated by wood stoves. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels) Boarding.	Located at Fort Chipewyan. *P.O., Fort Chipewyan, Via Athabaska Landing, Alta.*	Fifteen acres of farm land. Crop consists of potatoes and turnips, small vegetables.	Consists of school building, church, clergy house. Belongs to R. C. Mission (Grey Nuns).	From two wells and the lake.	A force-pump and hose, ladders, buckets and axes. Three fire-escapes.	Two hot air furnaces and 7 wood stoves heat buildings. Coal oil is used for lighting.
Lesser Slave Lake Boarding.	At Grouard on Buffalo Bay, Lesser Slave Lake. *P.O., Grouard, Alta.*	72 acres in connection with school, the property of the Sisters of Providence. Is in section 31, township 75.	Main building, 72 x 28 feet, 3 stories. Boys' house, 60 x 25 feet, 2 story, and a school building, 30½ x 24½ feet, for class rooms only. All frame. Laundry, dairy, fish and ice-house.	From a well and from Buffalo lake.	2 fire extinguishers, 6 axes, buckets, ladders and outside stairs comprise the fire protection.	A hot air furnace heats main building, stove used for other buildings. Coal oil used for lighting purposes.
Sturgeon Lake Boarding.	On east shore of Sturgeon lake, in centre of Sturgeon Lake reserve. *P.O., Calais via Heatherwood, Alta.*	Some 160 acres, part of reserve and only 30 acres under cultivation.	Main building is a 3 story structure, 40 x 27 feet, with an addition 2 story, 27 x 20 feet and a wing, 20 x 20 feet, 2 story. A second building, 30 x 25 feet, 2 story, contains recreation hall and class rooms.	From the lake	A supply of water kept ready; ladders, axes and buckets handy.	Heated by four wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Fort Vermilion Boarding.	At Fort Vermilion on south bank of Peace river, facing Caribou mountain. *P.O., Fort Vermilion, Via Athabaska Landing, Alta.*	About 1,000 acres, owned by Oblate Fathers, 400 of which is fenced.	A frame building, 80 x 35 feet, on stone foundation, contains all departments. Newly erected.	A well in school, also water from Peace river for laundry purposes.	A supply of water and ladders. Stairs, galleries and exits from all parts of building form only means of protection.	Heated by two hot air furnaces; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Lake Wabasca C. E. Boarding.	On Wabasca lake, *P.O., Wabasca, Via Athabaska Landing, Alta.*	Has never been surveyed or measured. Comprises about 40 acres and runs back ¾ of a mile from lake being a narrow strip lying between Hudson Bay Co., and Revillon Bros, posts.	Main building is 32 x 26 feet with kitchen 24 x 20 feet, 1½ stories. Church 17 x 22 feet. Mission house, 2 stories, 24 feet square, building 20 feet square for hospital; storehouse, stables and workshop.	Well; also water from lake for laundry purposes.	Ladders and a supply of water only means.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by oil and candles.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Lake Wabasca R. C. Boarding.	On northern shore of Wabasca lake, *P.O., Wabasca, Via Athabaska Landing, Alta*	22 acres, 7 of which is under cultivation.	There are 4 buildings of hewn logs, two of them are 42 x 32 feet, 3 stories, a new wing added 18 x 24 feet.	From the lake	Ladders and buckets, together with a supply of water are only means.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps and candles.
Whitefish Lake Boarding.	Whitefish lake not on a reserve, *P. O., Grouard, Alta.*	Not surveyed. School claims about 90 acres.	Main building, log, 30 x 25 feet; with wing, 16 x 18 feet, a storehouse and small stable.	From lake and barrels which catch rain water from roof.	Ladders, axes and pails. . . .	Heated by wood stoves lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart) Boarding.	At Fort Providence, on the McKenzie River, *P. O., Fort Providence, N. W. T., Via Athabaska Landing, Alta.*	31 acres under cultivation, the property of the Oblates.	Main building, 91 x 30 feet, 3 stories. The walls are logs. A second building 65 x 30 feet, a laundry 22 x 20 feet, hospital 40 x 20 feet; stable, 70 x 27 feet; vegetable cellar and ice-house.	Obtained from the river and brought to the school by means of tramway.	Outside starways from dormitories, ladders and barrels filled with water.	Heated by stoves lighted by lamps and candles.
Peigan C. E. Boarding.	On bank of Pincher creek, 1½ miles from Brocket. *P. O., Brocket, Alta.*	140 acres, being north-east ¼ section 12, township 7, range 29, west 4th meridian. Belongs to the school.	Main building, 2 story, frame, stone foundation, 78 x 32 feet. Also mission church, hospital, school-room, stable, work-shop and other necessary buildings.	A drive well in kitchen with hand pump.	There are 14 fire tubes hung in the main rooms.	School heated by 2 hot air furnaces, school-room and open air dormitories heated by stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Peigan R. C. Boarding.	About centre of Peigan reserve, just north of Oldman river. *P.O., Brocket, Alta.*	Is a part of the reserve, some 51 acres, all fenced.	Main building 30 x 30 feet, 3 stories, with two wings; east wing 30 x 26 feet, west wing 48 x 26 feet; two additions 16 x 22 feet, used as playrooms and fresh air dormitories; also a laundry 30 x 20 feet, stable 28 x 30 feet.	A good well near the school.	Buckets filled with water; some axes and extinguishers.	Heated by stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.

Old Sun's.....	At North Camp, Blackfoot reserve, 1¼ miles from Gleichen. *P.O., Gleichen, Alta.*	160 acres, n.e. ¼ sec. 1, tp. 22, range 23 west 4th M. Part of reserve.	Residence for pupils and staff, school house, laundry, driving shed, horse stable, cow stable, poultry house.	From a well in basement of laundry, conducted through building by air pressure from tank.	On each floor of residence is a hose and nozzle.	Residence heated by steam, school house by hot air and laundry by stoves; lighted by acetylene gas.
Sarcee Boarding..	Located on south-east corner Sarcee reserve. *P.O., Calgary, Alta.*	Some 10 acres of reserve, fenced and used for school and mission purposes.	Main building 75 x 30 feet, chicken house, stables and storehouse.	Well of spring water.	Barrels of water, dry dust fire extinguishers, and doors opening outwards.	Heated by coal and wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Fort Resolution Boarding.	On south bank of Great Slave lake. *P.O., Fort Resolution, N.W.T.*	5 acres, the property of the R. C. mission.	3 story frame building 40 x 30 feet, with two wings 40 x 20 feet, and a new addition 56 x 36 feet, fish house, ice houses, stable, warehouse, storehouse.	A good well in basement.	4 fire extinguishers, outside stairs from dormitories and recreation rooms, and buckets and ladders.	Heated by two hot-air furnaces; lighted by coal oil lamps and candles.
Hay River Boarding.	At mouth of Hay river, in Treaty No. 8. *P.O., Hay River, Great Slave lake, N.W.T.*	Some 10 acres of Crown land.	Main building 2½ stories, contains 18 rooms; a dwelling house, 2½ stories, 25 x 23, and various outbuildings, also a new log warehouse and a church.	From the Hay river.	Barrels of water, ladders and axes kept handy; fire drill taught regularly.	Ten stoves, burning spruce, used to heat all buildings; lighted with candles and lamps.
Kuper Island Industrial.	On Telegraph bay, southwest side of Kuper island, 5 miles from Chemainus station. *P.O., Kuper Island, B.C.*	A part of the Kuper Island reserve; 70 acres.	Twenty in number; are scattered on the southern portion of the land. Most of buildings are old.	Natural springs for drinking and kitchen uses; for other purposes water from the bay; water supplied by hydraulic ram system.	Chemical extinguishers, ladders, buckets and axes; a regular system of drill taught pupils.	Heaters and box stoves, using wood; lighted by acetylene gas.
Coqualeetza Home	On south bank of Fraser river, 3 miles from Chilliwack. *P.O., Sardis, B.C.*	90 acres, comprising lots 38 and 297, group 2, district of New Westminster, municipality of Chilliwack.	Main building, residence of principal, residence farm instructor, 3 barns, granary, wagon shed and various outbuildings.	From the Elk Creek Water Co. pipes.	Exits numerous; all doors opening outward; fire escapes from dormitories; fire drill taught.	Smead-Dowd hot-air furnaces; lighted by electricity.
Kamloops Industrial.	On north bank of South Thompson river, 2 miles from Kamloops. *P.O., Kamloops, B.C.*	Some 200 acres actually belong to the school, surrendered by Indians. Only a small portion is cultivated.	Main building, 2 story; girls' house, boys' home each 1 story high and various outbuildings, also new laundry.	Good water obtained from south Thompson river by means of a bull-dozer pump and gasolene engine.	Numerous chemical and dry dust extinguishers. A large reservoir tank and pump. Rubber hose; ladders, buckets and 3 hydrants.	Heated by numerous box stoves. Coal-oil lamps and candles used for lighting purposes.
Lytton Industrial.	North of Lytton 2½ miles, on left bank of Fraser river. *P.O., Lytton, B.C.*	Comprises 800 acres, owned by New England Co.	Main building and various outbuildings, including a saw-mill. All in good repair.	From a creek fed by 3 springs.	Two fire-escapes from dormitories, axes, bucket and hose.	Heated by hot air furnaces; lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Kootenay Industrial.	Situated five miles northeast of Cranbrook. *P.O., St. Eugene, B.C.*	An area of 30 acres belong to the school, on which buildings are; there are 120 acres belonging to Sisters of Charity, cultivated by boys.	Comprises 3 frame buildings occupied by staff and pupils. A bakery, laundry, shoeshop and other outbuildings. A new modern building under course of construction.	From Joseph creek; pipes into building.	Chemical extinguishers, ladders, axes, buckets; two pipes to which hose can be attached.	Heated by wood stoves and furnace. Lighted by coal-oil lamps.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Concluded.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Alert Bay Industrial.	Situated at Alert Bay, west end of Cormorant Island. *P. O., Alert Bay, B.C.*	There are 110 acres, part of Alert Bay Industrial School reserve; only 5 of which has been cleared	School building is 60 x 40 feet, frame, with a wing 51 x 18 feet, and various outbuildings.	From a well.	Four extinguishers, 2 axes, 8 buckets and an iron fire-escape from upper bedroom. Hose and pump. Drill practised.	Heated by wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Clayoquot Industrial.	On Clayoquot sound, west coast of Vancouver Island. *P. O., Kakawis via Victoria, B.C.*	175 acres heavily timbered, the title of which is vested in Abbot of St. Benedict's Abbey.	Main building, 2½ story with basement, 144 x 52 feet. A laundry, woodshed, barn, warehouse, hen house and a cottage for instructor.	From a mountain stream; by means of a flume brought into 8,000 gallon tank.	Ten chemical extinguishers pails, axes, 200 feet hose, connected with tanks. Outside escapes and fire drill regularly practised.	Hot water system used for heating; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Williams Lake Industrial.	Some 135 miles from Ashcroft, in a valley along San José creek. *P.O., Williams Lake, B.C.*	Consists of pasture land and belongs to the Oblates of Mary Immaculate.	Comprises main building, girls' and boys' homes and a fourth building containing kitchen and dining room. Also outbuildings.	Piped from an artificial lake, part of San Jose creek.	Ordinary means; the pressure of the water supply is too low to form an efficient means of protection. Fire axes, fire pails and fire drill.	Three McClary hot air furnaces heat all occupied buildings. Lighted by acetylene gas.
Sechelt Boarding.	Behind Indian village of Sechelt. *P. O., Sechelt, B.C.*	Belongs to the band and consists of 4 acres.	Main building, 83 x 36 feet, with wing, 30 x 28 feet, a laundry, 65 x 25 feet, with workshop; also a stable and chicken house, 30 x 22 feet.	Obtained from a creek, 4 miles distant and is piped throughout school building. Poor supply.	Extinguishers, buckets, ladder and 200 feet hose.	Wood stoves used to heat building; lighted by coal-oil and gasolene lamps.
Squamish Mission.	On north shore of Burrard Inlet, opposite and 4 miles from Vancouver. *P.O., North Vancouver, B.C.*	Some 10 acres belonging to the Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus. Only 4 acres are cleared.	Main building, an older building recently improved, a cottage for hospital purposes, and various outbuildings.	Connected with Vancouver water system.	Stempel extinguishers, buckets, axes and ladders, with 200 feet hose Telephone connection with city brigade.	Heated by 2 McClary hot air furnaces; lighted throughout by electricity.
St. Mary's Boarding.	On north bank of Fraser river, 40 miles east of Vancouver. *P.O., Mission City, B.C.*	About 310 acres, the property of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. Group 3, township 17 of Mission.	Boys' and girls' schools, each 60x35 feet, 3 stories, with two wings. A large vegetable cellar and various outbuildings, also laundry, shingle-mill and church.	Piped from St. Mary's creek, a distance of 1½ miles. Good spring water.	A number of extinguishers, axes and pails; plenty of hose and water pressure. Fire drill imparted to pupils. Fire-escapes from each dormitory.	Two school buildings and church heated by a 70 h. p. tubular steam boiler. Lighted by electricity from own plant.

All Hallows Boarding.	½ mile west of Yale station, on Fraser river. *P.O., Yale, B.C.*	About 4 acres in township of Yale, bought by friends, aided by department.	Consist of main building, 77 x 27 feet, with two additions, a chapel, 32x21 feet, house for staff and outbuildings.	School owns water rights on 2 mountain streams. High pressure water system installed which supplies an abundance of water throughout the school building.	Three stand-pipes at rear of school, and 1 in front. Extinguishers, axes, pails and staircases. Pupils taught drill.	Heated by coal and wood stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps and gasoline.
Alert Bay Girls' Home.	At Alert Bay. *P.O., Alert Bay, B.C.*	2 acres partly cleared. Is part of the Alert Bay Industrial School reserve.	Main building, 62 x 68 feet, laundry, 24 x 16 feet. Engine and pump house, cow shed and a chicken house.	From a well pumped into a large concrete tank by a gasoline engine and supplied throughout the school building by galvanized pipes.	12 buckets kept filled, 12 fire extinguishers; also 1 iron fire-escape from dormitory.	Heated by steam and lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Port Simpson Boys' Home.	At Port Simpson, northeast of Indian village, on the Tsimpshean reserve. *P.O., Port Simpson, B.C.*	A lot 2 chains by 1 chains belonging to Missionary Society of Methodist Church. Acquired from Indians.	Main building, 2 story, frame, is an old building. Necessary outbuildings.	A plentiful supply, furnished by well and tank.	A large tank, hose, extinguishers, buckets, etc.	Heated by stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Port Simpson Girls' Home.	At Port Simpson, just outside Tsimpsean reserve. *P.O., Port Simpson, B.C.*	A part of section 4, township 1, range 5, Coast district, belongs to Women's Missionary Society.	Main building, 3 story with basement and various outbuildings. New play room.	From a mountain stream, conducted through wooden pipes to large tank; also a well.	An iron fire-escape from each dormitory. A ladder to roof, pails and axes and 6 chemical fire extinguishers. Drill, etc.	A furnace and stoves heat buildings. Lighted by coal-oil.
Ahousaht Boarding.	Adjoins Maktosis reserve on Flores island, west coast of Vancouver Island. *P. O., Ahousaht, B.C.*	Some 140 acres belonging to Presbyterian Church, only a small portion cleared.	Main building 68 x 46 feet, 2 story frame with wide verandahs; also an outside playroom for girls, 12x30 feet, a workshop, barn, woodshed and other outbuildings, and new launch house and smoke house for drying salmon.	Chiefly dependent on the rainfall. A well supplements this for laundry purposes.	A number of extinguishers; ladders at each end of building. Force pump and hose, pails, etc. Pupils instructed in fire-drill.	Heated by a hot air furnace, assisted by a stove in cold weather; lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Alberni Boarding..	2½ miles from Alberni on the Somas river and adjoining the Shesaht reserve. *P.O., Alberni, B.C.*	Some 156 acres, part of lot 81, district of Alberni. Belongs to Presbyterian Church.	Main building 38 x 43 feet, 3 stories, with wing 32 x 46 feet 2 story; a new class-room, frame 24 x 30 feet; a new combined carpenter shop, laundry and bake-shop, 50 x 18 feet, 2 story, also root-house, wood and driving sheds, barn and hen-house.	A gasoline engine pumps water from river into a reservoir and it is conducted by gravity through a 2-in. pipe to building.	Four Keystone extinguishers and six Haverhill Eclipse, buckets, etc.; 300 feet hose can be connected with gasoline engine to pump from river.	Main building heated by hot-air furnace; additions by stoves. Coal-oil used for lighting purposes.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Concluded.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Kitamaat Boarding	At Kitamaat, on Douglass channel, *P. O., Kitamaat, B.C.*	About an acre. Part of Kitamaat reserve.	The house, a new building, framé, 70x40 feet; playhouse 24 x 30 feet; dry shed, root-cellar and stable.	A mountain creek, conducted by pipes to buildings.	Fire escapes from dormitories, 12 fire extinguishers, 9 fire buckets, axes and hose.	Hot-air furnaces and stoves used to heat buildings. Coal-oil lamps used for lighting.
Carcross Boarding.	2 miles from Carcross. *P.O., Carcross, Y.T.*	160 acres.....	Main building 64 x 48 feet; frame, 2 story; storehouse and ice-house.	From a well conducted through building by a hand force pump.	Tank, stand-pipe and hose connection on each floor, 2 iron fire escapes, 6 fire extinguishers and pails.	Heated by a low pressure steam boiler; lighted by coal-oil lamps.

APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION

CONTAINING REPORTS OF INSPECTORS AND PRINCIPALS OF BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

THE REPORT OF MR. A. J. BOYD, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Bear River Day School, Digby County.

I inspected this school on February 10. Only 4 pupils were present. The small attendance was due to weather conditions, the day being so blustry and cold that none but the few children living quite near the school could be expected to leave the shelter of their homes. The number of pupils registered was 16, out of a possible 18, and the average attendance up to the date of inspection was 7. The few pupils present were examined in reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic, acquitting themselves creditably and showing careful, intelligent, instruction.

The school-house, which was remodelled and renovated three years ago, is in excellent condition in most respects.

New Germany Day School, Lunenburg County.

This school was closed when I went to inspect it on February 11.

I happened to meet some of the pupils, whom I requested to assemble in the school room at 2 p.m., and at the appointed time there were 4 present. These I examined in the different branches taught them, and was well pleased with the result. The number of pupils enrolled was 10, which corresponds with the number of school-going children on the reserve. The average attendance at date of inspection was 7.

For the past three years, the school has been in charge of Miss Mary A. Gillis, who has given satisfactory service, and I regret that it is her intention to resign her position at the end of the present school year.

The school-house and school furnishings are in good condition, with the exception of the blackboard, which, although new, requires tto be resurfaced.

Millbrook Day School, Colchester County.

My visit of inspection to this school was made on what I believe was the coldest day of the season, February 13. I expected to find a small attendance, if the school would be in session at all; but the teacher, Miss Jessie A. Scott, was at her post, as usual, with 3 pupils present. She has been in charge of the school several years, always doing good work. Her pupils show steady, intelligent progress, which will compare favourably with results in most of our Nova Scotia common schools. The number of pupils enrolled was 8, which corresponds with the number on the reserve, and the average attendance up to the time of my visit was 4.7, or 59 per cent.

The school-house is in good repair, but the ground around it requires some draining, and the wire fence, inclosing a part of the premises, should be extended.

The school-room should be furnished with a map of Canada, and one of the British Isles. The buildings are in good repair.

Indian Cove Day School, Pictou County.

I visited this school on February 14. The day was fine, yet only 9 pupils were present, out of 25 enrolled. The average attendance, however, up to that date, was 15,

or 60 per cent of the number enrolled, which is considered good. The children of school age on the reserve, at the time, was reported to be 28, besides a few who were temporarily absent.

What impressed me as the distinctive features of the school were untidiness, and the absence of proper discipline—two conditions which make progress in such a place difficult, if at all possible.

Malagawatch Day School, Inverness County.

This school is in charge of Mr. Arsène Burns. On the date of my visit on March 7, two pupils were in attendance. The number on the reserve was 5, all of whom were enrolled and must have attended very regularly, as the register showed an average attendance of 4, or 80 per cent. Mr. Burns is a fairly successful teacher, and it is a pity that his services are confined to so few Indian children.

The school-house, being new and well cared for, is in excellent condition.

Middle River Day School, Victoria County.

Although Saturday is a holiday in all common schools in this province, Indian as well as white, I was enabled to inspect the Middle River school on March 8, through the kindness of its teacher, Mrs. MacNeil, who consented, at my request by telephone, to have the school in session on that date. There were 14 pupils present, out of 16 enrolled, and the average attendance then was 10, or 63 per cent. The classes were examined in the various branches of education usually taught in the Indian schools of Nova Scotia, and they showed satisfactory progress. The total number of pupils on the reserve was given me as 18.

The school buildings are in very good repair and present a creditable appearance. The school-house is well situated, conveniently near the main road, on high ground, with perfect natural drainage, overlooking beautiful Nyanza bay, one of the important indentations of Bras d'Or lake. A more healthy, suitable and attractive location could hardly be selected anywhere.

Eskasoni Day School, Cape Breton County.

I visited this school for the purpose of inspection on March 11, and found 5 pupils present. All the children of school age on the reserve, numbering 17, were enrolled, and the average attendance was 8·7, or 51 per cent. An examination of the few pupils in school showed that some progress had been made since my previous visit last year.

I understand that the teacher's health has not been good at times during the past year, which would account, in a large measure, for progress not being more marked.

I noticed a deficiency of books and other school requisites for the use of pupils.

The school-house is a new building, erected three years ago, and well designed for the purpose intended.

Sydney Day School, Cape Breton County.

My visit of inspection to this school occurred on March 12. Only 5 pupils were present on that occasion. The number enrolled was 20, with an average attendance of 12·6, or 63 per cent. The children of school age on the reserve numbered 30, as

reported, which would indicate that 33 per cent of them did not attend school at all during the year.

I do not feel disposed to judge of the actual standing of the Sydney school from the examination made of the few pupils present at the time, who acquitted themselves fairly well; but I fear that it does not hold the same advanced position it occupied two short years ago; and if so, the fact may be due to frequent changes of teachers recently, which could not be avoided. The present teacher took charge of the school on September 3 last, and she appears anxious to do her best. It is to be hoped that her efforts may prove successful.

The school-house is in very good repair, and the premises generally in a satisfactory state.

Whycocomagh Day School, Inverness County.

This school claimed my attention on March 14, for the purpose of inspection. There were 14 pupils in attendance; the register showed 27 enrolled, corresponding with the number on the reserve, and the average attendance was 14, or 52 per cent. The result of my examination of the pupils present was quite satisfactory, and gave evidence of progress. I was particularly pleased with the work of a class in mental arithmetic, whose members solved problems of a practical business character correctly, and with a readiness that surprised me; and it was evident that they had an intelligent grasp of what they were doing. The exercises in physical drill formed another feature in the work of this school, which was distinctly interesting.

Mr. John A. Gillis, the teacher, takes a commendable interest in having the school buildings kept in repair, and as a result they are in very good condition.

Salmon River Day School, Richmond County.

I went to Salmon River on March 26 to inspect the school there, but found it closed for the Easter holidays.

Shubenacadie Day School, Hants County.

This school was closed for four months previous to February 4, when it was re-opened; Miss Mary E. Ahern, a duly licensed teacher with several years of experience to her credit, taking charge. It has been in operation about six months altogether during the past seven years, and, therefore, the children attending it are yet only in the initial stages of their studies in the subjects prescribed for Indian day schools.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. J. RYAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

In New Brunswick we have at the present time 10 schools—an increase of one—since my last report.

These schools are situated in the following counties of the province:—

One in the county of Restigouche recently opened on the Eel River reserve. One in Kent county, Big Cove reserve. Two in Northumberland county, at Burnt Church and Eel Ground reserves. Two in York county, at St. Mary's and Kings-

clear reserves. One in Sunbury county, Oromocto reserve. One in Carleton county, Woodstock reserve. One in Victoria county, Indian Point reserve, and one in Madawaskka county, Edmunston reserve.

Big Cove Day School.

I visited this school on September 19, 1912, and found 12 children present; 7 boys and 5 girls. .

The number of children of school age on the reserve is 50. The number enrolled is 23 or 46 per cent of those that should attend—and the average attendance since the opening of the school term, 12.

The reason for so poor an attendance is the fact that seven families were absent from the reserve and the further fact that the truant officer is careless in looking after delinquents, as in my visits to the camps during my stay, I found children upwards of 10 years of age who had never been to school.

Those attending are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	9
" II	6
" III	6
" IV	2

I examined those present, and, while a few did well in arithmetic and reading, there was not the improvement I expected.

With so few attending it is hard for the teacher to organize her classes. As there was some question as to whom the responsibility of keeping the school-house clean developed on, it was not in a very presentable condition.

The teacher is Miss Kathleen Sutton, who holds a first-class provincial license. She has now been in charge of this school going on two years, and I am somewhat disappointed that more progress has not been made. Yet, as she has had many difficulties to overcome, and now seems to have surmounted them all, there is room to hope that very much better results will follow her work here in the future, as she has the necessary ability and steadfastness to accomplish much good.

The teaching of sewing and knitting to the girls of age, is part of the work of the school, and talks on hygiene are given the children.

The calisthenic exercises prescribed by the department are also followed.

Some improvement was made to the building occupied by the teacher as a residence and the change should make her rooms more habitable and homelike and encourage her in her work. The school building, as yet, seems sufficiently roomy for the number of children attending, though it is not up to the standard of the other schools in my superintendency.

Burnt Church Day School.

On September 25, I visited the Burnt Church school and found 14 children in attendance, 5 boys and 9 girls.

There are 28 children of school age on the reserve and an enrollment of 26, or 93 per cent of those that should attend. The average present since the opening of school was 14.

The attendance at this school continues very satisfactory. While on the day of my visit it was not as large as I expected to find, this was due to the fact that it was harvesting time and many of the pupils had to help their parents to save their crops.

Among those absent were some of the brightest of the pupils and the most assiduous in attending school.

Those enrolled were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	11
" II	4
" III	4
" IV	3
" V	4

There has been a great improvement in many ways in this school. Those examined passed an examination that would bring credit to any school, their reading, arithmetic, geography and writing being especially good. The work, too, of the girls, who have been taught needlework and knitting, deserves special mention, as the samples shown of their efforts along these lines would do credit to much older people.

Miss Laura C. Geraghty, who teaches here holds a Model school diploma. I am glad to say she is doing excellently—has her pupils under splendid control and in complete accord with her methods of work. She has, moreover, the goodwill and respect of the parents, who, so far as I could learn, have only words of praise for her—so that her work in and out of school is productive of much good to the reserve.

It is hardly necessary to say that the children are neat and clean in dress and appearance, and show evidence of appreciating the health talks given them, and the calisthenic exercises they practise.

The school building and outhouses were in good condition.

Since my last visit a handsome and substantial fence has been erected around the school premises and it sets off both the school-house and the new church adjoining to advantage.

Speaking of the cleanliness of this school and its pupils, I may add that Miss Geraghty has taken special pains to instil into the minds of her children cleanliness not only of their persons, but also of their surroundings, and to this in a large measure I attribute the neatness of this reserve in general.

There is no rubbish left accumulated around the homes of the Indians here. Instead, every home I visited was neat and trim inside and out, with a little garden in front showing thrift and care.

Miss Geraghty was also about to form a society for the older girls and women of the reserve who do not attend school. This society has for its object to keep up their interest in the branches of domestic science mentioned and further their knowledge of hygiene for the home.

Eel Ground Day School.

The following day, September 26, I paid a visit to the Eel Ground school. There were 17 present, 7 boys and 10 girls, out of an enrolment of 21, although the number of age to attend school, is 29.

The average since the opening of school was 14. Considering the number of age to attend this school, the attendance is none too good.

Those enrolled were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	13
" II	6
" III	1
" IV	1

There was an improvement evident in the work of this school since my last inspection, the children doing better in reading and in arithmetic.

Miss Margaret Isaacs, who teaches here, is herself of Indian extraction and holds an elementary school diploma.

She takes a deep interest in the work of her school and is evidently getting on well with the children's parents, as no word of dissatisfaction reached me. As suggested to the teacher on the occasion of my last visit, the children in their games make more use of English and as a consequence, I notice they are more in touch with the work in school and appear bright and more alert.

In addition to the ordinary studies, needlework and knitting as well as some fancy-work are taught the girls and their work is very creditable. They make mitts, socks, neckties, also cut out aprons and blouses and do the sewing on them.

A flower garden was also started this year, which it is hoped may be the means of instilling a love for such in the children's homes.

The school-house was in good condition and scrupulously clean, as were the children.

The outhouses and grounds, too, were in good order.

Health lessons are given the children and calisthenic exercises practised. One has but to look at their happy and neat appearance to see they are profiting by them.

Miss Isaacs has also undertaken to give lessons in dressmaking to the older girls.

Edmundston Day School.

On October 8, accompanied by Father Conway, I paid a visit of inspection to this school. There were 9 present, 5 boys and 4 girls, out of an enrolment of 16, but 11 of whom only are of age. The average attendance since school opened was 10.

The children are graded as follows:—

		Pupils.
Standard	I.	8
"	II.	2
"	III.	5
"	IV.	1

As the children of this reserve speak both English and French, and in consequence study both languages, I examined them in both tongues and was surprised at their efficiency.

In all subjects taught, reading, arithmetic, geography and spelling, they shewed marked improvement, being, however, more proficient in French than English, but this is only natural, as the large majority of the people of Edmundston are of French nationality and speak French almost exclusively.

The teacher, Miss Virginie Dionne, holds a third-class provincial license. She has made very good progress with her pupils since she assumed charge of this school, particularly in view of the fact that she has to teach in the two languages, which necessarily renders her work more arduous.

In consequence of this extra work, she has not been able to devote as much time to teaching sewing and knitting to the older girls, though some work along these lines has been done.

When weather permits, the calisthenic exercises are practised, the school-room being too small for these movements within.

Lessons in hygiene are also given the children and they look both healthy and happy.

The school-house is a building rented from one of the Indians. It is kept clean and comfortable, but, as the ceiling is very low, it is not altogether too healthy a place for a large number, especially as it is hard to ventilate properly.

The outbuildings are kept in sanitary condition, but the playgrounds in use are hilly and broken up so that it is impossible for the children to have the usual games.

Tobique Day School.

Accompanied by several clergymen, I paid an inspection visit to this school on October 11.

There were 24 children present, 10 boys and 14 girls. There are 38 children of school age on this reserve, and of these 35 should attend school. There are 33 enrolled. The attendance on the day in question was not as good as it would be a little later in the season for the reason that some of the older boys were absent in Fort Fairfield working in the potato-fields, where they were earning $2 and upwards a day.

As they are good pupils—the best in fact in school and noted for their good attendance—the average was lessened owing to their unavoidable absence.

The pupils are graded as follows:—

		Pupils.
Standard	I	18
"	II	6
"	III	2
"	IV	3
"	V	2

In the examination of those present I was agreeably surprised to find that more progress than I anticipated was evident in the work of the pupils, the children with scarcely an exception doing very well in reading, spelling, arithmetic and geography.

The visiting clergymen were very favourably impressed with the work done, as well as with the appearance of the children, who were exceptionally neat and clean in dress.

The teacher, Miss Ethel McGrand, has a second-class provincial license. She is a thoroughly painstaking teacher, systematic in her work, a good disciplinarian and most attentive to all the duties of her position, in consequence of which her school is an exemplary one.

The parents of the children on this reserve seem to take more interest in school work than is ordinarily the case with Indians and this may be attributed to the interest the teacher takes in the older girls of the reserve, and also in very large measure to the indefatigable efforts of the resident clergyman, the Rev. Frederick Ryan, who personally takes deep interest in the school.

Sewing and knitting are also taught here, also fancy-work and the work done is very commendable.

The games prescribed by the department are made use of and physical drill practised.

The school building is in good condition, clean within and without, and the outbuildings are kept in a sanitary state.

Oromocto Day School.

I visited this school on November 12. There were 11 pupils present of a total enrollment of 12; 5 boys and 6 girls. The average attendance is very satisfactory—that of two months being 10—of those enrolled.

As in my last examination, so in this, I found the children advancing in their studies, and particularly well informed in regard to the geography of the country.

They read, however, with more or less of a monotone, which we are trying to eliminate. They are proficient in spelling.

The teacher, Mrs. Blanche McCaffrey, holds a second-class provincial license, and is continuing the good work she began a few years ago when she assumed charge of this school, for in addition to her ordinary duties she takes an interest in the home life of the children, in consequence of which thoughtful supervision, a spirit of refinement is beginning to show itself in their manners, which are now favourably commented on by the residents of the neighbouring village.

Sewing and knitting form part of the curriculum for the girls and good work is done. Physical drill is also practised and the manual of games made use of, and lessons in cleanliness given.

The school-house, finely located on an eminence overlooking the St. John and Oromocto rivers, is in splendid order, the drain that was clogged being repaired by the agent last summer.

The outhouses are in keeping with the school, and the playground of ample scope. The grounds and school have been inclosed by a strong and durable metal fence since my last report.

Kingsclear Day School.

On December 5 I visited the school at Kingsclear and found Mr. N. J. Smith, the Indian agent, at the school.

There were 17 pupils present, 11 boys and 6 girls, a very good showing for this school.

During this season of the year when the parents of the children live altogether on the reserve, there is always a very good average attendance maintained, but during the summer months, in consequence of their migratory habits, there is a falling off in attendance. Allowing for this somewhat serious handicap to the teacher, her work is very satisfactory, as the examination of the children proved.

In reading, spelling, arithmetic and drawing they were well up to the average maintained by the larger schools.

In appearance they were neat in dress and clean.

The teacher, Miss Rene Donohue, has a second-class provincial license. She is an earnest and faithful worker, having her pupils under good control, also getting on well with the parents.

Sewing and fancy-work are taught the girls, who, though very young, take an interest in the work and are doing as well as can be expected.

The physical drill exercises are practised and lessons in hygiene explained to the children.

The school-house is old, though clean and comfortable, but there is no room for a playground near it.

Woodstock Day School.

On December 17, accompanied by Father McMurray, of Woodstock, I paid a visit to this school. There were 10 pupils present, 5 boys and 5 girls. The register contained 15 names, 12 of which were of children of school age. Consequently a fair average is maintained. The pupils were classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	5
" II	4
" III	6

The children did fairly well in their examinations, some being especially good in reading and spelling; but it is hoped greater progress will be shown in the near future.

In appearance they were clean, but with few exceptions slovenly in dress, due altogether to the utter carelessness of the parents in suitably clothing them.

The teacher, Miss Genevieve Brophy, has a second-class provincial license. She is doing her utmost for the children, being zealous and faithful in the discharge of her duties; but as she has to contend with the apathy and indifference of parents, which is naturally transmitted to the children, her task is no light one. Still notwithstanding these drawbacks, some improvement is noticeable.

Physical drill is practised; the prescribed games made use of, and lessons in cleanliness inculcated. Sewing is also taught the older girls.

The school-house and outhouses are in very good condition, and it is pleasing to note a good system of drainage installed. This drainage will materially benefit the playgrounds.

St. Mary's Day School.

I paid my official visit to this school on December 18, accompanied by Father Donohue.

There were 24 children present, 11 boys and 13 girls—the full number that should attend school, although there are 30 enrolled.

The average attendance at this school is excellent.

The pupils were in the following standards:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	6
" II	14
" III	4
" IV	5
" V	1

The progress of the children since last examination was very marked, and Miss Hughes is entitled to considerable credit for this noticeable advance in studies.

In all branches there was improvement: reading, arithmetic, geography, drawing; but the most noticeable advance was in the advanced pupils in mental arithmetic. Their work was distinctly good.

The teacher, Miss Mary Hughes, has a second-class provincial license and is an experienced and capable instructor.

She is now completely in touch with her work and the results are surprising, and as the days go by more and more apparent. Sewing is also taught.

Physical drill, of which she is a professor, is carefully given and lessons in hygiene explained, so that the physical as well as moral welfare of the children is well looked after.

The old school-house has been discarded and a splendid new building, with modern improvements, provided by the department for the children of this reserve; giving them also what was long needed, a suitable playground.

Deaf and Dumb Institution.

On January 16, 1913, I paid a visit of inspection to this institution, accompanied by Father O'Regan.

There are two Indian children at school here, a brother and sister, John and Maria Lapier, of the Kingsclear reserve.

The principal of the institution, Mr. Keating, brought the children to see me, and showed me some of the work in their recent examination, and it was indeed surprising to learn what good results followed his system of teaching these deaf-mutes.

They can write English very well indeed, and are also able to do sums in arithmetic.

They were bright in appearance, exceptionally neat and clean in dress and appeared to be both healthy and happy.

General Remarks.

In conclusion, I may say that it is gratifying to note that a distinct improvement in nearly all branches of work in these Indian schools of New Brunswick is apparent, for which due credit must be given the teachers, who practically without exception seem imbued with the spirit of their calling and who have succeeded so well in the discharge of their oftentimes onerous duties.

THE REPORT OF MR. JOHN R. BUNN, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE INDIAN DAY SCHOOLS IN THE LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Fisher River Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited and inspected on January 30, 1913. The number of pupils present was 31. The number of the school population was 76. The register shows an enrolment of 70. The average for the three months was 43·44. The grading of the pupils present, by the teacher, was as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	4
" II.	10
" III.	9
" IV.	8
Total.	31

The discipline was good. An examination of the work of the pupils in reading, writing, spelling and elementary arithmetic showed satisfactory results. Samples of knitting by the boys and girls were exhibited; the work was very creditable.

The teacher is Miss E. M. Jotcham, who was educated in St. Mary's school, Wantage, Berkshire, England. In finishing she took a special course of training for colonial school work in all branches.

The school building is small and is somewhat crowded; it is an old building, kept clean, is well lighted and ventilated. The equipment is ample and was in good order. A larger building would be of advantage to the work. This school is doing good work, and deserves every encouragement.

Peguis North Day School (Church of England).

This school was visited and inspected on January 30, 1913. The number of pupils present was 10. The school population was 45. The register shows an enrolment of 23. The average for three months is 11·19. The grading of the pupils present, by the teacher was:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	9
" II	1
Total	10

The discipline of the school was fair. The building is commodious and well lighted and is kept clean and in good order. The equipment is ample and was in good condition.

Examination tests of the work of the pupils in reading, spelling, writing and elementary arithmetic showed fair results; samples of map-drawing were very commendable.

The teacher, Angus Prince, a member of the band, possesses fair ability; he is an ex-pupil.

Peguis South Day School (Church of England).

This school was visited and inspected on January 30, 1913. The number of pupils present was 12. The number of the school population was 34. The register shows an enrolment of 33. The average for three months was 12·8. The grading of the pupils present, by the teacher, was:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	1
" II	10
" III	1
Total	12

The discipline was fair. The building is commodious, warm and well lighted, is kept clean and in good order. The equipment is ample and in good order.

Examination tests of the work of the pupils in reading, writing and spelling, showed fair results, elementary arithmetic work was fair.

The teacher who was in charge, was acting in a temporary capacity. He has since been replaced, his work was only fair, he is an ex-pupil.

South St. Peter's Day School (Church of England).

This school was visited and inspected on February 21, 1913. Owing to the resignation of the teacher, Miss M. J. Isbister, to take effect on February 28, 1913, the attendance was found to have fallen almost to zero. The pupils had left and were attending the new municipal school. The building has since been closed and the school has ceased to operate. This is in compliance with the suggestion of the department. I would add that the building was in fair condition.

North St. Peter's Day School (Church of England).

This school was visited and inspected on February 21, 1913. The number of pupils present was 11. The number of the school population was 42. The register shows an enrolment of 32. The average for three months was 14.72. The grading of the pupils present, by the teacher, was:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	6
" II	1
" IV	2
" V	1
" VI	1
Total	11

Discipline was fair. The elementary grades are carefully instructed, the higher grades showed fair results in reading, spelling and writing, and a fair grasp of elementary arithmetic.

The building is log with plastered walls and shingled roof, is comfortable, warm and well lighted, is kept clean and in good order. The equipment is ample and was in good condition.

The teacher, Peter Harper, is a member of St. Peter's band and is a good faithful worker.

Grand Rapids Day School (Church of England).

This school was visited and inspected on the return trip from Norway House in March, 1913. The number of pupils present was 4, a very small number, owing to the condition of the roads, which were breaking up. The school population is 15. The register shows an enrolment of 13. The average for three months was 9·71. The teacher's grading of the pupils enrolled is:—

	Pupils.
Standard I (*a*)	5
" I	4
" II	3
" III	1
Total	13

Discipline was only fair. An examination of the working records in the copy books of the pupils and the scribblers used daily, showed fair results for writing, spelling and elementary arithmetic.

The building, log with shingled roof, is in poor repair. The department has authorized repairs, which will be effected during the coming season. The equipment was not ample or in good order.

Norway House Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited on March 31, 1913. The number of pupils present was 8. The school population was 40. The register shows an enrolment of 23. The average for three months was 14·03. The grading of the pupils present by the teacher was:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	5
" II	3
Total	8

The discipline was good. Examination tests of the work of the pupils showed reading and writing, fair; spelling, good; elementary arithmetic, fair.

The building is commodious, warm and well lighted and is kept clean and in good order. The equipment is ample and in good condition.

The teacher is Miss De Wolff, who is kind, patient and painstaking; she understands how to present work to pupils in an attractive, practical and profitable manner.

Norway House Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school was visited and inspected on March 29, 1913. The school is a semi-boarding and day school. The number of pupils present was 14. The school popula-

tion of this denomination is small locally. The grading of the pupils present, by the teacher, was:—

	Pupils.
Standard I (*a*)	2
" I	4
" II	4
" III	3
" IV	1
Total	14

The discipline was good. Examination tests in reading, spelling, grammar and elementary arithmetic, showed fair results.

The pupils, who are in residence, are comfortably housed in a good building, warm and ample in accommodation.

The school is in charge of the sisters, of whom there are four: a teacher, a supervisor, a housekeeper, and one in charge of the cooking and domestic work.

Broken Head Day School (Church of England).

This school was visited and inspected on June 11, 1912. The school was not open at the time of this visit, as the teacher had resigned; the holidays were on, on account of the annuity payments. The school building was found to be in a poor condition. Repairs authorized by the department have remedied this. After repeated trials, a teacher has been secured and the school has been steadily in operation since November 22, 1912. The new teacher comes recommended as being quite capable to discharge her duties in an efficient manner.

Fort Alexander Upper Day School (Church of England).

This school was visited and inspected on June 15, 1912. The school was not in operation on account of the annuity payments. The school register shows a school population of 24; enrolled, 24; and an average attendance for three months of 13·05. An examination of the copy-books and the scribblers used daily by the pupils showed the writing to be neat and fair, spelling good, and arithmetic fair.

The teacher is Charles H. Fryer. This man is well qualified for his work, and enjoys the confidence of the pupils and their parents.

The building is warm and well lighted; is kept clean and in good order. The equipment is ample and was in good condition.

Fort Alexander Lower Day School (Church of England).

This school was visited on June 15, 1912. It was not in operation on account of the resignation of the teacher. The classes of this school were held in a rented building, which was in fair condition. It is difficult to secure a teacher for this work, as it is very hard to get suitable quarters for boarding. A number of pupils are available if the difficulty of a teacher supply could be remedied. A new school building would also help to place the work on a better basis.

Black River Day School (Church of England).

This school was visited and inspected on June 17, 1912, but was not in operation, as the annuity payments were being made. The teacher in charge at the time was

Mr. George Slater, whose resignation was in, but had not taken effect. He was quite successful as a teacher in this school. He showed me the working records of the pupils, which exhibited creditable results in writing, spelling and arithmetic. The number of the school population was 18, the number of pupils enrolled was 18 and the average attendance for three months was 8·54.

The building, log, with a shingle roof was in fair condition kept clean and in good order, and well lighted. The equipment was ample and in good order.

As usual, some difficulty was experienced in securing a successor to Mr. Slater, and the school was vacant till January 27, 1913. The new teacher is recommended as a fairly good man.

Hollowwater River Bay School (Church of England).

This school was visited and inspected on June 19, 1912. The classes were not in session at the time, as the annuity payments were on. The school register, examined with the teacher present, showed the school population to be 30, enrolled pupils 20, and the average for three months 10·43. An examination of the working records of the pupils showed fair results in writing, spelling and elementary arithmetic.

The school building is log, sheeted inside and outside, and although comparatively old, it is in fair repair. The equipment is ample and was in good order.

The teacher, Mr. A. Santmier, who has since resigned, has been replaced by a good man, and the school is receiving careful attention.

Berens River Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited and inspected on July 6, 1912. The classes were not assembled, as the annuity payments were being made. An examination of the copy-books and the scribblers in daily use by the pupils showed good work, neatly done, in writing, spelling and elementary arithmetic.

The school building is frame, and is apparently well built, painted inside and outside; has a good heating stove with pipes in good order; is commodious and well lighted and kept clean. The equipment is ample and in good order.

The teacher is Mrs. Henrietta Lowes, who holds a third-class certificate, professional, from Manitoba.

Poplar River Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited and inspected on July 11, 1912. The classes were not in attendance, as the annuity payments were on. The teacher in charge was Mr. Percy E. Jones. His efforts are divided, as he is also a missionary. The results were not encouraging; the Indians are fault-finders, but so far as I could learn did not have much cause, as the pupils are indifferent in attending. Reported lack of punctuality was not denied by the Indians and discipline is hard to enforce. There has since been a new teacher appointed, who gives the work her whole attention, and it is hoped matters will improve. An examination of the working records in copy-books and scribblers in daily use, showed writing, fair; spelling, poor; arithmetic, very elementary.

General Remarks.

The foregoing is a report of all the day schools I have visited and inspected. The teachers, who take up the work of teaching our Indian children, have very arduous duties to perform, requiring great patience, and many obstacles to contend with and overcome. It is difficult to enforce discipline with the pupils and preserve a good average attendance. All things considered, the results may be claimed as fairly satisfactory, and fully justifies continued perseverance.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

THE REPORT OF MR. S. J. JACKSON, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Upper Fairford Day School, (Church of England).

Rupert Bruce, teacher.

I visited this school on June 26, previously to the treaty payments on the Fairford reserve. On the roll I found 19 treaty pupils, classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	7
" II	5
" III	5
" IV	2

The average attendance for the quarter ended March 31, 1912, was 3·11. There were present at inspection 2 boys and 6 girls, a total of 8; of these only 3 were treaty children. There are on the roll 15 non-treaty children. I am not able to report any great progress in this school. The trouble is the irregular attendance, and the fact that the school is situated on the side of the reserve. The school and outbuildings are in a good state of repair. Everything about the school is neat and clean; the school material is ample and in good order.

Lake St. Martin's Day School (Church of England).

John E. Favel, teacher.

I visited this school June 27, 1912, and found 12 boys and 15 girls present. There were on the roll, 9 boys and 15 girls, classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	17
" II	6
" III	1

The attendance for the quarter ended March 31, was 17·23. Nearly all the better pupils of last year are gone and new children have taken their place. Several were in attendance who were not on the roll.

This teacher is painstaking and attentive, though he is handicapped in his work by the fact that the Indians take the children away from school just as soon as they are able to be of any use at home. There are 40 children of school age on the reserve.

Little Saskatchewan Day School (Church of England).

Peter Anderson, teacher.

This school was visited on June 28, and there were present one boy and one girl. On the roll, I found 7 boys and 15 girls, classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	9
" II.	5
" III.	7

The average attendance for the quarter ended March 31, was 5. The girls in standard III read well and can do small sums up to short division. The boys read fairly well in the primer, but know nothing else. The poor attendance at the time of my visit is accounted for by its being treaty-time and the teacher could not round up the pupils, the parents all wanting to go to Lower Fairford for the payment there.

The school furniture is in good order and the room is kept neat and clean. There are no blinds on the windows, and these should be furnished. A new map of Manitoba should be supplied, as they have only old ones. The third and fourth readers are a New Brunswick issue, prior to 1891, and should be replaced.

Lower Fairford Day School (Church of England).

Colin Sanderson, teacher.

I visited this school on June 29, and found present 6 boys and 5 girls. There were on the roll 15 boys and 16 girls, classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I..	16
" II..	6
" III..	6
" IV..	3

The average attendance for the quarter ended March 31 was 7·5, and the school was closed for five weeks on account of measles.

Pupils in standard I are doing well, and know their lessons.

The pupils in standard II read well, and do simple sums up to subtraction.

Standard III use the third reader, read well and do sums up to long division. They also write well in their copy-books. The pupils sing well, know the commandments and the Lord's prayer.

The Indians have abandoned the old school, as they are afraid it will fall down, and are now using a small building that was used for a storehouse. It was neat and clean at the time of my visit, but the building is not suitable for a school-house, as the floor is in bad condition and very cold in winter.

Crane River Day School (Church of England).

This school is closed, and I have nothing to add to my last year's report.

Shoal River Day School (Church of England).

Rev. T. H. Dobbs, teacher.

This school was visited on July 19, and I found present, 12 boys and 10 girls. The average attendance for the quarter ended March 31, was 14·2. There were on the roll, 15 boys and 14 girls, classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I..	22
" II..	3
" III..	4

The pupils in standard I knew their A, B, C's and numbers up to 100; while those in standard II read in the first primer, and standard III read well in the second reader and do small sums up to multiplication. Two pupils in the above class have gone quite regularly to class for five years. The school is in a very backward

condition and the senior class have great difficulty in doing very simple sums. The school furniture and material is in good condition. Calisthenics is now being taught and the pupils seem to enjoy the work. There is no improvement in the school building since my last visit.

Moose Lake Day School (Church of England).

C. T. Mitchell, teacher.

I visited this school July 26, and found 14 children present: 6 boys and 8 girls. The average attendance for the quarter ended June 30 was 5·65. There were on the roll 31 pupils, 17 treaty and 14 non-treaty. The average given is for treaty children, there being 17 of school age on the reserve, all classified in standard I.

The non-treaty children are classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	10
" III.	2
" IV.	1

The teacher instructs all the children in one class, from the blackboard, by putting down the letters, then making words and having them say what these words are, in both the Indian and English languages. Ten read in the first primer; the others are not able to read. The March quarter is the best for attendance; the three other quarters being very irregular. These children are learning very well and I could see some improvement since last year. All can do simple sums in addition and three can do simple sums in subtraction. This teacher is attentive, and if he remains in the work, will do much good on this reserve. His calisthenic class is especially good.

Chemawawin Day School (Church of England).

Rev. S. C. Deacon, teacher.

I inspected this school July 29, and there were present 15 boys and 13 girls, none higher than standard I. I found 26 pupils on the roll, classified in standard I.

The average attendance for the quarter ended June 30, was 9. None of the pupils attending this school can read well in the first primer. The new teacher had not started teaching, having only arrived on July 22, and the holidays then being taken, did not know how far the scholars were advanced. No progress was made in the two years under Mr. Lefler, the former teacher. It is impossible for the teacher to look after this school, as his duties in the church compel him to be away a good part of the time. There is plenty of school material and it is in good order.

Cumberland Day School (Church of England).

J. A. Keddie, teacher.

This school was visited August 3. There were present 2 boys and 8 girls. There are 16 pupils on the roll, classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	7
" II.	3
" III.	6

The average attendance for the quarter ended June 30, was 11, and for the quarter ended March 31, was 7·84. The school building is only in fair repair. It requires to be whitewashed inside, and the woodwork painted. The ceiling has never been painted. The desks and school material are in good condition, but a new blackboard is required

All the children are backward, both in reading and writing, and they can do only simple sums in arithmetic.

Red Earth Day School (Church of England).

J. G. Kennedy, teacher.

I inspected this school on August 13 and found present, 12 children. There were on the roll, 11 boys and 8 girls, classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I..	6
" II..	7
" III..	6

The average attendance for the quarter ended June 30, was 11·8. The school is held, this year, in the new church. It is a good building, 18 x 18 feet, with 5 windows. It is not plastered as yet, but the ceiling is ceiled and will be painted this year. The logs are chinked and will be plastered with lime and sand. The pupils in this school are doing very well. The teacher is slow, attentive and painstaking and the scholars show some progress since last year.

Big Eddy Day School, Pas Reserve.

David Cook, teacher.

This school was visited August 17. There were present, 14 children. There were 20 children on the roll, 16 boys and 4 girls, classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I..	15
" II..	4
" IV..	1

These children are doing very well. They read well, are learning arithmetic as far as long division, know some geography, can write fairly well and are being taught calisthenics. They are doing well in this branch.

The teacher was educated at the Elkhorn industrial school, being there for 8 years. This school required inside, on walls and ceiling, two coats of paint, also four mosquito screens and a wire gauze door. The school material is in good order. This teacher was doing well, and I regret to say that an offer from a mercantile firm had induced him to send in his resignation. I visited this school several times during my stay at the Pas agency and can report good work being done and considerable progress being made by the pupils.

Pine Creek Boarding School, (Roman Catholic).

Rev. A. Chaumont, principal.

I visited this school on July 11. I regret to say that the then principal died unexpectedly in March last. His work as principal of this school and parish priest

was too heavy a load for him to carry. He built a magnificent stone church at this reserve. It was dedicated in July, about the time of our visit to the Pine Creek reserve.

Okanase Day School (Presbyterian).

This school was closed in October last, the teacher, Miss Murray, having married at that date, and the church has not as yet found a new teacher.

Swan Lake Improved Day School.

Jessie G. Bruce, teacher.

I visited this school on February 21, but found that owing to sickness on the reserve, the school was practically closed. Miss Bruce reports good progress during the year with the small number of pupils available on this reserve.

The average attendance for the quarter ending December 31, was 4·63. Miss Bruce has a second-class professional certificate with Normal training, and with her sister takes a great deal of interest in her work, and is sure to do a great deal of good on the reserve among the women members of the band in teaching them how to keep themselves and homes clean and tidy.

Roseau Rapids (Undenominational).

Rose Godon, teacher.

Having left this school till the latter part of March for my visit, and having an unexpected order to go to Le Pas, I was unable to make my annual visit, but I was informed by Mr. Logan, the agent, that Miss Godon is still in the work and doing well, though the average is very low, 3·32.

Brandon Industrial School (Methodist).

Rev. T. Ferrier, principal.

I visited this school May 3, 1912. The class-rooms are light and airy, well ventilated and are kept neat and clean. Miss M. Follet is teaching in the junior room and doing very good work with the material given her. She holds a second class professional certificate from Newfoundland, and has been teaching for seven years. She had present in her room, at the time of my visit, 28 pupils in the morning and 19 in the afternoon.

Those on the roll were classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	24
" II	14
" III	11

Standard I read in the first primer, know the numbers, do simple sums and also are learning to write.

Standard II read very well in the first book, spell all they read and do sums up to short division.

Standard III use the second reader, read well, can spell any word in their lessons, and are taught arithmetic up to long division.

Miss Follet is trying to follow out the directions of the department regarding the studies laid down for the different standards in her class-room.

The regular teacher, Miss Craig, who took Mr. Dryburgh's place during the year, was away during my visit on account of sickness in her family. Miss Ethel Hickman was taking her place and may become the regular teacher. She has a first-class certificate, Normal training and has been teaching for 12 years. On the roll of this room, I found a total of 44 classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard IV	22
" V	15
" VI	7

Practically all the studies as laid down by the department are being taught in this room. The pupils are doing fairly well and show some progress during the past year. Hygiene and calisthenics are being taught in both rooms.

The health of all the pupils has been good during the year. There were no deaths and no serious illness, but the principal reports that two of the boys are now in a serious condition.

The school buildings are heated by 5 hot air furnaces, 3 wood and 2 coal, which service is proving satisfactory. Only 4 of the furnaces are being used continuously, the fifth being used only in very cold weather. The time is fast arriving when the system of heating by coal will have to be adopted on account of the high price and the difficulty of procuring good wood. The Smead-Dowd system was originally installed in the school, but did not work well, as far as the ventilation was concerned. It has now been changed into direct ventilation in the school-rooms and dormitories by openings in the large foul air shafts. The building is in first-class condition, as far as heating and ventilation are concerned. The air is sweet and pure in all parts of the building.

There is a large McRobie fire-extinguisher installed, with drum and hose on each flat. There are 2 tanks, capacity 80 barrels, partially on top of building, with pipe connection on each flat, and hose sufficient to reach to any part of the flat is kept on the flat. There are also 100 dry dust fire-extinguishers in the building. Fire-escapes are constructed at the east and west ends of the school building, with direct exit from all the pupils' dormitories, and in the winter, when the fires are on, a watchman is kept constantly employed.

Elkhorn Industrial School.

A. E. Wilson, principal.

I inspected this school April 9 and 10, 1912. The staff is practically the same as last year, with the addition of Miss M. Wilson, as teacher in the junior room and the appointment of W. J. Lawrence as farmer. All the members of the staff are doing good work. The principal has things well in hand and is supervising a great deal more than in past years. Mr. Ingram, his assistant, is doing good work and has all his boys, the juniors, in good control. They are willing and anxious to work in the gardens and in the general work around the buildings and grounds.

The health of all the pupils was good at the time of my visit, though there were 5 deaths during the year, 2 from meningitis and 3 from diseases of tubercular origin. During the month of February, there were 10 cases of pneumonia, all severe cases, but all recovered. A trained nurse was engaged to assist the doctor during the outbreak.

Miss Baldwin, the senior teacher, has been at the school about 5 years, and has her room and scholars in the very best of order. Since my last report Miss Wilson has been engaged as junior teacher and relieves Miss Baldwin of some work, though the school population is now 79, as against 66 at the time of my last visit. Miss

Wilson is a bright young woman and takes an interest in her work and with a little experience will do well.

There were 77 pupils present at the time of my visit; one boy and one girl being away visiting. The studies, as set forth by the department, are being taught and good progress is being made by all the classes.

Birtle Boarding School (Presbyterian).

Rev. W. W. McLaren, principal.

I inspected this school on May 22. The class-room is in good condition, clean and tidy. There was no regular teacher for several months and the school became rather demoralized. There were present at the time of my visit 36 pupils; 18 boys and 18 girls. I found on the roll 26 boys and 27 girls, a total of 53, classified as follows:—

		Pupils.
Standard	I	14
"	II	11
"	III	13
"	IV	11
"	V	4

Miss McCurdy, the new teacher, had been there about two months and had not yet got the work properly started. Most of the larger boys were working on the farm seeding, as they had been very much delayed by bad weather.

Portage la Prairie Boarding School (Presbyterian).

W. A. Hendry, principal.

Since my last visit, the principal, Rev. J. L. Miller, had resigned and Mr. Hendry, a former principal for some years, had returned to the work, and is now in charge. At the time of my visit to the class-room, there were 18 girls and 15 boys present, a total of 33 classified as follows:—

		Pupils.
Standard	I	8
"	II	5
"	III	5
"	IV	6
"	V	9

The children at this school are all doing well in their studies, making visible progress as I visit them from time to time, and are also bright and cheerful in their demeanour, something I like to see in the class-room, and which is lacking in so many of them. My report of two years ago last January, still applies to this building, with the exception of the bath-room, which now has a new tub and plenty of water.

REPORT OF REV. JOHN SEMMENS, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School.

The Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school is situated on an arm of the Lake of the Woods, commonly called Shoal lake, and on the western side of the lake, adjacent to Reserves Nos. 39 and 40.

A peninsula containing some 210 acres is the area claimed by the committee of management as the school site. Parts of this are rock and unfit for cultivation, while the low spots furnish excellent soil for gardening purposes.

The situation is a cold one, as it is exposed to every wind that blows. In very cold weather it is found almost impossible to keep the house sufficiently warm and the pipes have been frozen to a greater or less extent every winter.

The staff is as follows: principal, Rev. F. E. Dodds; matron, Mrs. C. C. Kay; assistant matron, Mrs. H. Glover; school teacher, Miss Ethel Bennett; outside instructor, Thomas Williamson.

I found much to call for complimentary remarks in the work of the members of the staff. They are very faithful to duty. The matron's devotion to a sick child was very praiseworthy, and the principal's duties are simply overwhelming. There was no seamstress and no laundress and no professional nurse, and for a school so situated this last appointment would seem to be a desideratum of prime importance. It is hoped that such an officer may be appointed without delay.

It is a difficult matter to induce officers to stay in such an out of the way place, in any circumstances, but still more so when they find themselves taxed beyond their strength. For the efficient carrying on of the work more officers are needed.

I found 42 scholars in attendance. There were 71 names on the roll, but a number of them have not returned since the summer, when improvements going on in building necessitated their returning temporarily to their homes. A few have declared their purpose to return as soon as milder weather sets in, and some have refused to consider any proposals for returning.

The agent and his constable will do all they can to increase the attendance, but the school is of course responsible for all outlay in bringing back those who have been once regularly admitted.

The fact that some have refused to obey the call of the school authorities has had, and is having, an unfavourable effect upon some pupils now in school. It is therefore to be hoped that every effort will be put forth to have all children return and to this end the officers of the department will lend what assistance is in their power.

The principal reports that 5 acres have been planted on the mainland and that 10 acres more have been cleared, making 15 acres available for crop.

Some planting has also been done on the adjacent islands where the Indians planted potatoes long ago. Since the natives have settled on their reserves, they have abandoned the islands and they have been found useful to the school, as prepared soil made cultivation easy. Horses and work boys are moved to and from these islands by means of the mission steamer, placed by the committee of management at the disposal of the principal.

Gardening, care of stock, general work about the school, and steamboating, for the male pupils are the industries taught.

The girls are taught housework, such as cooking, baking, the care of milk, butter making, washing, sewing, and knitting.

There are very few large boys in attendance and the out of door work falls heavily on the few, but I found them willing and obedient and their work was well done. Every effort is being made by the principal to lessen the amount of work required, and he is not above doing a fair share of it himself when that is necessary.

All the live stock is well housed and well fed and cared for. The stables are warm and clean and the hay in stock is of good quality.

I was particularly well pleased with my inspection of the school. Reading, writing, and spelling classes showed much progress over last inspection. The general knowledge of the English language was also a source of gratification. It was found that the children understood what they were reading and that they were anxious to know more. When interest is awakened, progress becomes apparent and the higher grades have now reached that point.

A new teacher had taken charge of the classes just three weeks before inspection, so that much of the credit of the advancement noted is due to former teachers and particularly to Miss O'Bannon, who was last in charge. Mrs. Dodds has also been in charge from the date of the resignation of the teacher last named to the arrival of Miss Bennett.

The school-room is a model one in every respect. The ceiling is high. The windows are large and the light is good, while the ventilation is perfect. The heating is excellent and the spaciousness of the place gives opportunity for drilling and for all kinds of exercises.

There has been an improvement in discipline since last inspection. The behaviour of the children when under orders was very pleasing.

The ex-pupils continue to be well spoken of. I have met them far and near and they stand well in the estimation of the communities where they reside.

An epidemic of measles prevailed last December, but happily all recovered, with the exception of one girl, who at the time of inspection, was suffering from typhoid-pneumonia and was dangerously ill, with but small hopes of recovery. Dr. Hanson had visited and did all in his power to help the patient.

The system of ventilation is as perfect as anything can be. There are swing windows on all sides, with proper extension rods to prevent damage from the action of the wind. There are overhead vents in class-rooms and dormitories, and no part of the institution is without means of adequate relief from vitiated air.

The buildings are lighted with coal-oil lamps. Some are secured to the walls by strong bracket attachments and some are stand-lamps, carried by hand from one place to another.

General Remarks.

There are two other boarding schools on the inspectorate, one at Kenora, under Roman Catholic auspices, and another at Fort Frances, controlled by the same church. It is out of my jurisdiction to inspect and report upon these schools. I only know from general observation that they are properly conducted and well attended.

I have also visited during the year the Islington day school and the Manitou Rapids day school, both under the Church of England management. The former has been discontinued during the year, owing to lack of attendance, but the Manitou Rapids school continues to progress under direction of the teacher, Mr. Gill, who, for some fifteen years, has stayed at his post and has done most excellent work.

I regret to say that the attendance at day schools in this inspectorate has been very unsatisfactory, owing partly to the migratory habits of the Indians and partly to the fact that the schools are for the most part denominational, and the Indians

object strongly to religious teaching, which has the tendency of drawing the children away from the religion of their fathers and of the life habits of their parents.

As this is the first report of the educational work of the inspectorate, I am unable to make it more thorough and attractive, but I am sincerely hoping that another year of work may put matters in better condition, and afford more material for congratulation and encouragement.

THE REPORT OF MR. W. J. CHISHOLM, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Sturgeon Lake Day School.

This school, which was closed for some months, was re-opened on February 12, 1912, and was inspected on June 10.

Mr. Wm. Godfrey, who took charge of the school at the re-opening, had no previous training nor experience in teaching. I found him, therefore, working at considerable disadvantage, but yet meeting with very fair success in the employment of ordinary common-sense methods in the organization and management of the school.

His plans were as yet, however, only partially developed, and it was too soon to look for marked results from his efforts; and so far as any previous work in this school is concerned, it has no visible results. Mr. Godfrey may be regarded as starting from the beginning.

Even now, it may be observed that the interest which the teacher manifests in his duties, and the energy which he displays in the discharge of them, are already reflected in the attitude of the pupils, who are in a fair way of progress in the ordinary subjects.

The Indians show a fair appreciation of the school and increased interest in it. They make some noticeable effort to send their children regularly. But the reserve is about nine miles in length and is inhabited from end to end. The school is situated a little west of the centre, and latterly the pupils of the east end have been conveyed to and from school by team.

At noon, a wholesome meal is served to the pupils, in a comfortable and suitably furnished dining-room, in connection with the teacher's dwelling.

These attractions have resulted in a marked improvement in the attendance. I found the names of 33 pupils enrolled, which is almost the entire school population of the reserve; and there were 27 present on the day of my visit. The number of school days in the June quarter to that date was 48, and the daily average attendance for that time was 19, while the average for the week previous to the inspection was 28.

The school building is of logs, a rather poor structure, and not large enough to properly accommodate a full attendance of the pupils enrolled. It is well located, on a clean, level, well drained site, overlooking the lake.

Some additions to the furniture and equipment were required.

The teacher's dwelling is a large, new structure, which, in addition to quarters for the teacher and his family, includes a dining-room for the pupils and two dormitories also intended for pupils.

Wahpaton Day School.

This school was definitely closed at the end of the December quarter. For some two years past the attendance had been steadily decreasing, and since last mid-summer there were only two pupils in actual attendance. The hope that had been entertained

for some time that the population of the reserve and the school attendance would be recruited by migrations from the Sioux encampment, near Prince Albert, was not realized; and latterly it became apparent that the continuance of the school was a mere waste of money.

Contributing to the failure of the school, while it was in operation, was the fact that the teacher, Mr. J. Beverley, had neither training nor natural aptitude for the work, while his time and attention were divided between his duties as teacher and those of farmer, which he combined.

Mistawasis Day School.

This school was visited, but not fully inspected, on June 25.

Rev. C. W. Bryden, B.A., who continues in charge, is a thoroughly trained teacher, but somewhat advanced in years, as well as in attainments, for the elementary work with which he is engaged.

The average attendance is about 14 pupils daily, which is about 50 per cent of the school population of the reserve.

Of recent years the Indians of this band have become very widely scattered over the reserve, and the homes of the pupils are now found from three miles north to seven miles south of the school; so that, it is only by conveying the children to and from school at considerable expense that even a fair attendance is secured.

The children have a substantial and well prepared noon meal, which is served in a dining-room provided for the purpose and attached to the teacher's dwelling.

Ahtahkakoop's Day School.

This school was visited briefly on two different occasions, and the attendance and equipment inquired into, but the class work was not examined. From what I observed, however, during the few minutes I spent in the school-room, I have reason to believe there is an improvement and progress in studies corresponding to the increase in attendance, which is quite marked.

The daily average attendance is now about 16, which is much larger than in the past, though not yet as large as it should be, considering that there are nearly 50 children of school age on the reserve.

The school is in charge of Mr. H. Hutchinson, whose scholastic attainments and ability are quite sufficient, while Mrs. Hutchinson discharges the duties of field matron and supervises the preparation of the children's noon meal.

Big River Day School.

This school was closed for holidays at the time of my last visit to the reserve, namely, in August. It is in charge of Mr. L. Ahenakew, who was for many years teacher in Ahtahkakoop's school. The Indians of this band take but little interest in the school, and the attendance is small.

Fort à la Corne School.

There were formerly two day schools on James Smith's reserve, at Fort à la Corne; the one which was known as Fort à la Corne South is now closed.

There are about 30 children of school age in the northern part of the reserve, and about 15 in the southern part. There is a noticeable tendency in recent years for the

Indians of the north end to remove toward the middle or southern and more fertile tract. The present school buildings, though erected a little over a year ago, are scarcely central even for the population of the north end, while they are out of reach of the children of the former south school.

I inspected this school on September 1, and made a brief visit again on October 22. On the former occasion there were 21 pupils present, and on the latter 15.

There were 25 enrolled, of whom 17 were in the first standard, 1 in the second, 6 in the third, and 1 in the fourth.

There were only 152 days of school in the year, which ended June 30, last; and the average attendance for that period was 14 pupils daily.

The classes were examined in all the subjects, and although not far advanced, as is indicated by their grading, they read and recited well and performed their exercises creditably. Among other subjects hygiene is taught to standards III and IV, and the pupils showed in their answers an intelligent grasp of the elements of this important subject.

A number of girls of 16 to 18 years have left school recently, having been much benefited by their attendance during the last couple of years.

The manners, conduct, and personal appearance of the pupils show a steady improvement, and evidently receive constant attention.

Miss Hawley, the teacher, has now been in charge of this school for about three years, and there are in the school and on the reserve striking evidences of the interest she has taken in her duties and in the lives of the people around her. A matter of no slight importance, the Indians themselves have confidence in Miss Hawley's ability as a teacher. They manifest a due appreciation of her efforts, an evidence of which was given in the early fall when they joined heartily with her in carrying out successfully an exhibition which she had organized of school, garden and domestic products.

The buildings are new and in good repair, and the equipment was adequate.

Here, also, there is a pupils' dining-room attached to the teacher's dwelling, where the noon meal is served.

John Smith's Day School.

The school on John Smith's reserve was inspected on September 5 and November 15.

There were 32 pupils enrolled; at my former visit there were 23 present, and at the latter there were 18.

There were 206 days of school in the year ended June 30, and the daily average attendance during that time was slightly over 21.

The grading of the pupils was as follows: standard I, 9; standard II, 4; standard III, 7; standard IV, 7; standard V, 5; total, 32.

Rev. R. F. McDougall, who has been in charge of this school for the past two years, is a well-tried teacher, his success having been established here and previously in other schools. He has been able to influence not only his pupils, but also their parents, and to gain their respect and good-will. In this way a good attendance is maintained, despite the fact that no conveyances are employed, though some of the pupils have a distance of three miles to come, while two or three, besides walking two miles, have to cross the wide river in a row-boat.

The classes are making satisfactory and uniform progress in all the subjects. A class of four pupils, of about eight years, who have been in school for 18 months, are in standard II, and doing the work intelligently.

Singing is regularly taught. The health of the children is well cared for, both by the teacher and by Mrs. McDougall, who is a trained and very competent nurse, and deeply interested in the work in which she and her husband are engaged. Physical exercises of a varied and useful character are systematically practised.

The teacher's dwelling is a well constructed building, of suitable dimensions and appointments, which was erected about two years ago, and makes a comfortable and attractive home.

A new school building, of an approved and modern description, has just been completed. The plans were prepared by a skilled architect, but the work throughout, including concrete, carpentry, plastering and painting, was done by members of the band, ex-pupils of the Battleford industrial school, and is satisfactory in every particular.

Battleford Industrial School.

This school was inspected in March, 1912, and in February of the present year, and visited incidentally at intervals between these dates.

The recruiting ground for this institution has been narrowed in recent years through the establishment of boarding and day schools on the reserves, so that it is no longer possible to keep the school filled to its capacity, or indeed to half its capacity. The day schools referred to were, it is true, in existence for many years past, but they were serving a very poor purpose for want of competent teachers and proper equipment, and were attended, and that very irregularly, only by those whose parents refused to allow them to enter a boarding institution, or who, on grounds of health, were ineligible for admission. An effort which is meeting with some success has latterly been made to justify the continued existence of these institutions on the reserves, and to make them schools in more than mere name. This meets with the hearty approval of the Indians; but the effect is to make it very difficult to induce any of the parents to allow their children to be removed to schools outside the reserve on which they make their home.

The effect of this may be shown as regards this school, for the year 1912, as follows:—

Pupils enrolled January 1	48
Admitted since	6
Total	54
Discharged	14
Enrolled December 31	40

Rev. Canon Matheson continues in charge of the school, and has as his assistants, Mr. J. M. Marshall as teacher, and Gilbert Wuttunnee as farmer; Miss M. E. Kellogg, as matron; Miss M. E. Coates, assistant matron; Miss Helen Hayes, seamstress; Miss Norma Moody, assistant seamstress; and Miss M. A. Robinson, cook.

The girls are instructed, and have daily practice under excellent supervision, in all the ordinary branches of household economy. The boys' industrial training is equally practical, but is now limited to agriculture and allied pursuits.

Mr. Marshall is a well qualified teacher, and under his direction the classes are making steady and satisfactory progress. Results show best in reading, language, composition and geography, but are not wanting in any of the subjects.

Of the 36 pupils who were present during the examination of the classes, 16 were in standard I, 8 in standard II, 5 in standard III, 3 in standard IV, and 4 in standard V. Four treaty pupils were absent, and there were 4 pupils present who are not enrolled and not included in the foregoing classification. Of these last, 2 were in the first standard, 1 in the fourth, and 1 in the fifth.

The financial affairs of the institution were carefully looked into. While the attendance, and consequently the revenue from per capita grant, has decreased rapidly of late, it has not been found possible to reduce the running expenses proportionately. Accordingly, notwithstanding the most careful management, there has been for the

past five years an increasing annual deficit. The industries still contribute substantially to the revenue, but not so largely as in former years.

Red Pheasant's Day School.

This school was closed on the occasion of my latest visit to the reserve, about a month ago, as was also the school on the neighbouring Stony reserve. Neither of these has been accomplishing anything of value for some time past.

A plan is now being initiated whereby these two schools will be amalgamated, a new building erected on a site central to the population of the two reserves, a properly qualified teacher employed, and an 'improved' school thus established. The now usual noon meal will be provided, and it may be found advisable to have a few of the children from the remoter parts conveyed to and from school by team.

Moosomin's Day School.

This school, which has been closed for many years, was re-opened about the beginning of November, in temporary quarters furnished gratis by the Roman Catholic mission.

The teacher who has been employed is Mr. A. E. Rotsey, who, although without experience and training for these duties, has yet some other qualifications that might be turned to good account in the position. As yet, however, I have not had an opportunity of examining the results of his work.

The present school is located outside the reserve, but at such a point that it is scarcely less convenient for the Moosomin band on that account, while it could be attended also by the children of the Saulteaux reserve, which lies adjacent, should these people be willing to avail themselves of its advantages.

General Remarks.

The Poundmaker, Little Pine, Meadow Lake and Montreal Lake day schools, and the Onion Lake boarding school were not visited during the year.

THE REPORT OF MR. W. M. GRAHAM, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES IN SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN, ON INDIAN SCHOOLS IN SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Assiniboine Day School.

Miss Laurence is still in charge of this school. I made an inspection early in May and found everything in good condition.

There were 19 children in attendance, and on making comparisons I found that the average for the year was quite satisfactory. The older Indians take quite an interest in this school, and as long as the present teacher is in charge I believe that good results will follow.

I found that the children were progressing well in the class-room, and in fact, was surprised at the advancement that had taken place, especially when we take into consideration the fact that these children live at home with parents who, in most cases, do not speak English and have had no educational training, as this would naturally

have the effect of retarding their progress. All the children were well dressed and clean.

At the time of my visit the gardening season was on and each child was given a plot to look after during the summer. This gives them an excellent training, especially the girls, who should follow up this work after they leave school.

The building, inside, was clean and everything was in order and looked quite business-like. The surroundings and fences were also in good condition. The improvements made on the teacher's residence will be appreciated and add much to her comfort.

Day Star's Day School (Anglican).

This school is situated on Day Star's reserve, in the Touchwood agency. At the time of my visit, which was made in June, there were 12 children in attendance, which is good, when it is considered that the population of the reserve is very small. The average keeps about the same throughout the year. The children were fairly well advanced with the class-room work, particularly with spelling and arithmetic, but the pronunciation was not good. They were not as clean as I have found them on previous visits, and the room was not as clean as it might have been. I trust there will be an improvement when next I visit the school.

There is a quarter of an acre of garden in connection with this school, but it was suffering from want of rain at the time of my visit, and as a consequence did not look well.

The Indians on this reserve take a great interest in the school, and I trust the teacher, Mrs. Smythe, will improve conditions considerably by insisting on the cleanliness of the children.

Gordon's Boarding School (Anglican).

This school is situated on Gordon's reserve, in the Touchwood Hills agency. I made my inspection in June. At that time Mr. W. A. Monk was in charge, but had tendered his resignation, and the new principal was expected at any time to take over the work.

The school has an authorized grant for 30 pupils, but if proper accommodation were furnished, there would be no difficulty in doubling this number, as there are a great many children of school age on Poorman's reserve, who are attending no school.

In my inspection report on this school I pointed out that the building could easily be enlarged to meet the requirements of this reserve.

There was a slight improvement in the class-room work, but it is not up to the standard it should reach. The building throughout was scrupulously clean. A great many repairs are required.

There is no farm in connection with this school, which I think is a mistake, as nearly all the boys who graduate from the school will be expected to earn their living by farming. A boy who has not been taught the care of animals and the preparation of the land till after he is twenty years of age, cannot be expected to make a success as a farmer, especially on an Indian reserve, where it is so difficult under the best of circumstances to make Indians successful farmers.

Round Lake Boarding School (Presbyterian).

When I visited the Round Lake school, the children were away on their summer vacation, and consequently I did not see the class-room.

There is nothing new to report regarding the buildings, which were in about the same condition as when I last reported. The church has decided to put up new buildings and a large quantity of material is already on the ground.

Crowstand Boarding School (Presbyterian).

I visited this institution at the Pelly agency, on October 22, 1912. This school is fortunate in having an efficient staff, most of whom have been in the institution for a long time.

At the time of my visit there were 48 children in attendance; the authorized number being 50. I have never seen such a lot of healthy-looking Indian children in a school before.

The class-room was well conducted and the children making good progress under Miss McLaren, who has been at the school for several years, and understands the Indian children thoroughly.

The girls receive a thorough training in housework, sewing, &c., which they should be able to put into practical use when they leave school. There is a good farm, well managed, on which the boys receive a good training.

The area under crop at the school farm last year was about 70 acres of grain and 5 acres of roots. From all appearances, the grain should have yielded well.

The school has 10 horses and 22 head of horned stock.

The farm buildings and general surroundings of the institution were in good condition.

The dormitories were well ventilated. The children receive medical attention when it is necessary to have a doctor, but I should say this is not very often.

The financial standing of the school is excellent.

Keys (St. Andrew's) Day School (Anglican).

This little school is situated on Key's reserve. The building is a log structure, with a shingled roof, and was built by the Indians of the reserve. With a few slight changes it could be made quite comfortable. These suggestions I have made in a separate report.

The school had just been opened two or three days before my visit, and I was surprised to find 17 children enrolled. I cannot say anything at present of the class-room work, as the children were just beginning and most of them could not speak a word of English.

The teacher, Mr. Guy Markham, holds a first-class certificate. He is quite enthusiastic and should do well.

Valley River Day School.

This little day school is situated on Valley River reserve, in the Pelly agency. Miss Annie Clair is in charge and is doing excellent work. The attendance has been very regular, as reports forwarded from time to time will show. There are 10 children enrolled and 7 were in attendance at the time of my visit. The reserve is small and there are very few children of school age. The children were quite clean and well dressed. The school was clean and everything in good order.

File Hills Boarding School (Presbyterian).

This institution is situated near the File Hills agency. The management of the school is under the Rev. H. C. Sweet, and Mrs. Sweet acts as matron

The building is complete in every respect and is without doubt the finest school building in this inspectorate. The number of pupils has been steadily increased, till they now number 45.

The farm at this school is not at all what it should be. Last year the crop amounted to practically nothing, and there is great room for improvement in this direction. There are quite a number of live stock about the place. This school has not been fortunate in having good men as instructors. A good deal of the time it has been without a man at all, and as a result the outside work has suffered and has not been up to the standard.

THE REPORT OF MR. J. A. MARKLE, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE PROTESTANT SCHOOLS IN THE ALBERTA INSPECTORATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Red Deer Indian Industrial School (Methodist).

This school is under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and is located about 4 miles west of the city of Red Deer.

The Rev. Arthur Barner recently resigned the principalship and was succeeded by the Rev. Jos. Woodsworth. Mr. Barner left the school with a full enrolment of pupils, the work prospering, the best wishes of the staff, present and ex-pupils, parents of children tributary to the school, also of the community with whom he had business relations during the 6 years he had charge of this school.

The staff comprises 10 persons, and includes Mr. F. J. Dodson, who holds a second-class teacher's certificate.

There were 48 boys and 33 girls enrolled when I made the inspection on January 22, last.

The pupils were classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	31	18
" II	13	8
" III	..	2
" IV	4	5
Total	48	33

Mr. Dodson is an efficient and capable teacher, and the class-room work appeared to be progressing.

The residential sections of this institution are of brick and stone and while they are substantial they are not modern in their internal design and only inadequately meet the requirements of an institution of this kind.

Of the 1,120 acres of land, in connection with this school, 250 were under crop last season. The remainder is partially covered with light timber to the extent of about 200 acres, and it, and the other 670 acres, is devoted to pasture.

The live stock consisted of 12 horses, 30 cows, 54 head of other classes of cattle, 19 pigs and about 30 fowl.

Industrial work is carried on in various branches. The older boys assist at stable work and during the growing and harvesting seasons they help to some extent at the various duties in connection therewith. The girls assist at, and are taught, various domestic duties such as general housework, sewing, knitting, &c.

Sarcee Boarding School (Church of England).

This school, under the auspices of the Church of England, is located about 10 miles from the Calgary post office and near the southeast corner of the Sarcee reserve.

The Venerable Archdeacon Tims is the honorary principal and the staff consists of 4 persons.

This institution was visited on February 18, and there were then 9 boys and 7 girls enrolled and classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	5	3
" III	1	2
" IV	3	2
	9	7

Miss Tims had charge of the classes and apparently was doing very good work, judging from the creditable manner in which the pupils read and synonymized the difficult words of their lessons.

The building in use for class work and residence is old, considerably dilapidated and unsuited for a residential school. It is the intention, I understand, to provide a new and modern set of buildings this season for school purposes on this reserve.

About one and one half acres of land was devoted to the growing of roots and garden stuff for table use last season, and with satisfactory results. An ample supply of home-grown roots and garden stuff, not only lessens the cash outlay for food, but ensures a wholesome change of diet for the staff and the pupils.

Samson's Day School (Methodist).

This school was inspected on January 28. There were 6 boys and 6 girls present, classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	7
" II	4
" III	1

This school is located on the Samson's reserve, near the Battle river, and about 10 miles from Ponoka. It is under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and with Miss Abbie Aylen in charge. Miss Aylen does not hold a teacher's certificate.

The children who attend this school are transported to and from their homes and, besides, are given a mid-day meal. Notwithstanding the favourable opportunity for the children of this reserve to get to school, the attendance has been very irregular, and only one boy, of those present on the day I made the visit, was able to read reasonably well. This boy, too, wrote very legibly.

Thirteen children from this reserve are pupils at the Red Deer industrial school, and there are about 50 of school age who adhere to the Methodist faith still on the reserve.

Peigan (Victoria Home) Boarding School (Church of England).

This school is situated near the western boundary of the Peigan reserve and is under the auspices of the Church of England.

There were 12 boys and 6 girls present on March 3, classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I.	0	2
" II.	2	1
" III.	4	2
" IV.	2	0
Kindergarten class	4	1
	12	6

There were seven pupils in the hospital and it was the intention of the medical officer to place several more there as soon as room could be made for them. The ailments of the pupils referred to were varied. Class-work was disorganized owing to the majority of the pupils being ill.

The staff consisted of Captain C. E. Fisher, principal, and a staff of three others. Miss Meginson, a practical nurse, was in charge of the hospital, but she is not included among the regular staff.

Miss Jones was the teacher, but she does not hold a teacher's certificate.

The stock at this institution comprises 1 horse, 6 cows, 2 yearling calves, 2 pigs and 20 head of poultry. None of the cows were giving milk.

The church authorities own 140 acres of land at this point. About 60 bushels of potatoes, turnips and carrots were grown last season and, besides, some garden stuff.

Blood (St. Paul's) Boarding School (Church of England).

This school is about 16 miles from the town of Macleod and within a mile of the Blood agency.

The Church of England, under whose auspices this school is operated, owns 160 acres of land in connection with this institution.

The Rev. S. Middleton, principal, is assisted by five other members of a staff. Miss Gardner, teacher, does not hold a teacher's certificate, but is a graduate of a university in Ireland.

There were 28 boys and 12 girls enrolled on March 14, classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I.	16	3
" II.	1	3
" III.	6	3
" IV.	4	0
" V.	2	3
	29	12

The children exhibited some timidness and there seemed to be a lack of expression when reading. On the whole, however, I concluded that reasonable progress was being made in the class-room.

The buildings meet the requirements fairly well, with the exception of the cow-stable.

The stock consists of 5 horses, 6 cows, 8 head of other cattle, 5 pigs and 50 head of poultry.

All the cows were giving milk, and this assures a supply for the pupils and the staff—a necessary adjunct to the food-supply of all well managed schools.

The stock here was all in fair condition.

About 40 acres of land is cultivated, and about 300 bushels of potatoes, 300 bushels of turnips, 10 bushels of carrots, 500 heads of cabbage and a few bushels of onions were raised. There were, besides, about 10 tons of green feed grown and some garden stuff.

There is a very good gymnasium fitted up in one of the outbuildings. Boys and girls take turns in the use of the appliances in the gymnasium, and this exercise tends to healthfulness of the pupils.

Old Sun's Boarding School (Church of England).

This school is located on the Blackfoot reserve, about one mile south of Gleichen, a town on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, 56 miles east of Calgary.

I visited this institution on April 9; there were 23 boys and 18 girls in attendance, classified as follows:—

Standard I	19	12
" II	4	6
	23	18

The Rev. Mr. Gandier is the principal, and had only 4 assistants; too few, in my opinion, to properly operate an institution of the dimensions here, and with 41 pupils.

The school has 160 acres of farm-land, and of this area 10 acres is broken and about ready for a crop.

With the exception of the class-room building, which was refitted and made as good as a new building, all the buildings were new a year ago and modern in almost every respect.

The live stock consisted of 1 cow and 9 fowl.

About one-quarter acre of garden was cultivated last season, and a good crop of garden stuff harvested.

THE REPORT OF MR. W. E. DITCHBURN, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON SCHOOLS IN SOUTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Kuper Island Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

I visited the Kuper Island industrial school on October 24. This school is now in charge of Rev. August Urlings, S.M.M., as principal, with Rev. Wm. Lemmens, assistant principal; Brother Lecrom, trade instructor, and Brother Mondnet as farm instructor. The staff for the girls' department consists of Sister Mary Olympus, superior and principal; Sister Mary Stanislaus, cook; Sister Mary Albert, housekeeper; Sister Mary Moiese, sewing teacher.

There were 61 pupils on the roll—33 boys and 28 girls; the grant is for 60. Since my visit in October, 8 of the pupils have been expelled from the school for breaking out of their dormitories at night. Four of these were expelled in October, and again 4 were dismissed late in the month of January.

The principal reported that the pupils had been making very good progress with their studies. Three of the pupils who had been sent to their homes earlier in the year had since died. Two of these had been quite young. Generally, the health of the pupils had been good.

The buildings were in a poor state of repair, and it is of the utmost importance that they should, at an early date, be replaced by a new and modern school capable of accommodating at least 100 pupils.

Of the 90 acres of land which constitutes the school farm, about 50 was under cultivation during the year, 6 acres having been cleared since last report. Upon this land were grown 500 sacks of potatoes, 40 sacks wheat, 50 sacks oats, 25 sacks apples and pears, 20 tons of hay, 35 sacks carrots, 30 sacks onions, one ton of cabbage, and 50 sacks of sugar beet for the cattle.

The live stock consists of 9 cows, 1 bull, 1 heifer, 5 pigs, 3 horses and 150 chickens.

Besides their regular lessons in the class-rooms, the boys are instructed in farming principally, some also being instructed in carpentering and blacksmithing. The girls are taught housekeeping, sewing, cooking and music.

Regular lessons are given in hygiene. The girls also practise calisthenics, and the boys have a very good gymnasium.

One of the old barns was taken down last year and the lumber was used in the construction of a new open recreation hall for the girls. This building has a wooden floor and makes a first-class place for their amusement during wet weather.

Fire-fighting appliances are kept in place, and drills are given in the matter of emptying the buildings in case of a fire.

Nanaimo Day School (Methodist).

I visited this school during the month of January. Miss M. Rogers is the teacher, having succeeded Rev. Mr. Knott, who had to give up the work on account of ill health. There are 25 children on the roll—10 boys and 15 girls, and the average attendance has of late months been very good indeed. The school is located on the Nanaimo reserve, close to the Indian houses, and as the Indians themselves stay on their reserve for the greater part of the year, there ought to be a good regular attendance. Under Miss Rogers' tuition the pupils are making fine progress. Their health has been all that could be desired during the past year. The school building is in first-class repair.

Koksilah Day School (Methodist).

This school is situated at Koksilah Station close to the Koksilah reserve, but a considerable distance from the Indian farms. Rev. C. A. Dockstader is the teacher and the children under his care are making fair progress. There are 14 boys on the register, and the average attendance is 8. The children have enjoyed very good health during the past year, there having been no epidemics. The building is in a good state of repair and kept well ventilated. The authorities of the Methodist Church have purchased a piece of land further down the main road and propose building a new school on this site. As this would place the school in a much more central location, a better average attendance should be the result.

West Saanich Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school had been closed from November to January, owing to the fact that very few of the Indians were on the reserve. Miss Hagan is the teacher, and when the children attend regularly they make fair progress under her tuition. The building is a very comfortable one for school purposes. It is expected that for the next few months, until the Indians go away again, there will be a fair average attendance.

Songhees Day School (Roman Catholic).

Since the Songhees Indians surrendered their old reserve in Victoria city and removed to Esquimalt Harbour, they have been without a school. A fine new school is now, however, being constructed, and when completed should have a good average

attendance. It is expected that the building will be completed in the course of a few months.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Alert Bay Industrial School (Church of England).

I visited this institution on November 25, 1912. The staff comprises A. W. Corker, principal; Mrs. Corker, matron; George M. Luther, teacher; Miss Warrener, assistant matron; Eli Hunt, trade instructor; A. E. Weaver, physical drill instructor and assistant trade instructor.

There were 35 pupils on the register, the grant being for that number. The progress made by the children during the year had been very good, and the principal expected that four of the pupils would take the high school examination in June next.

The health of the pupils was reported to have been very good during the past year. The studies in hygiene are given regularly, and in these the pupils appear to take a keen interest.

The conduct of the pupils was stated to have been first-class.

The school building is in a very good state of repair, but there is no provision in the institution in the matter of hospital accommodation for pupils who are sick with infectious diseases and require to be isolated, and the practice has been to have them cared for at the hospital of the Columbia Coast Mission.

There are now about five acres of land for garden use, one acre being cleared during the past year.

The live stock consists of 2 cows, 1 horse, and 27 chickens.

The boys, who work in the carpenter-shop, show considerable aptitude in making mission furniture, and I have observed some very good samples of their work.

Besides their regular lessons, the boys are given fire-drills at regular intervals; also instruction in the use of the fire-fighting appliances.

Alert Bay Day School (Church of England).

I visited this school on November 26, 1912, and March 3, 1913. At the time of my first visit there were only 8 children present—3 boys and 5 girls—all of tender age. Miss M. Clowes was substituting for the regular teacher, Mr. Mooody, who was sick at the time. On my second visit, Miss Clowes was still in charge of the school, and brought the attendance up to 37. There were 36 pupils in the school at the time of my last inspection, although there was a potlatch in progress on the reserve, which is a considerable counter attraction for the children. While the average attendance for the previous quarter had only been 8·32, Miss Clowes fully expected that the present one would end with an average of over 20. Miss Clowes takes a keen interest in her work and keeps the children interested in their studies, and it is to be hoped that she will continue as teacher at this school. It can hardly be expected, however, that this large attendance will be maintained throughout the school year, for the Indians will soon be leaving for the oulachon fishing and will be away from Alert Bay for a month or so. The health of the pupils had been very good since Miss Clowes had been in charge. The school-house, which is practically new, is in first-class condition.

Alert Bay Girls' Home (Church of England).

I visited this institution on November 26, 1912. This school has been placed under the direct charge of Mr. A. W. Corker, principal of the industrial school. The staff is: Miss A. R. Neville, matron; Miss M. E. Nixon, teacher; Miss Louisa Harris,

assistant matron. This school, a new building, which was opened in the month of August, 1912, has a capacity for 30 pupils. At the time of my visit there were 21 pupils on the roll, 13 belonging to the Kwawkewlth agency and 8 from other agencies. There should be plenty of girls in the Kwawkewlth agency alone to fill this school, and I am of the opinion that every effort should be made to obtain pupils from this before taking any from outside agencies.

I heard nothing but the best reports, from residents of Alert Bay, as to the improved appearance of the pupils since the new school had been opened. This speaks well for the management. Now that it has been decided not to use the class-room of the day school in which to have class work for the pupils of the girls' home, some provision will have to be made for one on the premises. At the time of my visit the girls were being taught in the play-room.

Gwayasdums Day School (Church of England).

This day school, which part of the year is located at Kingcome Inlet, has been closed for the past year, the missionary, Rev. Herbert Pearson, having left the district. The attendance had always been very small.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

Coqualeetza Industrial Institute (Methodist).

I visited this school at Chilliwack in the months of April and September, 1912. The staff is composed of Rev. R. H. Cairns, principal; G. Green, farm instructor; Wm. Allen, carpenter and gardener; Miss Mary Holtrop, matron; Miss Jessie McCallum, assistant matron; Miss M. E. Jeffries, sewing instructor; Miss Rachel Gunson and Miss Cairns, teachers in the class-rooms; Mrs. Allen, cook; Miss L. Harding, in charge of the laundry.

There were 92 pupils on the roll, the grant being for 90. All were making satisfactory progress with their studies. Besides the regular class-room work, the boys are taught carpentering, farming and general gardening, and the girls plain and fancy sewing, cooking and general housework.

The health of the pupils had been first-class during the past year. One of the girls, who showed a tendency to tuberculosis in February, 1912, was sent to her home and died in April of the same year.

The buildings are in a good state of repair, and are heated by hot air and well ventilated. The dormitories and the class-rooms are kept clean and comfortable. The flooring of the dining-room and boys' hall was repainted during the summer, and considerable work was also done in the matter of putting up new fences.

The school farm consists of 85 acres, from which splendid crops, of all kinds of vegetables and fruit, were taken last year, the bulk of which was used at the school.

There are ample fire-fighting appliances in the school, and the pupils are instructed in the use of the same. City water is laid on at the school, of which there is an abundant supply. The children all seemed contented and happy.

St. Mary's Mission Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

I visited this school in the months of April and December, 1912. The staff is composed of Rev. V. Rohr, O.M.I., principal; Bro. Lajoie, electrician; Bro. L. Manseau, gardener; Bro. J. Mulvaney, dairy instructor; Sister Mary Rogation, boys' teacher; Sister Mary Benedict, matron; Sister Mary Zephirin, assistant boys' teacher; Sister Mary Wilhemina, girls' teacher; Sister Mary Veronica, assistant girls' teacher; Sister Mary Pauline, cook, boys' school; Sister Mary Agnes, cook, girls' school.

In April there were 33 boys and 36 girls, and in November 31 boys and 36 girls on the roll, the grant being for 60 pupils.

This school, which is situated on high ground, about a mile from Mission City, commands a splendid view of the Fraser river and the surrounding country. It is heated by steam and lighted with electric light. During the past year, a 70-horse-power boiler was installed, which supplies the vacuum system of heating for the boys' and girls' schools, and the gravity system for the church. There are 42 radiators in the boys' building and 46 in the girls'. The cost of this plant, including boiler-house, was over $7,500. The laundry was also improved by the addition of a drying-room, heated by hot-water pipes. With the installation of these modern improvements the danger of fire is reduced very materially. The exteriors of all the buildings were also repainted last summer, and about one mile of fencing was put up.

The buildings, though old, are in a first-class state of repair, and the dormitories and class-rooms are always kept in a very clean state.

The pupils have all been making good progress with their studies in the class-rooms, besides which, the boys are taught farming, gardening, and general handy-work, and the girls, plain and fancy sewing, cooking, and housework. Their health was all that could be desired during the past year.

There is a plentiful supply of pure water on the premises, and the sanitary conditions are good.

The farm consists of 310 acres; 10 acres having been purchased last year for the purpose of securing their water rights. One hundred acres were under cultivation and 10 acres cleared last year. Upon this farm were grown 50 tons potatoes, 6 tons oats, 1½ tons wheat, 15 tons roots, 2 tons cabbages, ½ ton carrots, 1 ton parsnips, besides a large amount of all varieties of fruits, except cherries, which were a failure.

The live stock consists of 25 head of cattle, 5 horses, 3 colts, 35 sheep, 16 pigs and 100 chickens.

A large amount of equipment was also purchased for the farm during the year, consisting of a Bain wagon, extension disc harrow, single disc drill, open binder, hay-rake and a steel land-roller.

The management proposes making extensions to both the boys' and girls' buildings in the near future, the object in view being the accommodation of a greater number of pupils. The plans for these proposed additions are now being prepared by the architect.

Sechelt Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school has generally been classified as being owned by the Roman Catholic Church, but such is not the case, the money spent on the construction of the building having been contributed partly by the Sechelt tribe, from their trust funds, and partly by the department. The church has also incurred some expenditure in the erection of the laundry building and water-tanks.

The staff consists of: Sister Theresine, principal; Sister St. Ouen and Sister St. Denis, boys' teachers; Sister Mary Colombe and Sister Octavia, girls' teachers; Sister Amelia and Sister Josephine, cooks.

At the time of my visit in February, there were 51 pupils on the roll—20 boys and 31 girls. The grant is for 50 pupils. All the pupils had enjoyed very good health during the year, and had been making fair progress with their studies. Lessons in hygiene are given regularly, and calisthenic exercises are taken part in by the pupils, all of whom appear to take a keen interest in the same. One pupil (consumptive), sent to the hospital in the month of November last, died early in February.

The building is in a good state of repair, but the boys' dormitory is somewhat crowded. The whole school is kept very clean, and ventilation is effected by keeping the windows open.

Fire drills are given at regular intervals, and the fire-fighting appliances are kept in place, ready for any emergency.

The amount of land for garden purposes is only about 4 acres, but this is not enough to supply the amount of vegetables, &c., for the use of the school. The reserve on which the school is situated is over 600 acres in extent, and it would be well if the Indians would consent to allot about 10 acres more for the school.

The water, which is plentiful enough in the winter months, is very scarce in the summer, owing to the fact that the old wooden flume is in very bad condition and should be renewed. This matter was reported upon last year, but something should be done in the very near future, in order that during the dry months a bettter supply of water may be had.

Six pupils were honourably discharged during the past year.

The live stock consists of 4 cows and 100 chickens.

Squamish Mission Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated at North Vancouver, in close proximity to the reserve. The staff consists of: Sister Mary Amy, principal; Sister Mary Eugenie, matron and teacher; Sister Mary Ildefonse, teacher; Sister Mary Anatolie, cook; Sister Mary Gonzales, assistant cook.

I visited this school in February and found that the pupils were making excellent progress in their studies, their pronunciation being very clear and distinct.

With the exception of an epidemic of measles among the pupils last spring, their health had been very good.

The building is in a good state of repair, is heated by hot air and ventilated by keeping the windows open. There are self-flushing water-closets, and the sewage is drained off into Burrard inlet. The school is always kept very clean.

The garden is about 5 acres in extent, but as the soil is very productive large crops of vegetables and fruits are gathered, all of which are used at the school.

Besides the full equipment of fire-fighting appliances, which are always kept in place, a fire-alarm gong has been installed during the year. Fire drills are given regularly.

Acting upon my recommendation of last year, the matron has placed a number of the pupils in a room that had previously not been in use, thus doing away with the overcrowded state of the dormitories, which had existed in the past.

Homalco Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated on the Aupe reserve, and is of the semi-boarding class. The school had been closed for some time during the year, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a teacher to take the place of Mr. Thompson. It was re-opened in the early part of September last, with Miss Kathleen Richards as teacher, and Miss Ethel Richards as matron. There are 30 children on the roll, and the average has been about 19. They are making very fair progress under Miss Richards' tuition. The greater part of the pupils sleep and have their meals at the school, the parents supplying the food. This ensures a very good average attendance. The department's innovation of giving prizes has also materially helped in the matter of attendance.

Sliammon Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated on the Sliammon reserve, and Mr. M. L. Biggar is the teacher, having succeeded Mr. J. W. L. Brown in April last. There are 16 boys and

9 girls on the register, the average attendance being about 17. The children are all making fair progress, and their health had been good during the year. The giving of prizes for attendance at this school has also proved beneficial.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Alberni Indian School (Presbyterian).

This school is situated close to the Tsechart and Opitshart reserves, at Alberni. The staff is composed of H. B. Currie, principal; Mrs. Currie, matron; Miss M. A. Grant, teacher; Miss Ethel Wright and Mrs. J. Stevens, assistant matrons.

There are 50 pupils on the roll—25 boys and 25 girls—the grant being for 50. All the pupils are making excellent progress in the class-room, under the tuition of Miss Grant.

At the time of my visit, a number of the pupils were confined to their beds with pneumonia, as a result of a very sudden change to wintry weather that had taken place all over the coast section of British Columbia. I am pleased to say that all these pupils have since recovered. One other pupil had been taken down with tubercular meningitis, and has since died, this being the second death from this disease among the pupils during the year. With the exception of the epidemic of pneumonia spoken of, the health of the pupils has been very good for the whole year.

The buildings are in a very good state of repair, are heated by hot air, and ventilators placed in the baseboards. The interior of the main building has been repainted and papered during the year. A 4-horse power gasolene engine has been installed, to pump water into the tank, and hydrants have been placed throughout the garden; 200 feet of fire hose have also been added to the fire-fighting equipment.

The amount of land under cultivation comprises 15 acres, and a first-class crop of vegetables and fruit was gathered during the fall.

The live stock consists of 3 horses and 100 chickens.

Besides their regular studies in the class-rooom, the boys are taught farming, gardening, baking and general handiwork; and the girls plain and fancy sewing, cooking and housekeeping.

The fire-fighting appliances are kept in place, and the water buckets kept filled with water; regular fire drills are also given the pupils.

Three pupils were honourably discharged during the year and two more have about completed their full term in the school.

All the pupils seem to be contented, and the principal reported their morals had been very good.

Ahousaht Boarding School (Presbyterian).

I visited this school on January 25. The principal is Rev. J. T. Ross, but he gave me to understand that he was about to resign his post. The rest of the staff are Mrs. Ross, matron; Miss L. McIvor, teacher; and Miss J. McIvor, assistant matron.

The number of pupils on the roll was 31—17 boys and 14 girls.

The progress made by the pupils in the class-room, under Miss McIvor's teaching, had been very good indeed. The school had also been very fortunate last year, in that the health of the pupils had been good, there having been only a slight epidemic of grippe during the past winter. One pupil, who was discharged in 1911, died in August, 1912.

The building is in a first-class state of repair, being comparatively new. It is heated by hot air, and there is hot and cold water in the bath-rooms and inside wash basins. Another large tank was installed during the year for the purpose of increasing the supply of water for the institution, which in the past had been inadequate to

the needs of the school. A new cement floor was also laid around the furnace in the basement as a precaution against fire.

There are 17 acres of land for garden purposes, about two-thirds of which were under crop during the year. The land is not very productive and requires a great amount of fertilizing, consequently the yield of vegetables is not very large.

A new barn and chicken-house were constructed during the year.

Besides their regular lessons in the class-room, the boys are given instruction in carpentry and joining by Mr. Ross, and I have seen some very good specimens of their handiwork. The girls are taught plain and fancy sewing, cooking and general housework.

Clayoquot Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

I visited this school on January 23. The staff is as follows: Rev. Father Epper, O.S.B., principal; Sister Mary Claire, matron; Sister Mary Xavier, teacher; Sister Mary Clotilde, sewing teacher; Sister Mary Elizabeth, cook; George Stermer, trade instructor.

There were 50 pupils on the roll—29 boys and 21 girls. This school has a grant for 60 pupils. All the pupils were making fair headway in their studies in the class-room, and their health had been quite good during the year, though at the time of my visit, four of them were in bed with grippe. Last year three pupils had been sent to their homes, one with scrofulous neck and two with tuberculosis, and have died. There were no deaths in the school.

The building is in a fine state of repair. It is heated with hot water, and there is sanitary plumbing throughout the lavatories and bath-rooms. There is also a steam laundry in connection with this school, a plentiful supply of water, and good drainage. The sewage is carried out to the sea.

The amount of land for garden purposes at this school is quite small, only about 4 acres. Last year they had a very good crop of vegetables; but there is not enough land to grow the amount of vegetables, &c., required for the school.

The boys are taught carpentry, painting, shoe-repairing and boat-building, and the girls plain and fancy sewing, cooking and general housework.

Hygiene studies are given regularly, and calisthenic exercises are taken part in by the pupils.

Two boys and three girls were honourably discharged during the year, having completed their full term in the school.

A new shed was built last season, also a gravity railway for hauling freight from the beach to the school. A new house was also constructed on the beach. This house is for the use of Indians who come to visit their children at the school.

Clayoquot Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated on the Opitsat reserve at Clayoquot, and Rev. Jos. Schindler, O.S.B., is the missionary and teacher. There are 14 children on the register, the average attendance, while the school is open, being about 8. The attendance had not been very regular, consequently the progress made by the pupils had only been fair. From the middle of June to the beginning of October, the Indians are practically all away from the reserve working at the canneries and hop-fields, and as the children always accompany their parents, the amount of education they receive during the rest of the year proves of little value, as they generally forget everything they have been taught by the time they return to the school.

Ucluelet Day School (Presbyterian).

Located on the Ittatsoo reserve, at Ucluelet, this school has 14 pupils on the register. Rev. H. W. Vanderveen is the teacher. The average attendance is

slightly over 7. When the children attend regularly they make good progress, but at this reserve, also, the Indians are away for a considerable portion of the year. The general health of the children was reported to have been very good during the year. The school building is in a good state of repair.

General Remarks.

As will be seen from the foregoing report, the day school is not the success that it should be. This is accounted for by the fact that the Indians on the coast section of British Columbia do not reside permanently on their reserves. Early in the summer months, they start for the canneries and when the fishing season is over they move on to the hop-fields and other places where Indian labour is in demand, returning home in the month of October and sometimes later. During the winter months, the potlatch season begins, and the various bands have a period of visiting. The children sojourn with their parents, and are away from all schooling for practically six months of the year. On the other hand, the boarding and industrial schools are, in a great measure, fulfilling the aim of the department, by imparting to the Indian children a practical education, which should be of great benefit to them as they grow up, and do much to raise the Indian to a higher plane of civilization than they have been in the past. The residential schools should, wherever possible, be increased in size, in order that a greater number of pupils may be accommodated.

THE REPORT OF MR. A. M. TYSON, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE NORTHERN INSPECTORATE, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

Bella Coola Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited on July 24, 1912, and again on January 28, 1913. Miss Gibson is the teacher, and is doing good work. The school-house is a good building, well provided with the necessary furniture, and sanitary conditions are good. There is room for improvement in the playgrounds provided for the children. On the dates mentioned, the attendance was small, but on looking over the roll, the average attendance seems to be satisfactory. Miss Gibson is energetic and painstaking, and takes great interest in the children.

BABINE AGENCY.

Hazelton Day School (English Church).

This school was visited on May 7, 1912, and February 12, 1913. On my first visit I found Miss Soal in charge of the school, but on the latter occasion the Rev. Mr. Peters had taken charge in the absence of Miss Soal, who was away in England. There are about 40 pupils of school age and all are enrolled. They appear to be doing good work, and the teacher seems satisfactory. There is a good school-house, and everything is kept in good repair, but new school desks should be provided.

Kishpiax Day School (Methodist).

I visited this school on May 9, 1912, and February 11, 1913. The Rev. Mr. Lee has charge of the school. The school-house is a comparatively new building and

ventilation and sanitary conditions are good. Since my first visit the school has been equipped with new desks, and is now one of the best-equipped schools in the Babine agency. The attendance is good and the children are making satisfactory progress.

Glen Vowell Day School (Salvation Army).

This school was visited May 9, 1912, and February 11, 1913. Miss Law is in charge, and appears to be thoroughly competent. The building here belongs to the Salvation Army, and I would respectfully recommend that it be purchased from them and moved down to the front line. On my second visit to Glen Vowell, I found that the new desks had arrived and were put in place. There are about 34 children of school age in the village, and the school attendance is good.

Rocher Deboulé Day School (Roman Catholic).

School is held in an old church building which is not in very good repair. A new school-house with the necessary furnishings is urgently needed. Father Godfrey is in charge of the school, but at the time of my visit was absent. I learned, however, that the attendance has been good and the teacher is energetic and painstaking.

New Kitseguecla Day School (Methodist).

I visited this school on May 13, and found Miss Edgar in charge. The school is a large building and requires an outside finishing. The attendance is fair and the children appear to be making satisfactory progress.

Andimaul Day School (Salvation Army).

I visited this school on May 15; Mr. Rankin is in charge. The school-house is in very good condition and quite satisfactory at the present time. Mr. Rankin reports that the children are making good progress.

Kitwangar Day School (English Church).

I visited this school May 16, and found Miss Kemp in charge. The school is at present being held in what is known as 'The Church Army building.' A new school with the necessary furnishings is badly needed. The pupils seem to be making fair progress, but, as the teacher has been changed every year, conditions are very unsettled. The attendance is fair.

Meanskinisht Day School (Undenominational).

This school, which is in charge of Miss Tomlinson, was inspected May 18, 1912. The school-house is comparatively new and quite satisfactory in all respects. The attendance is good, and the pupils making fairly good progress.

New Town (Kitselas) Day School (Methodist).

This school was inspected on May 18, 1912. Mr. Edgar was in charge. The attendance is large and the pupils are doing good work. The school is held at present in the church, and a new building with the necessary furnishings is urgently needed.

NASS AGENCY.

Lakalsap Day School (Church of England).

There is a good school-house here, but for lack of a teacher the school was closed at the time of my visit, September 30, 1912.

Gwinoha Day School (English Church).

I visited this school October 1, 1912. Mr. Myers conducts the school in his own house, as there is no other suitable building. A new school, with the proper furnishings, is needed. Mr. Myers is doing very good work and the children are making satisfactory progress.

Aiyansh Day School.

I visited Aiyansh on October 1, 1912, and found that there had been no school for some time for want of a teacher and a suitable building, but the lumber had been provided and a new school was to be erected at once.

Gitladamiksh Day School.

I visited this village October 2. Here, also, they have been without a school and teacher for some time, but the lumber is provided for a new building which will be erected immediately.

Metlakatla Day School (Church of England).

This school was visited on April 22. Miss Jackson was in charge at the time of my visit, but has since been replaced by Miss Klippert. The building is fairly good and everything is kept in good repair.

Port Simpson Day School (Methodist).

I visited this school February 19, 1913. Mrs. Dudoward has charge of the junior division and Mr. Young the senior. Both divisions appear to be doing well and the attendance is good. The school building is in fairly good condition. The grounds should be cleared and ample playground provided for the children.

Port Simpson Boarding School for Girls (Methodist).

I inspected this school February 19, 1913, and found everything very satisfactory. Proper discipline is being enforced by the staff in charge; the sanitary condition of the building is good, and the pupils appeared healthy and clean. A good playground and open-air gymnasium have been provided for the use of the pupils, and proper arrangements are made for their amusement as well as for their education. There were 35 girls in attendance at the time of my visit.

Port Simpson Boarding School for Boys (Methodist).

Inspected February 19, 1913. The ventilation is poor in this school, and sanitary conditions are not very good. Better buildings are needed, as the present ones are utterly unsuitable and should be replaced with new ones. Playgrounds should also be provided, and, if possible, the school-room should be included in the living quarters. There are 20 boys in the home, who are at present taught in the day school by Mr. Young and are making satisfactory progress.

STICKINE AGENCY.

Tahltan Day School (Church of England).

The Rev. Mr. Thorman is in charge of this school, and the children are making satisfactory progress. The building is fairly good.

Telegraph Creek Day School (Undenominational).

I visited this school on September 12, but found it closed for lack of a teacher. When the school re-opens, there will be an attendance of from 10 to 15 pupils.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

Massett Day School (English Church).

I visited this school February 22, 1913. Mr. Clayburg is in charge and doing good work. The school-house has been painted inside and out and new desks and blackboards supplied. The chimney has also been repaired, and a new one built. Sanitary conditions at this school are also very good, and in fact, the school is now first-class in every respect. Attendance is good and the work progressing favourably.

Skidegate Day School (Methodist).

I visited this school February 26, 1913, and found Mr. Connery in charge. There were about 24 pupils in attendance, all clean and well-behaved. Mr. Connery put them through their exercises, which were very well done. A wire fence has been built around the playground, which is a good, large one, and arrangements have been made for a new flooring, new front steps, and the painting of the building, both inside and out. New desks should also be provided. When the contemplated improvements have been carried out the school will be first-class in every respect.

General Remarks.

I am pleased to report that the children attending the various Indian schools which I visited appeared to be very clean and well dressed, and I was very favourably impressed with their bright and healthy appearance.

With one or two exceptions, the school buildings are in fine condition, and are a credit to the department. A little has been accomplished this year in the way of providing playgrounds for the children, but more attention should be paid to this during the coming year.

In the Nass agency, conditions prevailing at Aiyansh, Lakalsap and Gitladamiksh are very unsatisfactory, as the Anglican Church appears to have difficulty in securing teachers. It will be necessary for the department to appoint teachers for these places, and provide suitable quarters.

In the various boarding schools, it was noted that the fire-fighting appliances furnished were being kept in proper place for use in case of necessity.

THE REPORT OF MR. T. J. CUMMISKEY, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN INSPECTORATE, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

My report is of a general character. The inspector of schools and the principals' reports contain the detailed and statistical information required from each school.

There are 4 industrial, 1 girls' boarding and 2 day schools in this inspectorate.

Kootenay (St. Eugene) Industrial School (Roman Catholic.)

St. Eugene industrial school is situated in the Kootenay district, about 6 miles from Cranbrook.

I inspected this institute on March 18, 1913. The staff consists of 7 sisters and 1 farm instructor, Mr. J. M. Smith.

There were 80 pupils present on date of visit—38 boys and 42 girls. The pupils and staff have been recently moved from their old buildings into the beautiful and commodious new building which has been erected by the department. The accommodation and appurtenances have been well considered. The work of the staff and pupils can now be carried on efficiently and with pleasure.

The work and influence of this school, on the children of the past, is plainly visible in the lives and manner of living of the grown-up Indians who now inhabit the reserves. Their farms are fairly well cultivated and they understand what it means to their health to keep their homes clean and sanitary. The parents now take an interest in seeing that their children are educated and make good efforts to prepare them for school with proper clothing.

With regard to the work of progress of the sisters, it can be truly said that women of sacrificial souls are successfully carrying the banner of true civilization among the Kootenay Indians.

Kamloops Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated in the Kamloops agency, about 3 miles from Kamloops, on the north side of the South Thompson river. I inspected the school on October 22, 1912. Rev. Alph. M. Carion, O.M.I., is principal. There are 4 sisters and Mr. J. A. Rioux on the teaching staff. On the date of my visit, there were present 67 pupils—33 boys and 34 girls. Splendid work is being done in all the class-room work. Repairs have been made to the building in the way of baths and sanitation during the year, which were badly needed. The location and land are not well adapted for an industrial school. The area of land which is brought under cultivation by irrigation, by means of gasoline engines and a windmill, is very limited, and is not of a good agricultural quality. The buildings are old and I do not think it would be a wise policy to spend much money on repairs.

It is really surprising the work which Father Carion is accomplishing, with his limited means for work and still more limited finances.

Lytton (St. George's) Industrial School (Church of England)

This school is located in the Lytton agency, about 2½ miles from Lytton, on the Lillooet road.

I inspected this school on February 24, 1913. The staff consists of Rev. Leonard Dawson, principal; a farm instructor and assistant farm instructor, a garden instruc-

tor, irrigation man, cook, matron, schoolmaster, carpenter and laundry instructor. Mrs. Dawson is health-keeper and Miss Dawson supervises the dairy.

There were 33 pupils present on date of visit. They looked happy and healthful. The buildings are well adapted for the work for which they were built and the farm is conducted in a first-class manner.

When the present principal took charge of this institution there were only about 5 boys in attendance. It is now well organized, with 35 boys on the register, and appears to be on the path to do the work for which it was created, viz., to educate Indian boys so that eventually they might intermarry with the educated Indian girls, from All Hallows school at Yale, and thereby create better Indian homes and improved modes of living.

All Hallow Boarding School (Church of England).

This school is situated at Yale, in the Lytton agency. I visited this school on February 25, 1913. The staff consists of Sister Constance, superior; 2 other sisters, 2 lady teachers, a cook instructor and an outside man.

The class-room work is good and evidences of good housekeeping were apparent in the samples of bread and preserves which I saw, and which were the work of the girls' own hands. These sisters are doing remarkable work. They are deserving of every encouragement.

Williams Lake Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated in a beautiful agricultural valley, about 6 miles distant from the main Cariboo wagon road, at 150-Mile house.

On the date of my visit, November 11, 1912, there were 62 pupils present—26 boys and 36 girls.

Rev. H. Boening, O.M.I., is principal. The farm instructor is J. D. Chiappini, with Brother Joseph as foreman; J. J. Swain is carpenter. There are 6 sisters on the staff. Sister Gabriel is matron and teaches the larger boys and girls. Sister Seraphin teaches the smaller boys. Sister Alexis teaches the small girls. Sisters Fabian and Lydia do the cooking and Sister M. Assumption is seamstress.

This institution is a living exponent of the success which has attended the missionary labour of the Oblates.

Organization, administration, education and tactful discipline are evidenced in all branches of the work.

The large farm is well cultivated and, besides supplying sufficient vegetables, meat, butter, milk and eggs for the institution, has to assist financially in keeping the school in its high state of efficiency. All the class-room work showed care and attention and the school-rooms were well ventilated and beautified with potted flowers.

I went through all the rooms, dormitories and basements. There are separate lockers for each boy and girl, which contained three suits for each.

Lytton Day School (Church of England).

This school is situated in the Indian village at Lytton. Miss Lily Blachford is teacher. There are 16 pupils on the register—8 boys and 8 girls. On the date of my visit, February 24, 1913, there were 12 pupils present—5 boys and 7 girls.

The children presented a clean appearance and their writing, for beginners, was good. They could count up to 100 and do simple sums in addition, subtraction and multiplication.

Miss Blachford can handle the children successfully.

The school-room presents an improved appearance since my visit in June last. Ten 2-seat desks have been supplied and maps of British Columbia, Dominion of Canada, America, and the Eastern Hemisphere are now in the room, and a new blackboard has been added to the appurtenances.

Shulus Day School (Church of England).

I did not visit this school. It is in the Lytton agency, as Inspector Green was going there about the last of February, to look into matters, I deemed this sufficient.

General Remarks.

Before closing my observations on the conditions of Indian education in my inspectorate, I wish to say that the department has every reason to be encouraged by the work which is being done by the industrial schools and the boarding school. I am not in favour of day schools as a means of educating Indian children. There may be an occasional exception, where conditions are favourable. The industrial school is the true means of solving the question of Indian education. This is not my opinion alone, but the opinion of men who have devoted 30 years of their life to this work.

THE REPORT OF REV. A. E. GREEN, INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, ON THE SCHOOLS OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

BABINE AGENCY.

Kitsegukla Day School (Methodist).

Teacher, Miss Susan Edgar.

Inspected April 15. I found 4 boys and 4 girls present. There are 21 children of school age on the reserve, only 13 are enrolled, but a number live at the old village, too far away to attend school. Those present were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	4
" II.	2
" III.	2
	8

The average attendance was 7.

The children had improved in reading, writing and spelling; the work in figures was good. The present teacher has taken the place of her sister, and is doing very well. Two Indian girls (sisters) are cared for in the teacher's home, thus they are able to attend school regularly.

The school-house has been much improved and is in good repair.

Rocher Deboulé Day School (Roman Catholic).

Teacher, Rev. A. Godfrey.

Inspected April 16, 1912. There were 24 present, 15 boys and 9 girls. Of the 30 children of school age, 27 are enrolled, with a fair daily average. Pupils are graded:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	13
" II	14
	27

The children had made fair progress; reading, spelling and counting, good; singing, very good. Father Godfrey is an excellent teacher.

The building is a poor one.

Hazelton Day School (Church of England).

Teacher, Miss E. J. Soal.

I visited this school twice in April, 1912. I found 15 children present, 13 girls and 2 boys. There had been an average attendance for 6 months of a little over 14. The pupils were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	15
" II	12
" III	8
" IV	4
" V	1
	40

All the children of school age on the reserve were enrolled. Satisfactory progress had been made in arithmetic, geography and composition. Writing and drawing were very good; singing, good. Physical drills were well done. The girls are taught sewing.

Miss Soal continues to do good work. The Rev. Mr. Field, the missionary in charge, takes great interest in the school.

The school building was in good repair, bright and clean.

Kishpiax Day School (Methodist).

Teacher, Rev. R. W. Lee.

Inspected April 17, 1912. Pupils present, 19; boys 9, and girls 10. There are 55 children of school age on the reserve, 42 of them enrolled, the average attendance for 6 months being 20.

	Pupils.
Standard I	18
" II	15
" III	5
" IV	4
	42

The children did fairly well in spelling, reading, writing, counting and geography. Singing was goood; physical exercises, fair. Mr. Lee is an energetic man, but has too much to do, and this large village should have the undivided attention of one teacher.

Glen Vowell Day School (Salvation Army).

Teacher, Miss Agnes Law.

Inspected April 17. Five boys and 9 girls were present. Children of school age on reserve, 33; enrolled, 30; with an average attendance for 6 months of 10. Younger children had taken the place of older ones gone out since former inspection. Pupils were classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	20
" II.	7
" III.	3
	30

The spelling, composition, arithmetic and geography of Standard III were very good; physical exercises, fair. The new pupils had made a fair start. The children were all very clean.

Miss Law is a useful teacher.

The small building was in fair repair, and the grounds were being improved.

Andimaul Day School (Salvation Army).

Teacher, Ensign J. M. Hardy.

Inspected in April. Pupils present, 9; boys, 5, and girls, 4. There were 18 children of school age, all enrolled, with an average of a little over 8. Pupils were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	15
" II.	2
" III.	1
	18

The children had made fair progress. The teacher was not strong, and had become discouraged. Mr. Hardy left a few days after my visit, and Mr. Rankin took charge. The large bridge construction camps so near have not been an unmixed good to the Indians.

Kitwangar Day School (Church of England).

Teacher, Miss Florence B. Kemp.

Inspected April 22, 1912. Present, 20; 10 boys and 10 girls. Of the 32 of school age, 29 were enrolled, with an average attendance of 12. Pupils present were graded:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	9
" II.	3
" III.	6
" IV.	2
	20

The children did very well in all subjects studied. Miss Kemp is an excellent teacher; she taught this school before going to the Kishpiax school. The school is doing satisfactory work. The frame school-house was in fair repair, but, as it is used by the Indians for many purposes, it is very hard for the teacher to keep it clean.

Meauskinisht Day School (Undenominational).

Teacher, Miss A. L. Tomlinson.

I visited this school on April 23, 1912. There were only 11 children of school age on the reserve, 10 being enrolled; 9 were present, 7 girls and 2 boys. There had been an average attendance of 7. The children were bright; spelling, counting, geography and singing, very good.

The new building was in good repair; the school grounds were being improved at time of inspection.

New Town (Kitselas) Day School (Methodist).

Teacher, Lewis Edgar.

Visited in April. This school was re-opened, having been closed for a considerable time. There are about 18 children of school age, with an average attendance of 12. The children have made good progress in their studies. School was held in the new church.

The Indians were much interested in the school. The teacher has made a nice garden.

NASS AGENCY.

Port Essington Day School (Methodist).

Teacher, Ernest Pierce, supplied as teacher first part of the year, followed by Miss Noble, who is still in charge.

Inspected April 26, 1912. There were 18 pupils present, 8 boys and 10 girls. Of the 28 children of school age, belonging to the village, a great number are away with their parents most of the time. The average for 3 months had been 14. Pupils were graded:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	15
" II.	2
" III.	1
	18

Beginners had taken the place of pupils over age. They did very well in writing, reading and counting. The new school-house is in good condition, and is kept neat and clean.

Metlakatla Day School (Church of England).

Teacher, Miss Helen Jackson.

Inspected April 29, in company with Agent Perry. We only found 3 pupils present. A number of children of school age were playing on the streets. There were 13 present at a former inspection. Miss Jackson has done faithful service for years, but the Indians have not supported the school of late as they should. There are 37 children of school age in the village, and there should be a better attendance.

Lakalsap Day School (Church of England).

Mr. Bousfield taught the school for 3 months, but had closed it and gone away before Agent Perry and I arrived. The Indians declared they were anxious to have the school open.

Gwinoha Day School (Church of England).

Teacher, Mr. W. A. Meyers.

He was not at home when Mr. Perry and I visited the village, May 1 and 2. There are 18 children of school age, all enrolled. The average for the March quarter being 11. Pupils were graded:—

	Pupils.
Standard I..	12
" II..	6
	18

I saw some of the children; they could speak a little English, and read a little.

Agent Perry and I visited Aiyansh and Kitladamax villages. The day schools had not been open for the winter. The difficulty seems to be to get qualified teachers for these places.

Kincolith Day School (Church of England).

Teacher, Miss Elsie M. Collison.

In company with Agent Perry, I inspected this school in May, 1912. There were 42 children of school age, all enrolled, with an average attendance for 12 months of 18. The children were classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I..	18
" II..	12
" III..	7
" IV..	5
	42

Those in Standards III and IV did well in spelling, arithmetic, geography and composition. The junior classes did fairly well in subjects studied. All were fair in hygiene; singing was good; physical drills also good.

Miss Collison is doing satisfactory work.

The new building was in good order.

The Port Simpson day school, and the two Port Simpson boarding schools in this agency, I had reported on in March, 1912; also, the two day schools in the Queen Charlotte agency. These have not been visited by me since.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

Sliammon Day School (Roman Catholic).

Teacher, M. L. Biggar.

I inspected this school on June 12, and there were 14 present; then again, on December 9, when I found 17 present: 11 boys and 6 girls. There had been an average

attendance for 3 months of 17. The 25 of school age were all enrolled, and graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	3
" II	6
" III	6
" IV	9
Ungraded	1
	25

The children have done remarkably well since the school was reopened. Mr. Biggar had taught some years in Mexico. At first he had some little misunderstanding with the Indians, and then, too, the school sessions were too long. I was able to straighten out the matter in June, and the pupils have made splendid progress. Spelling, composition, geography, &c., were very good.

The teacher takes great interest in the village, shows the Indians how to garden, &c. The children have some little gardens in the school grounds. The teacher lives in the rooms provided in the school-house. The building is in good repair.

Homalco Day School (Roman Catholic).

I visited the village in June, the school was then closed. Miss Kathleen B. Richards opened the school on September 1, 1912. She is a trained teacher, and formerly taught in a provincial public school. I inspected it again in February, 1913. All the 32 children of school age were enrolled, the average for 4 months being 27. Pupils were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	20
" II	3
" III	6
" IV	3
	32

The reading, spelling and geography were very good. The copy-books were neat and clean. They are now all able to speak some English.

These Indians are anxious to have their children taught. Twenty-two adults were present at the examinations.

The attendance is very regular, as the Indians, when going away from home, leave their children with food and blankets, and the teacher and her assistant care for them in the school building till the parents return. The plan works well.

Miss Richards is just the person for the work. The Indians like her, and she teaches the girls and women many useful things.

The building was in good repair, and very clean.

Sechelt Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected December, 1912. The staff consisted of: Sister Theresine, principal; Sister St. Ouen, matron; Sister Mary Colombe, teacher; Sister St. Denis, teacher; Sister Octavia, teacher; Sister Amelia, cook. No member of the staff receives any salary.

Forty-two pupils were enrolled, and 41 were present at inspection. One child had not returned from holidays. Pupils were classified as follows:—

		Girls.	Boys.
Standard	I	4	5
"	II	8	6
"	III	3	4
"	IV	6	0
"	V	0	5
"	VI	1	0

The examination of senior classes showed a decided improvement over last year. The senior pupils were quite bright at number work. They did well in composition and geography. Answers in hygiene were prompt, and showed a fair knowledge of the subject. A number of pupils play the organ, and all sing very well. The juniors had made satisfactory progress.

The hours of study are from 8.30 a.m. to 12 and from 4.30 to 6 o'clock. Work hours are from 1 to 4 p.m., in addition to general fatigues.

The class-rooms seemed to be well supplied with the necessary material, and all was well taken care of.

There is a garden and orchard of 4 acres. It is the best garden for miles around, and all the work is done by the boys and girls under the supervision of the sisters. They were just clearing a small piece of land for pasture-ground. There was an unusually heavy crop of strawberries the past season, due doubtless to the frequent showers. Their vegetables did well, too.

They have 4 milch cows, taken care of by the boys. The girls help with the butter-making. There are also about 100 fowls. The stock has suitable accommodation.

The boys are taught gardening, to know when and how to plant seeds, take care of the young plants, &c. They do a little carpentering, wood-carving, shoe-repairing, &c. The girls make bread, sweep, cook, sew, in fact do every branch of housekeeping.

One child had had tubercular glands. The others seemed remarkably healthy at the time of my visit.

The pupils are well looked after, warmly clothed and have suitable food.

Both the drainage and the ventilation in connection with the building were good. The water-supply, however, is never sufficient in summer. The flume beyond the iron pipes was broken down. Every precaution is taken to avoid fire; drill is held, and appliances are kept in handy places.

Eight new pupils were admitted in September, but were not yet enrolled. When the doctor passes them they will be formally enrolled.

I know a number of the ex-pupils personally; as a rule they are industrious.

Every part of the buiding was scrupulously clean, and in good repair. The boys' dormitory and the girls' sewing-room are both too small. More room is required.

The sisters are doing a splendid work, and need more land to cultivate. They have brought every foot of the 4 acres to a high state of cultivation, and were commencing to clear a little piece more. It would be greatly to the advantage of the school, if the Indians would consent to the setting apart of some twenty acres (including the present buildings and garden) for school purposes.

These Indians have improved greatly since the school was opened in their village. Traders told me that they were formerly often cheated by the Indians, but that since the school had been opened they had noticed a great difference, and can now put absolute trust in them.

Squamish Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated in the rapidly growing city of North Vancouver. Inspected in December, 1912. The staff was comprised of: Sister Mary Amy, principal; Sister

Mary Eugene, matron; Sister Mary Ildefonse, teacher; Sister Mary Anatolie, cook; Sister Mary Ambrosine, assistant cook; Joseph Vannier, gardener.

All of the 50 pupils enrolled were present at inspection. Forty-nine are from the Squamish tribe, and one from the Musqueam tribe. They were classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	9	10
" II	2	4
" III	5	4
" IV	3	6
" VI	4	3

I could detect considerable improvement since my former inspection in all subjects studied. The pupils speak up well, and answer quite readily. They all sing very well. On the evening of December 30, I attended their school concert; an excellent programme was given. The children did wonderfully well. I doubt very much if white children of the same age could have done as well. Parents and friends were delighted. The band, composed of ex-pupils, furnished music very creditably.

The school owns 4 acres, in excellent state of cultivation. Two acres are laid out in vegetable garden, flower beds, orchard, &c. They had splendid crops, plenty of fruit, 1½ tons of turnips, 1 ton of carrots, 6 tons of potatoes, 1 ton of cabbages, and 2 tons of apples.

The live stock consists of 2 cows, 1 heifer, and 70 chickens.

The girls sew, make all kinds of pretty lace, weave baskets, do housework and laundry work. The boys repair their own shoes, and help in the garden.

The health of the pupils has improved since they have learned something of hygiene. They are well fed and neatly clothed.

This school is connected with the North Vancouver water-works. The water is pure and plentiful, which is of great value to the school. The drainage is good. Having good water pressure will be a great advantage in case of fire. Occasional drill is held, and the appliances are kept in convenient places.

The ventilation is by means of windows, and is as good as can be expected by this system. Every part of the building was in perfect order, and in good repair.

I was told that the conduct of the pupils had been very satisfactory. I have kept in touch with several of the ex-pupils, who are quite thrifty.

The pupils have made good progress; all seem to understand better than formerly the benefit of education. If they do understand this, we may expect them to go back to their homes and be a credit to their school.

The sisters are deeply interested in their work, and do not accept salaries. The principal feels that it will be only a short time until they will have to get a larger tract of land, where land is cheaper and more suitable for school purposes. At present the city of North Vancouver is crowding the school in on three sides, and the school land is immensely valuable.

St. Mary's Mission Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected in December, 1912. The staff consisted of Rev. Father Rohr, O.M.I., principal; Brother La Joie, electrician; Brother Manseau, O.M.I., dairy instructor; Brother Mulvaney, O.M.I., gardener; Brother Burns, O.M.I., farm instructor; Brother Broakway, disciplinarian; Rev. Sister Mary Benedict, matron; Rev. Sister Mary Wilhelmina, teacher; Rev. Sister Stanislas, teacher; Rev. Sister Zephirin, teacher;

Rev. Sister Mary Pauline, cook; Rev. Sister Mary Veronica, teacher; Rev. Sister Mary Agnes, cook; Rev. Sister Mary Rose, cook.

The former principal, Brother J. P. Collins, was transferred to Williams Lake industrial school, and since September, Rev. V. Rohr has been principal.

There were 67 pupils enrolled, 65 being present at inspection. They were classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	5	2
" II	8	10
" III	6	10
" IV	4	6
" V	6	4
" VI	9	4

The senior pupils did exceedingly well; in reading they pronounce their words carefully and distinctly. They write well; their copy-books were in good order. Geography and grammar were good. Problems in arithmetic were worked out quickly and for the most part correctly. Hygiene is taught. Some of the older pupils both sing and play. The juniors, too, had made progress. I noticed decided improvement, more especially in the girls' studies. They gave some long recitations in splendid form.

The class-rooms were well supplied with the materials necessary in teaching. The rooms were cheerful and bright.

The 3 acres in garden last season yielded 2 tons of cabbage, ½ ton of carrots, ¼ ton of beets, 1 ton of parsnips, and about 300 pounds of berries, and a very good crop of apples, plums and pears.

From the farm the crop consisted of 6 tons of grain, 50 tons of potatoes, 15 tons of roots, and 38 tons of hay.

The live stock consists of 25 head of cattle, 5 horses, 3 colts, 35 sheep, 14 swine, and 100 fowl. The barn accommodation is only fair.

The boys attend to the stock, milk, assist with the cream separator, with the churning, and with the butter-making. Some are taught the elements of carpentry, some painting. Several of the larger boys learn to make shingles at the school saw-mill. All are taught farming.

The girls learn many useful things; they take turns in the kitchen, the laundry, and the sewing-room. They make their own clothes, and some for the boys.

The sanitary conditions of the school are very favourable; the drainage is good, good water is plentiful, with sufficient pressure to fight fire; the food is wholesome and nourishing. All were well dressed.

The children have improved in their physical exercises, and do them very well. They do the exercises to music, (the band plays) and keep perfect time.

Generally speaking, the ex-pupils of the school are profiting by the training received. I visited several of them in their homes on the reserve.

The buildings are well heated by a new steam heating system which has been installed during the last quarter. There is a 70 horse-power tubular steam boiler and vacuum heating with 46 radiators in the boys' school and 42 in the girls' school. Before the installation of this, the school was poorly heated by stoves, which are very dangerous from the 'fire' standpoint. It is a great improvement to the buildings. All the buildings are lighted by electricity. The laundry has been greatly improved by the addition of a steam dryer.

The school is doing good work, but more room is required. A number of Indians have applied for their children's admittance. The proposed addition to boys' and girls' buildings would greatly increase the usefulness of the school, as more children can then be taken in. The buildings are well situated for school purposes, and they have a splendid large farm.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Coqualeetza Industrial School (Methodist).

Inspected in January, 1913. The staff was as follows: R. H. Cairns, principal; Miss M. Hortop, matron; George Green, farmer; William Allen, carpenter; Mrs. Mary Allen, cook; Miss Lena Wolfenden, teacher; Miss R. Curtis, teacher; Miss Jessie McCallum, assistant matron; Miss Irene Masters, sewing teacher; Mrs. G. Baker, laundry teacher.

At the end of the last quarter, there were 94 pupils enrolled. Eighty-three were present at inspection. Ten were allowed home for holidays, and failed to return.

The following is the classification of the pupils:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	26
" II	11
" III	18
" IV	9
" V	11
" VI	8

In the senior room, Miss Wolfenden had taken the place of the former teacher, Miss Pittman. Miss Wolfenden holds a first-class provincial certificate, is experienced and cultured. She is very thorough, and is doing well with her pupils. Children did splendidly in composition, geography, and spelling; their note-books were neat.

The junior teacher loves her work, and maintains order easily. Pupils read nicely. Number work was quickly done.

Each pupil attends school one half of each day, and the seniors have an hour each evening for preparation.

The rooms are well furnished, have comfortable seats, plenty of books, pencils, &c.

This school has 80 acres of land under cultivation. Last year they raised 85 tons of hay; 5 tons of oats; 1 ton of wheat; 60 tons of turnips; 5 tons of mangolds; 5 tons of field carrots; 300 boxes of apples; 50 tons of potatoes, besides quantities of cabbage, beets, carrots, tomatoes, cauliflowers and parsnips.

A garden of 3 acres yielded plenty of small fruits.

The school owns 6 horses, 20 head of cattle, of these 12 are milch cows; 1 registered bull, a number of hogs, and 90 fowls. The stables were clean and orderly. Both pupils and staff have all the milk they care for.

Some boys become quite handy with carpenter's tools. Since my last visit, a cobbler's shop had been added, three boys were mending and soling shoes of pupils.

The girls make their own clothes, wash, cook, sweep, and dust.

There had been two cases of typhoid fever, and both had recovered. They were cared for in the Chilliwack hospital. Since my visit, another pupil took the disease and died in the Chilliwack hospital. One child who had pneumonia was convalescing at the time of my visit.

There is a stream running near the school farm that now receives the drainage from houses recently erected, and I believe that the boys, when skating, drank from this creek.

The food given pupils was sufficient, and well cooked. All were comfortably clad.

The school is connected with the same system as the city of Chilliwack. All the drains are carefully looked after, and thoroughly cleansed each week.

There are one dozen fire-extinguishers, two dozen pails, and fire-axes kept in readiness. There is a fire-escape from each side of the building; then the tower is a splendid means of exit from all parts of the building. It is at the front of the

building, away from all fires, and would probably be the last place attacked in case of fire. Children and teachers are instructed in what to do in case of fire.

Strict attention is given to physical drills; the teacher, Miss Wolfenden, has a special certificate of qualification in this subject. Breathing exercises are practised. The seniors study hygiene, and should know how to take care of themselves and make their homes sanitary, on leaving school.

Since former inspection, 18 pupils had been admitted and 11 discharged. The ex-pupils are scattered, here and there, throughout the province. I meet many of them, while travelling in the discharge of my duty as inspector. Fred Marks, of Skidegate, has been over 5 years, as waiter, on the Canadian Pacific Railway steamers running north, and is highly respected. John Barton, now living in North Vancouver, is a union carpenter, is married, and owns a house and lot. Charlotte is married, and lives at Port Simpson. She is a good housekeeper. Lizzie is married, and lives at Skowkale. Her home is neat and clean.

The 4 girls, orphans, who were sent from Kishpiax by instruction of the department, are in school and doing well. Fanny and Mabel, who were placed in the school from Kwakewlth agency, under instructions from the department, look bright and happy. Both can read and write. Maggie Brown, an orphan from Bella Coola, is doing nicely.

The buildings were in fair repair. New seats will soon be needed in the senior room, the present ones having been used for 20 years. New steps have been put in the stairway. No change has been made in the laundry; a new building with an up-to-date laundry should be installed. The present laundry is in the basement and is not in good condition, and is a danger to the health of pupils who work in it.

The staff are all interested in the welfare of the pupils, their aim being the developing and training of the Indian.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

Kitamaat Boarding School (Methodist).

Inspected in July, 1912. The staff consisted of the following:—Miss M. Scouten, acting matron; Miss Swan, cooking and music teacher; Miss Armstrong, teacher; Miss L. E. Alton, assistant matron. Miss Ida M. Clarke, formerly of the girls' home, Port Simpson, had been appointed matron, and was expected in August. She is now in charge. The Rev. Mr. Swan, teacher, has been appointed by the Methodist Church, and is now there.

There were 29 pupils enrolled; 7 boys and 22 girls. Twenty-eight were present at inspection. One boy was out on leave on account of sickness. Pupils were classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	7
" II	5
" III	4
" IV	10
" V	3
	29

Pupils did very well in the subjects studied. The reading, composition, arithmetic, history, geography and writing of the 16 pupils in the advanced classes was very good, much above the average.

All the pupils are from Kitamaat. Class-room hours are from 10 to 12 a.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m. The hours of housework and time for play are from 6.30 to 10 a.m., and from 4 to 8 p.m.

These children are taught with the village children in the day school. The classroom is fairly well equipped.

There is a small garden in connection with the school, where vegetables are grown. It is a pity more land is not cleared so that the school could raise more vegetables. They had a good supply of strawberries.

Only one cow is kept, the milk being used in the school.

The boys are small, but work a little in the garden and carry in wood. The girls are taught all kinds of domestic work, sewing, cooking, &c. They do a little gardening.

Sanitary conditions are favourable, and the general health had been good. Children receive plenty of meat, vegetables and bread, and are suitably clad. Drainage and ventilation of buildings were good.

In summer they have plenty of fresh mountain water, brought down by pipes, but as soon as the frost sets in this is shut off, as the pipes are not under ground. Then for five months they have to use well-water for all purposes, which makes lots of extra work.

I founds pails of water standing in various places, ready for use. Fire-extinguishers were in readiness. They are well prepared for fire in the summer months, but in winter it would be difficult to fight fire, when water has to be taken from a well.

I visited a number of ex-pupils from this school at Rivers Inlet, working and doing well.

The buildings were in fair repair. The posts or piles on which the foundation stands are dried out, and daylight can be seen between them from the basement. It makes the building very cold in winter and difficult to keep warm. A good drying-house for clothes and a wood-house have been built since the former inspection, both greatly needed.

They could increase their dormitory accommodation by finishing the fine large attic over the main building. This could be done easily and at small expense, for ceiling and lining are of the best. The acting principal informed me they were expecting a grant from the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church to make these improvements.

The school is doing a good work. The pupils seem contented.

Kitamaat Day School (Methodist).

Teacher, Miss Mildred J. Armstrong.

Inspected July 11, 1912. Of the 68 children of school age on the reserve, 55 were enrolled, with an average attendance of 31. Pupils were classified:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	17
" II	8
" III	4
" IV	16
" V	5
Ungraded	5

The pupils did well in arithmetic, geography, and composition. Their map drawing was excellent. Pupils had made good progress in hygiene, and did their physical exercises nicely. Children were clean and bright. The boarding school children are much in advance of those who live with their parents, being more regular in their attendance.

Miss Armstrong, who had supplied the place of Miss Mary Lawson, B.A., who left suddenly on account of illness in her family, was leaving immediately after inspection. The Rev. F. Swan had already been appointed and is now teaching the school.

The school-house was clean, and nicely decorated with picture cards. It is in fair repair. Snow and ice had carried away the eave troughs.

The day schools at Hartley Bay, China Hat, and Bella Bella were closed at the time, the Indians being away from the villages. Hence I did not visit them.

The steamer did not call at Bella Coola, so I did not reach that school.

Kitkatla Day School (Church of England).

This school was reopened in the fall when the people returned to the village. Miss Kate Gore is the teacher.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Kuper Island Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected in July, 1912, and in January, 1913. The staff was comprised of the following: A. Urlings, principal; W. Lemmens, teacher; E. Lecromn, trade instructor; A. Manette, farm instructor; Sister Mary Olympus, superintendent and teacher; Sister Mary Albert, housework; Sister Mary Moise, sewing teacher; Sister Mary Stanislas, cook.

In July there were 65 enrolled, and at the later inspection, 55. Forty-nine were present at inspection, 6 being away on sick leave. Pupils were classified as follows:—

		Boys.	Girls.
Standard	I	2	10
"	II	2	3
"	III	7	7
"	IV	5	3
"	V	10	0

The 15 boys in standards IV and V did well in composition, arithmetic and spelling. Marked progress had been made in arithmetic. Boys in standard III did fairly well, others are just beginners.

In the girls' department the 10 senior girls are well advanced. They read with expression, and write neatly. Pupils are beginning to understand a little hygiene.

There are five study hours and four work hours each day. In the class-rooms new seats are needed.

There are 90 acres of land in connection with this school, 35 of which are under cultivation. Last year they raised about 25 tons of oats and hay. The garden (2 acres) yielded 1½ tons of carrots, 1 ton of onions, 3 tons of beets, 1 ton of cabbage, ½ ton of tomatoes, 50 boxes of apples.

The school owns 9 cows, 2 heifers, 1 bull, 8 pigs, and 80 hens. All the cows are milked; butter is made in summer for winter use.

The boys take care of the stock, several do a little carpentering. The girls do all kinds of general housework.

There is plenty of pure water at the school. Children are given nourishing food.

I found fire-extinguishers on hand, but more fire-buckets are needed. Drill is held.

Some pupils who had been unruly were discharged. Some of the ex-pupils are doing well, some fairly well, and others not well. The difficulty seems to be in getting suitable work. If they could get a few acres of land to cultivate as soon as they leave school, they would have a chance to put what they have learned into practice, and some would be successful. At present, not able to secure land, they drift to Victoria and other towns, looking for work, and often are thrown in contact with undesirable characters

The school buildings are very poor. New buildings are urgently needed. The principal and staff are doing the best they can under very trying circumstances.

Tsartlip Day School (Roman Catholic.)

I found the Tsartlip school closed when I went there on January 27. I saw Miss Hagan, the teacher, who said she closed it in the middle of the December quarter because the children refused to attend. I could only find 9 children of school age living within reach of the school. The Indians informed me they wished their children taught.

Saanich Day School (Roman Catholic).

I visited this school in January, 1913, and found it closed. After Daniel Dick left, a Mr. Chisholm, a farmer, taught for a short time. He lived quite a distance from the school. After ringing the bell in the morning, if the children did not soon appear, he would return to his farm. The Indians are very indifferent to the school, but claim the teachers were unsuitable.

Koksilah Day School (Methodist).

Teacher, Rev. Charles Dockstader.

Inspected January 29, 1913. There were 20 children of school age on the reserve, 12 of them enrolled. Average attendance was 20 per cent of those enrolled. Six boys were present at inspection. No girls attend. Pupils were graded:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	10
" II	1
" III	1
	12

Three of the pupils present had gained a point or two in reading, writing and counting. The other three had not progressed at all, in fact, did not seem bright mentally.

The school is too far away from where the Indians live. A much better site has been secured, and when ready should improve matters. The girls should be required to attend as well as the boys. There are more girls than boys that could attend.

Quamichan Day School (Roman Catholic).

I found the school closed, as the church could not find a suitable teacher.

Quamichan Day School (Methodist).

The first part of the year the school was taught by Mr. Bowden, but the attendance was so small, the church decided to close the school. When the Koksilah village has the school-house on the new site, these children will be able to attend there.

Nanaimo Day School (Methodist).

Teacher, Rev. W. J. Knott.

Inspected February 3, 1913. There were 23 children of school age on the reserve, all enrolled, with an average attendance of 14. There were 19 present at inspection, 8 boys and 11 girls.

The pupils were classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I..	17
" II..	6
	23

Those in Standard II did well in dictation, arithmetic, spelling and geography. Eight of Standard I could read, spell and count up to 50, and did well for their age.

As Mr. Knott has been in poor health for some time, Miss Ada Rogers was engaged to assist him. Children were clean and well-behaved.

The school-house was clean and in good repair.

A new sect, calling themselves 'Shakers,' introduced by Indians from the American side, has spread among the Indian villages (with the one exception of Nanaimo) of this agency. These people have dancing in connection with their worship, which appeals to the Indian nature. They have made divisions among the Indians, hence the day school work has become more difficult than formerly.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Clayoquot Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected in September, 1912. The staff was comprised of Rev. Froben Epper, principal and teacher; Mr. George Sturmer, manual instructor; Sister Mary Clare, matron and laundress; Sister Mary Xavier, teacher; Sister Mary Clotilde, seamstress; Sister Mary Elizabeth, cook. The Rev. P. Maurus retired from this school in October, 1911, and was succeeded by Rev. F. Epper, who is doing well.

Fifty-one children were enrolled; 49 were present at inspection. Two boys were out on sick leave. Pupils were classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I..	10	7
" II..	2	5
" III..	7	5
" IV..	10	2
" V..	1	2

The class-room work had improved; when reading, the pupils speak distinctly. Standards IV and V did exceedingly well in composition, arithmetic, grammar and history. Answers showed they had a practical knowledge of subjects studied. The juniors are obtaining a good rudimentary knowledge. Pupils sing nicely. The land owned by the school is very heavily timbered, so no farming is done. Three acres have been cleared and put under cultivation. About half an acre more will be ready for cultivation next year. In the way of garden produce, they have potatoes, carrots, pease, onions, turnips, &c.

They had 4 milch cows, 1 dry cow, 1 bull, 1 steer, 1 yearling, and 1 calf. Also 100 thoroughbred hens, well housed.

Six boys, under Mr. Sturmer's instruction, built 2 altars, a communion-rail, laid a tram-track, made fences, and were at time of inspection constructing a new wood-shed. A few boys do painting, and several shoe-repairing.

As for the girls, they learn to preserve fruits, cure fish, prepare vegetables, do laundry work, and sewing. They help with the seeding and planting, making butter, &c.

The boys, with the help of an extra man, relaid the water-pipes under the ground for about 2,500 feet, through thicket; this was very heavy work. The water thus obtained is pure and fresh. The drainage is carried out to sea.

The pupils are suitably clad, and well fed. Those present looked healthy. One girl, sent home, had died of consumption.

Fire-appliances were in convenient places. A fire that started last summer was promptly put out by the boys.

Children are taught physical exercises, and go through them twice a day, outside, when weather permits. This is good for their health. Children seem to take an interest in hygiene. The ex-pupils live in the several villages of the tribes along the coast. I visited a number of them, and with two exceptions found them doing well.

The school buildings were well ventilated, and with the exception of the cow-stable, were in good condition. A new stable is badly needed.

The new principal and staff are working harmoniously to improve the Indian children.

Ahousaht Boarding School (Presbyterian).

Inspected in September, 1912. The staff was as follows: J. T. Ross, principal; Mrs. J. T. Ross, matron; Miss L. McIvor, teacher.

There were 19 boys and 13 girls enrolled. All were present at inspection. The pupils were graded as follows:—

	Girls.	Boys.
Standard I	5	3
" II	1	2
" III	4	2
" IV	3	8
" V	1	4

The children gave intelligent answers when questioned. The senior classes were good in arithmetic; history and geography were also good. The juniors also showed improvement in their studies. Children had a fair knowledge of elementary hygiene.

School is in session 5 days of each week. All pupils attend each day from 10 a.m. to 12 and from 2 to 4 p.m., with the exception of two of the largest boys, who work outside about four hours each day.

In the class-room, I found plenty of material, blackboard is large, &c.

The mission property consists of 140 acres of land, only 18 are cleared, and about 6 of these are under cultivation. The land is very poor and requires a lot of fertilizer to produce even a fair crop. About 2 tons of hay and ½ a ton of vegetables were produced. Small fruits do well.

There is a bull, 2 cows, and 1 calf. The bull does the ploughing and hauling.

The large boys have been taught to make plain furniture. All the repairing is done by the boys, a new house and run for 30 fowl had been built during the year. The boys cut all wood used, they attend to the gardening, ditching, &c.

The girls are instructed in all branches of housekeeping. Sanitary conditions of school are quite good, there had been no shortage of water during the year; drains were in good condition; children were neatly clothed, and well fed. The general health had been good.

The school is well protected in case of fire. There was a strong force-pump connected with a 2,000 gallon tank and 100 feet of hose, 12 buckets, 12 dry dust extinguishers, and 3 chemical fire-extinguishers. Appliances were in good condition.

Since former inspection, 2 pupils were discharged, and 4 admitted. All the ex-pupils, when home, are living on the reserve. I visited 10 of them, variously

employed in saw-mills, canneries, whaling station, picking hops, &c. Only a few have homes of their own, the others living in homes with their parents. Among others, I visited William Little, No. 40, who was in the school for 6 years, and discharged June, 1909, and Mary Hamilton, No. 038, discharged March 29, 1912. Both had good records at school. They were married the day she was discharged. William formerly worked at sealing, made good wages, and helped to keep his parents, but now sealing being abolished, he has not made so much, but was very anxious to have a home of his own. With the assistance granted by the department they will be able to have a nice little home.

An ex-pupil named Arthur, discharged a year ago, January, died on July 7, from consumption.

The principal is a great worker and is constantly making improvements around the school, Miss McIvor is a splendid teacher, very thorough in her work. There is a home atmosphere about the school, and the children seem contented.

Alberni Boarding School (Presbyterian).

Inspected in September, 1912. The staff was as follows: H. B. Currie, principal; Mrs. H. B. Currie, matron; Mrs. J. Stevens, assistant matron; Miss M. A. Grant, teacher.

Twenty-five girls and 25 boys were enrolled. Forty-seven were present at inspection. The girls were home temporarily, not being well. The principal was asking for the discharge of one boy, who was almost of age, as he wished to get married to an ex-pupil.

Pupils were classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	18
" II	7
" III	12
" IV	9
" V	4

The seniors are above the average in composition, geography and arithmetic. The juniors seemed to take an interest in their work, and were quick to answer questions; their modelling was excellent. The class-room work reflects great credit on Miss Grant, the teacher. Hygiene is taught, and a copy of the text-book is donated to pupils on their discharge.

The smaller pupils go to the class-room for both morning and afternoon sessions, while the larger pupils attend class-room only half of each day, and work the other half.

A splendid new class-room had been opened, with new desks, &c.

The school has 150 acres of land, 12 acres of which is under cultivation. About 7 tons, 4 of hay and 3 of oats, were raised last year. The 2 acres in garden bore a splendid crop of small fruits, also corn, tomatoes, carrots, turnips, beans and potatoes.

The live stock consists of 3 horses, 3 cows, 5 head of young stock, and 180 fowls. All eggs are used by the school.

The boys cut wood, care for stock and do a little carpentry work. At the Alberni exhibition, the Indian boys won 2 first prizes on bread entries.

The girls are taught sweeping, washing, sewing, baking, &c.

The general health had been good; one child died of tuberculous meningitis, this being the first death of a pupil since the fall of 1909. Besides the milk, eggs and vegetables produced on the farm, fresh meat or fresh fish are always provided. Pupils were warmly clad. When weather permits, physical exercises to develop lung, limb and muscle are practised in the open air.

The water-supply has been greatly improved. New lead-lined tanks have been installed and connected with the Somass river by two-inch piping, and attached thereto is a 4 horse-power gasolene engine to supply power for pumping purposes. The water supply is ample in all seasons.

The principal had tiles ready to improve the drains.

Fire hose is kept attached to hydrants in case of fire; appliances are in readiness, every precaution is taken. With the new gasolene engine for pumping the water they can throw a two-inch stream over the building.

Most of the ex-pupils live on the shores of the Alberni canal, working at canneries, the whaling station, logging camps or saw-mills. The majority are steady workers, and make a good deal of money, but do not always spend to advantage. I visited a number of them where they were working.

I found many improvements; the new laundry was just completed. In the same building there was a tool-room and carpenter-shop, and the upstairs is used as a drying-room. A new building, 10 x 12 feet, had been built, with concrete foundation and cement floor, for the gasolene engine. The main residence had been reshingled, and received two coats of paint. The interior had been repapered, painted and supplied with many new fixtures. On the farm a new set of harness, a sleigh, a democrat wagon and a covered carriage had been procured.

The school was in a more satisfactory condition than it has been during any previous period of inspection. The staff is doing excellent work. The principal is an energetic worker.

Ucluelet Day School (Presbyterian).

Teacher, Mr. H. W. Vanderveen.

When I visited this village in September, most of the Indians were away. The teacher informed me they had planted their gardens in the spring, then went off to the fishing camps. On returning in August, they found their crops were failures from want of care, so they went off again and he did not know when they would return.

Clayoquot Day School (Roman Catholic).

Teacher, Rev. J. Schindler.

This school was closed at the time of my visit, as the teacher was away. He was expected back in a few days.

Yuquot Day School (Roman Catholic.)

I visited Nootka in September. The Rev. E. Sobry reopened the school for a short time; but, as he only had an average of 3 pupils, closed it again. With the exception of two or three families, who were once in Clayoquot industrial school, the Indians appear to be quite indifferent to the school.

The ex-pupils from the industrial school, now living at Nootka, have clean homes, were neatly dressed and a credit to the school.

Nitinat Day School (Methodist).

Teacher, Rev. John Gibson.

I did not reach this school during the year.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Alert Bay Boys' Industrial School (Church of England).

Inspected in November, 1912. The staff was as follows:—A. W. Corker, principal; Mrs. A. W. Corker, matron; Miss Warrener, assistant matron; Eli Hunt, trade instructor; George Luther, teacher; Ah John, cook.

Thirty-five boys were enrolled, 32 being present at inspection. Three boys had failed to return after the holidays; they had measles, but were better and were expected back.

The pupils were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	6
" II	8
" III	6
" IV	3
" V	4
" VI	8

The boys, large and small, knew their lessons. Spelling was excellent, history good; arithmetic, good. Hygiene is taught, and the boys try to put into practice what they have learned. Satisfactory progress had been made.

There is only one class-room, it is kept clean and orderly, but is much too small for the number of boys.

About 5 acres of the 450 owned by the school are under cultivation. Since last inspection, nearly 2 acres had been cleared, between the school and the new girls' home. The garden of 2 acres yields a good supply of table vegetables.

The school owns 2 cows, 1 horse, and 25 chickens.

Several pupils learn carpentering. Mr. Eli Hunt is interested in the boys and handles them tactfully. At time of inspection they were erecting a new cow-house for the girls' home.

Sanitary conditions are very good. The children looked healthy, are well fed, and properly clothed. They have plenty of outdoor exercise.

The water is good, but not always sufficient in the dry season. Drainage and ventilation were both good.

Buildings are protected in case of fire; necessary appliances are kept at hand.

I visited a number of the ex-pupils; 6 were living at Alert Bay. The 3 married ones had neat homes.

The building had been painted since former inspection, and the verandah repaired. I found the whole place scrupulously clean. The principal and staff are working for the good of the Indian.

I was told that this year the boys returned from their holidays in much better health, cleaner and better clad. The parents of some said their boys talked of hygiene, and would not sleep with their windows shut.

A homelike atmosphere pervades the school.

Alert Bay Girls' Industrial School (Church of England).

Inspected in November, 1913. This school was reopened on August 6, 1912. The staff was comprised of Mr. A. W. Corker, principal; Miss Nevill, matron; Miss Nixon, teacher.

Twenty-one girls were enrolled and were all present at inspection. They were classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	19
" II	1
" III	1

The girls read nicely, considering the short time they had been at school. Their writing was neat. They recited the Lord's Prayer very nicely. Children are in school from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 2 to 4 p.m.

Besides school work, the girls are taught many useful things, housework, cooking, and sewing. Good progress had been made in sewing. Two girls had already learned to make bread.

Sanitary precautions are taken, closets are in the building, are often flushed, and pipes lead to septic tank. Water is not sufficient in dry season. Rooms were well ventilated.

Pupils receive plenty of nourishing food. All were neatly clad. Each day they go through their musical drills. As the girls only understand a little English, they are only told the simplest rules relating to the care of the body. I do not think anyone would believe that these were the same children as those who a few months ago were in the Indian villages. They were wonderfully transformed, neat and clean, with bright and happy countenances.

The buildings were splendid for school purposes. The sleeping porch should be finished with wire and canvass, as only half was done when it was built. They had no fire-appliances.

Mr. Corker's experience as principal of the boys' school for 20 years, and his knowledge of the Indians, eminently qualify him for the principalship of the new school. Miss Nevill is very tactful as matron. Miss Nixon is well qualified to teach.

His Lordship Bishop Roper has taken great interest in these schools at Alert Bay.

Alert Bay Day School (Church of England).

Teacher, Mr. Moody.

Inspected in November, 1913. As the teacher was seriously sick in the hospital at time of inspection, Rev. A. E. Price was in charge. There were 15 of school age in the village, all enrolled. Four visiting children, from distant villages, were also enrolled. Seven pupils were present at inspection. The children were classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	12
" II	6
" III	1

The most advanced pupils at former inspection have since gone into the industrial schools. Those present did fairly well considering their irregular attendance.

Parents take but little interest in their children's education, they are more interested in the 'potlatch,' and want to bring their children into it.

A qualified teacher (lady) was expected a few days after my visit, to take charge.

The building was clean and in fair repair.

Cape Mudge Day School (Methodist).

Teacher, Mr. Edward Rendle.

When I visited the reserve I learned that the church had given the teacher three months' leave of absence, after a service of 8 years at this one school.

I saw the chief and people and exhorted them to send their children to school. I warned them that if they did not take better care of their girls, and send them to the village school, I should recommend the department to have them placed in residential schools.

When the school was reopened in November, a great change for the better took place, and the average for the quarter was 17.

The building was in good repair.

Gwayasdums Day School (Church of England).

This school was closed, and so I did not visit the village.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Williams Lake Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected in October, 1912. The staff was as follows: H. Boening, principal, Brother Joseph, foreman; Brother Collins, instructor in agriculture; N. Robertson; carpenter; Sister Gabriel, matron and teacher; Sister Seraphim, teacher; Sister Alix, teacher; Sister Fabian, cook; Sister Lydia, assistant cook; Sister M. Assumption, seamstress.

Sixty-five pupils were enrolled; 37 girls and 28 boys. There were 36 girls and 25 boys present at inspection. Four pupils had failed to return after their holidays.

Pupils were classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	3	4
" II	6	9
" III	6	0
" IV	2	5
" V	3	5
" VI	8	14

The senior girls did well in composition, grammar, hygiene and geography. They read distinctly. Maps were well drawn. The junior girls could spell, count and form simple sentences. All the girls are bright, seem contented and anxious to learn.

The boys did not do so well; could read, spell, write and do fair sums in arithmetic. They had not advanced like the girls; they seemed discontented, and not very willing to work or study. I was informed that they were all right until the summer holidays, but when they returned had shown a poor spirit and were difficult to manage. However, during the time I was there, I noticed they began to take more interest in their games, &c. The teachers of both boys and girls are well qualified, and are working hard to train the children.

The class-rooms are large, airy, well lighted and equipped. Both boys and girls pass 4 hours in school and 4 hours in work.

The school property consists of 5,000 acres, 500 of which is cultivated, the remainder is wood and grazing land. Last year they raised 200 tons of hay, 25 tons of oats, 1 ton of barley, 20 tons of potatoes and 2 tons of other vegetables. There is a splendid kitchen garden of an acre and a half, where onions, turnips, cabbages, carrots, &c., are grown.

On the farm there are 300 head of cattle, 28 horses, 25 pigs, 75 chickens and a few ducks. Their barn is the finest in the district. Eighteen cows were being milked, and 400 pounds of butter made. Three boys attend to the separator and churn, the girls doing the finishing work.

Some of the boys are handy with carpenter's tools. When they were unable to secure a trade instructor, some of the more experienced laid floors in several rooms and halls, and changed part of the attic into a first-class bath-room. The work was well done.

The sisters carefully instruct the girls in all the branches of housekeeping; in turn they are in the kitchen, in the sewing-room, &c. They also look after the poultry.

Last spring an epidemic of scarlatina was more or less prevalent in the district. The school was quarantined, and though nearly every pupil had it, all recovered. The children had on warm clothing and were well fed.

The school has a splendid supply of water; they replaced the old, rusted out iron pipes by wire-bound wooden ones.

I saw some of the ex-pupils, who were doing well.

The buildings were well ventilated; every precaution is taken in case of fire. I was over every building and found each part scrupulously clean. The staff is a most efficient one.

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

Kamloops Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected in November, 1912. The staff was composed of the following members:—Rev. A. M. Carion, principal; Mr. J. A. Rioux, teacher; Mr. L. Viel, trade instructor; Sister M. Monica, matron; Sister M. Donalda, teacher; Sister M. Odila, assistant matron; Sister M. Theodule, cook.

There were 34 boys and 32 girls enrolled. Sixty-three were present at inspection. Three were ill in the Kamloops hospital.

The pupils were graded as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	5	23
" II	12	0
" III	7	7
" IV	6	2
" VI	4	0

The boys in the higher grades read and spell very well. The composition was good; grammar, history and geography, fair. The smaller boys did very well in their studies. Mr. Rioux, the teacher, has done good work in the school.

The girls do not seem to be as interested in the school work as the boys, hence have not made as much progress.

The school owns 200 acres of fenced land, but for the most part the soil is sandy and poor. About 10 acres were in alfalfa, 5 acres in garden. The crops were good the past season, due to heavy rainfall. They raised 25 tons of potatoes, 2 tons of carrots, 4 tons of mangolds, and enough beans, pease, corn, and tomatoes for the use of the school. Plenty of small fruits were raised.

The live stock consisted of 4 horses, 1 bull, 4 cows, 3 heifers, 2 calves, and 50 hens. Only 2 cows were milked last summer.

The boys team, care for stock, garden, and do a little carpentering. Ten boys worked at the addition to the buildings, and some do good work.

The girls are taught housekeeping.

Children are given plenty of time for recreation, are well fed and cared for. The general health of the boys has been good, but there had been considerable sickness among the girls. One girl was in the hospital recovering from an attack of pneumonia. Pupils are taught a little hygiene, caring for their bodies, &c. The principal thinks the text-book is too difficult for Indian children; but many children in other schools understand and like it.

The sanitary conditions were being greatly improved, a wing, containing dressing rooms, bath-rooms and wash-rooms, was being built. The new system of drainage was working well and gives great satisfaction. They get an ample supply of water from the Thompson river pumped into tanks by the gasolene engine.

The buildings are poorly arranged, not well ventilated, and it would be hard to protect them in case of fire.

The majority of the ex-pupils are living on the reserve; some that are working on their little farms, or for white people, seem quite industrious.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

Kootenay Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated at St. Eugene mission, about 6 miles from the town of Cranbrook. Inspected in November, 1912. The staff was composed of the following: Rev. E. Lambot, acting principal; J. M. Smith, boys' teacher and trade instructor; Sister Justinian, superior; Sister Gervais, seamstress; Sister Valentina, girls' matron; Sister M. Benedicta, teacher; Sister Elizabeth, teacher; Sister M. Delphine, seamstress; Sister M. Lalumiere, cook.

The principal was away on a distant part of his mission, and so I did not meet him at the time of my visit.

There were 60 pupils enrolled, and 17 others not yet formally enrolled. Seventy-seven were present at inspection. Pupils were classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	20	17
" II	4	9
" III	9	6
" IV	5	7

I inspected the classes in all subjects studied, with satisfactory results. I found that the senior pupils had made good progress. A number of the new pupils were making a fair start. They showed a fair knowledge of hygiene, and are making a practical use of same.

The boys are in the class-room from 8.30 to 11.15 a.m.; the girls from 1 to 4 p.m., with an hour for all to study in the evening. The rest of the time is divided between work and play. The boys have a splendid band. The girls' mandolin club numbers 16, and plays nicely.

The farm is in good condition. Ten more acres were put under cultivation. They had a good supply of hay and grain, and raised about 30 tons of potatoes.

The garden supplied them with fresh fruit, turnips, carrots, beets and onions and celery.

They have 14 milch cows, 70 head of cattle, and 18 pigs. The boys do the milking and the girls attend to the dairy. Butter for school use is made all year round.

The girls devote 3 hours each day to domestic work, and become efficient little housekeepers. All the bread in the school is made by them. They learn both machine and hand sewing.

With two exceptions the pupils looked healthy. All receive all the food they care to eat.

The water-supply is far from being satisfactory, but I was given to understand that the installation of a better water-supply was then under consideration.

The new building was nearly completed and would soon be ready for use. They will then have accommodation for 80 pupils and if necessary, by finishing the large attic, room could be made for many more.

I saw the chief and other Indians, who expressed themselves as pleased with the school.

The Rev. Felix Beck, the former principal, had retired, and the Rev. E. Lambot had taken his place. I regret not meeting the new principal.

LYTTON AGENCY.

Lytton Industrial School (Church of England).

Inspected in June and October, 1912. The staff was made up of the following members:—Rev. Leonard Dawson, principal; Mrs. Dawson, matron; Mrs. Sedden, assistant matron; Miss Hare, laundress; Jung, cook; G. Fitzgerald, farm instructor; G. Scarrett, teacher; John Shannon, gardener; Jas. Ashley, farmer; T. Smith, carpenter.

Thirty-four boys were enrolled, and all were present at inspection. They were classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	16
" II	6
" III	5
" IV	4
" V	3

The former teacher, Mr. G. Blackmore, resigned, his place being taken by Mr. G. Scarrett, a gentleman well qualified for the position.

The 12 pupils in Standards III, IV and V did creditably in all subjects studied, The other boys were making a good start. All appeared to be cheerful, contented and willing to learn. The teacher maintains splendid order.

The half day system is followed. Every Saturday afternoon they have a holiday.

The school owns over 600 acres of very fine land. Two hundred acres are under cultivation. The soil is sandy, but they have it all well irrigated. Last year they had 10 acres in potatoes, also large crops of grain, hay, roots, fruit and vegetables. Small fruits are grown in quantities in their large garden.

On the farm they have 40 cattle, 45 sheep and 7 horses. Stock is well housed. Ten to 12 cows were being milked, butter is made for school use.

The boys learn many useful things, several are becoming handy with carpenter's tools; two do a little blacksmithing; two mend shoes, all of them help in the garden and laundry.

The building was well ventilated; the drains in order; there is an abundant supply of spring water, piped into covered tanks.

Fire appliances are kept in readiness. A sprinkler can be turned on the roof in a moment if necessary.

All parts of the building seemed to be in good repair. Since my former inspection a dairy had been added.

When I visited this school in 1911, there were only 8 pupils present, now, as mentioned above, there are 34, more than 20 having been admitted during the year.

The food given to the children is of the best quality, simple but wholesome. All were warmly clothed.

Some of the ex-pupils were doing well, but others, I regret to say, have not been doing well since leaving school. Good boys on leaving school would have a fair chance if they had some land to cultivate. But the majority on leaving school go to work with navvies or sectionmen on the railway. They come under the influence of rough men who drink and many are led astray.

Both principal and staff are energetically working to make the school a success.

All Hallows Boarding School (Church of England).

Situated at Yale. This school was inspected in June, 1912, and in February, 1913. The staff was as follows:—Sister Superior, C.A.H., principal; Sister Althea,

C.A.H., vice-principal; Sister Marian, C.A.H., teacher; Miss Smith, head mistress (Queen's scholarship); Miss Flower, teacher; Rev. H. Underhill, chaplain.

There were 23 children enrolled. Twenty-two are on the register for the grant, one is paid for by friends. Twenty were present at the time of my visit. They were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	7
" II	2
" III	4
" IV	3
" VI	4

The seniors read, spell and write exceedingly well. Grammar, history and geography, good. The copy and drawing books were models of neatness. Hygiene is taught regularly, pupils begin to see the benefit derived from care of the body.

The younger pupils did well also. Credit is due both pupils and teacher. All seemed contented and happy. I never saw a brighter or healthier lot of girls.

The sisters have a splendid garden, which supplies them with enough vegetables and fruits to last the winter. Over 1,000 pounds of fruit was preserved in summer for use during the year.

The girls are taught every branch of housework, they sew, make bread, do laundry work, weave baskets, &c.

The Indian girls attending this school are very healthy, nicely clothed and given plenty of nourishing food.

I found the sanitary conditions of the school favourable, the heating and ventilation are of the best, even in severe weather fresh air is let in. Windows and ventilators are kept open night and day. The drains are well flushed and disinfectants are used freely. The water-supply is sufficient in the winter months, but does not always work well.

Precautions are taken in case of fire; fire-extinguishers are ready for use, and the pupils are taught how to use them.

With the exception of some slight damage done by the recent heavy snowfalls, the buildings were in good repair.

There is one-quarter breed child in the school; her parents pay for her.

The children play many games. They are taught physical exercises each day, and do them nicely.

Many of the ex-pupils have married and settled down in different parts of the province. The school received letters from more than 30 of them at Christmas-time. One girl has been nursing in a hospital and is now preparing to go to Toronto for three years' training. I visited a number of the girls in their homes. The girls who had been at the Yale school keep house much better than others who have not had the advantage of a boarding school training.

Lytton Day School (Church of England).

Teacher, Miss Lily Blachford.

Inspected October 23rd, 1912, and in February, 1913. There were 18 children of school age on the reserve, 16 of them enrolled with an average attendance of 9. Present at inspection, 8 girls and 4 boys. The children were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	7
" II	4
" III	1

The reading, spelling, counting and writing were very good. The beginners were making a start.

The building was in fair repair; with a new floor it will do for some time.

Shulus Day School (Church of England).

Teacher, Miss Frances K. Waghorn.

Mr. Morris taught the first part of the year. Miss Waghorn, a well qualified teacher, opened the school in October. I inspected it in October, 1912. There were 36 children of school age on the reserve, 24 enrolled, with an average of 9. Only 7 were present at the inspection. May of the children were out in the fields picking potatoes, as a severe frost had come the night before. Children present were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	6
" II	1

These small children had made a start. They could read and spell small words, and could count a little.

The new building was just being used for the first time.

General Remarks.

By asking questions of Indians in all parts of the province, and from close observation, I find the Indians' idea of happiness is to live without work. If the schools can succeed in changing the point of view of their pupils, so that they will see that pleasure is not in idleness but in useful work, a great change for the better will have been accomplished.

THE REPORT OF W. M. GRAHAM, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON THE EX-PUPIL COLONY AT FILE HILLS, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

I have the honour to submit my fourth annual report on matters in connection with the File Hills ex-pupil colony for the past fiscal year.

This colony has now a population of 108 souls, made up as follows:—adults, 52; children, 56. There are two very fine churches in the colony, one Roman Catholic and the other Presbyterian. Of the 108 members, 59 belong to the former church and 49 are Protestants.

The hospital is now completed and will be opened under a competent matron.

Generally speaking, I think there has been substantial progress made in the colony during the year. The Indians provide well for their families and are accumulating a great deal of personal property. Most of the farms are well equipped with all kinds of farm machinery, which has been paid for by the Indians themselves. One of the striking features of the colony is the fine class of horses that is to be seen there. I do not think there is an Indian pony to be found in the colony.

Nearly all had good gardens last year, and, as time passes, I can notice an improvement in the manner in which they do their gardening.

The houses are steadily improving, and we now have many dwellings that would compare favourably with those of their white neighbours in the adjoining district.

The manner in which the houses are kept would do credit to many white women. Of course, there are a few young wives who are careless and require constant supervision, but this is to be expected.

With few exceptions they all keep cows, hens and pigs, and some of them sell butter and eggs throughout the year.

Farming is the main occupation of the members of this colony, and as time passes the area for each individual increases, so that one or two of them are now farming over 300 acres, and quite a few have over 200 acres.

Last year a terrible tornado passed over the colony and blew out from fifteen to 20 per cent of the grain, but notwithstanding this loss they threshed out over 65,000 bushels. They summer-fallowed 994 acres and broke 246 acres of new land. Many of the members have brought all their land under cultivation, and I am now urging them to do even more summer-fallowing than has been done in the past. Seventy-five per cent of the grain sold was shipped in car-load lots, which, of course, means that the Indians got a better price than if they had sold it locally.

There was an epidemic of measles in the colony last year, and in two cases complications set in and the patients died. Generally speaking, these young people enjoyed good health during the year. They are learning to take better care of themselves and their children.

THE REPORT OF A. NELLES ASHTON, PRINCIPAL OF THE MOHAWK INSTITUTION (INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL) BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Buildings.—A new greenhouse, 80 feet x 25 feet, was erected. The two old ones, beyond repair, were pulled down and a small cold glass-house, 40 x 15 feet, was built out of the old material.

The poultry-house was rebuilt, enlarged, and moved nearer the house, and placed under the girls' department.

The girls' dressing-room was thoroughly renovated, new racks were made for the dresses, towels, &c.

All barns and outbuildings were painted, and a cement foundation placed under one of the pig-pens.

A large open shed was reshingled, it having suffered in the Good Friday storm.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation provided for 125 pupils (70 girls and 55 boys) and a staff of 12, including 3 farm-hands and a gardener.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was 126.

Class-room Work.—This covers the full course prescribed by the department. Four girls and one boy passed the entrance examination into the high school. Three pupils are attending the Brantford Collegiate Institute.

Jesse Moses was successful in passing his second year's departmental examination (lower-school entrance to the Normal) at midsummer.

Several pupils are taking up stenography and typewriting.

The school hours are from 8.30 to 12 noon and from 1.30 to 4 p.m in the summer and in winter from 8.45 to 12 noon, and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., and from 7 to 8 p.m.

All pupils in standards IV, V and VI have private study from 8 to 9 p.m. Pupils form two divisions, 'A' and 'B'; one week 'A' division attends school in the morning and 'B' in the afternoon, the next week the order is changed.

The pupils in standards I and II are in school full time throughout the year.

Classification:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	12
" II	19
" III	14
" IV	14
" V	34
" VI	36
Total	129

Farm and Garden.—The result of the year's work was highly satisfactory. The cash sales in this department amounted to $4,175.64. The root, vegetable, and corn crops were exceptionally heavy, harvesting 3,900 bushels mangolds, 1,700 bushels turnips, 3,000 bushels potatoes, and 2 carloads of sugar beets.

Our dairy had a record year.

Industries Taught.—Farming, gardening, carpentering, and the care of greenhouses form the principal occupation of the boys, and include the management of a dairy of over 30 cows, and the raising of pigs, also the cultivation of plants and flowers for market.

The girls are taught domestic work, including sewing, dress-making, cooking, baking, laundrying, buttermaking and the care of poultry. They make all their own clothes, also those of the boys, with the exception of the best tweed uniforms, an issue of which is purchased every year.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers are conducted for the whole school daily and divine service at His Majesty's Chapel of the Mohawks at 11 a.m. each Sunday, weather permitting, by the chaplain, Rev. R. Ashton. On wet and stormy days service is held in the assembly-room, which can be converted into a chapel by the opening of folding doors. Religious instruction is given daily in the schools, and on Sunday from 9 to 10 a.m (singing); 2.30 to 3.30 p.m. (Sunday school) and 7 to 8 p.m. (singing and prayers).

The Bishop of Huron confirmed a class of 32 candidates on March 28.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been exceptionally good. We were unfortunate in losing a little girl, who died at the Brantford General Hospital of heart trouble. Two pupils were discharged medically unfit (scrofulous). No epidemic of any kind marred the year.

The sanitation is good, the drainage being connected with the city sewer. Lavatories and closets are up-to-date and disinfected regularly.

Recreation.—The recreation hours are one hour at noon, two hours in the evening in summer, and one in winter, and for school divisions in summer from 4 to 5 p.m., also one half holiday a week.

There is no school from July 17 to August 21. During this time the teachers take their vacation, each pupil has half a day holiday, but the industrial work of the institution goes on as usual. The same rule applies to Christmas week. The boys are furnished in their playground with swings, parallel and horizontal bars. They have a field where they play baseball, cricket, lacrosse and football, swimming and fishing in the Grand river, which is less than half a mile from the school. The cadets spend a lot of time on their new miniature rifle range, under a capable instructor.

The girls are provided with swings, footballs, croquet, skipping ropes, balls, &c. Those who prefer to read are furnished with magazines and books from the school library. The boys also have the use of the library.

In the winter a large rink is built for the pupils, who are allowed on it alternately at given hours.

Ex-Pupils.—Twenty-eight pupils were discharged during the year (18 girls and 10 boys). Of the boys, 8 are working among the whites, one discharged medically unfit is attending school on the reserve, and one who absconded has not been heard from. Of the girls, one is attending the high school at Caledonia, 9 are in domestic service, one is attending school on the reserve and the rest are at present at their homes.

General Remarks.—Our cadet corps passed another excellent inspection in drill, and we hope this year to develop a goodly number of rifle shots.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. S. R. McVITTY, PRINCIPAL OF THE MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION, MUNCEY, ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—The main building furnishes accommodation for the principal and his family, 8 officers and 125 pupils. Owing to an increase of 25 in the authorized number of pupils, additional accommodation, consisting of class-room, sewing-room, dormitories and play-rooms has been provided during the year.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was 132.

Class-room Work.—The school work is under direction of three competent teachers. The primary pupils are in school full time. With the intermediate and senior pupils the half-day system is observed. The Ontario public school curriculum is followed with very gratifying results. The hours are from 9 to 11.45 a.m. and 1 to 3.45 p.m. A voluntary study period is provided in the evening for the senior classes.

The pupils are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	31
" II	23
" III	28
" IV	27
" V	17
" VI	6
Total	132

During the year promotions were made, subject to the approval of the inspector, as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard 1—2	9
" 2—3	17
" 3—4	18
" 4—5	12
High school entrance	5

Six candidates wrote on the high school entrance examination, five were successful, one failing through illness at time of writing.

A class of 17 girls is receiving thorough instruction in piano and vocal music under a fully qualified teacher.

Industrial Work.—The boys are taught carpentry, blacksmithing, boot and shoe repairing, the care and management of engines (steam and gasolene), farming in all its branches, including the care and management of live stock. The girls receive care-

ful training in housekeeping, baking, cooking, laundry and dairy work; also the cutting and making of garments and fancy needle-work.

Farm and Garden.—During the year we harvested 43 acres of wheat (one field yielding almost 50 bushels per acre), 36 acres of oats, 35 acres of corn, 8 acres of roots, 8 acres of potatoes, 90 acres of hay. The garden supplied ample vegetables for home use.

Moral and Religious Training.—Incidental moral instruction is given from literature, history, &c., and from current, local and foreign events. A moral standard is set for the pupils by a staff of able officers. Morning and evening prayer services are held daily; this includes scripture reading. On Sunday morning the pupils, in charge of officers, attend service at the Colborne Mission. Sabbath school is conducted regularly.

Health and Sanitation.—Beautiful for situation, the sanitation of the school is splendid, and the health of the pupils excellent, save one case of pneumonia which proved fatal.

Recreation.—Pupils in class-room during the forenoon play from 7.30 a.m. to 9 a.m., and those in school in the afternoon play from 3.45 p.m. to 5.30 p.m., and all join in different games during the evening. In summer, baseball, basketball, tennis and other games are indulged in, and in winter, skating, tobogganing, sleigh-riding and indoor games are provided.

Ex-pupils.—Of those who left the school during the year, three are teaching school, several farming, two in factories, one carpentering, several in domestic service, one has married and gone back to the reserve. All are doing well.

Conduct.—The conduct, with one or two exceptions, has been excellent; punishment of any kind is our strange work, yet we have the best of order. A mutual sympathy exists between pupils and staff.

General Remarks.—This year we have added blacksmithing as one of the industries taught. Several boys are anxious to learn the trade, and are making a good start. When a boy shows a special aptitude for some particular industry, we usually allow him to specialize on that subject. The school has been in continuous operation for over 50 years, and we think the past year has been one of the very best in its history. We have the confidence and hearty co-operation of the parents of the pupils. They are learning to appreciate the value of the school, and are increasingly anxious to avail themselves of its privileges.

THE REPORT OF REV. BENJ. P. FULLER, PRINCIPAL OF THE SHINGWAUK AND WAWANOSH HOMES, SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 75 pupils, 50 boys and 25 girls; also ample room for staff required.

Staff.—The staff has been increased in number owing to the larger number of pupils enrolled, and consists now of 8 members: principal, matron, nurse, two teachers and matron's help, and two men who look after the outside work and train and instruct the boys. The addition of a nurse and one instructor was made on account of the increased pupilage in attendance, and the fact that much work was needed to be done in making repairs and improving generally, also because we are working on a systematic plan of training and self-support, which we trust will be largely beneficial to the pupils and an advantage to the homes.

Attendance.—The attendance authorized by the Indian Department is 75, and the average attendance 63.

Class-room Work.—The school is divided into three divisions. I and II are senior pupils attending school half time, morning and afternoon respectively. Division III consists of junior pupils attending the class-room the whole day. The authorized programme of study is followed with good results. Our additional teacher, Mrs. Thomas, is devoted to her work, and the children are doing remarkably well. The hours of school are from 8.30 to 12 noon, and 1.30 to 4.30 p.m., and the advanced pupils do home work each evening. The pupils are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	19
" II	25
" III	9
" IV	9
" V	1

Many promotions were given during the year and the pupils have made good progress, considering that some came only this year and could speak no English at all.

Farm and Garden.—We have harvested sufficient grain and hay to feed our own stock: horses, cattle, pigs, sheep and poultry, and from these we have supplied all the meat, eggs, milk, &c., necessary for the pupils and staff. We have also an abundance of potatoes and vegetables for home use.

Industries Taught Boys.—The boys are carefully instructed in all departments of agricultural work, and the benefit of same explained to them. They are taught the care and management of horses, cows, pigs, sheep and poultry; also garden, both vegetable and flowers, our garden instructor, Mr. Thomas, being an expert in this particular branch.

We have gasolene engines and use same in sawing our firewood, grinding grain for the stock, cutting straw, &c. The boys are allowed to manage these machines, and they are remarkably careful with them.

We have a gasolene launch, which we use both for pleasure and service, and often take pupils or some of the staff out on short trips. We carry supplies from the town, too, and this is a saving on horses and time when the busy season and bad roads come.

Girls.—The girls are given thorough training and instruction in housekeeping, cooking, laundry and dairy work, also making and repairing garments, knitting and fancy-work.

Moral and Religious Training.—A morning and evening service is observed daily in class-room and all pupils and staff attend divine service in the home chapel every Sunday, and Sunday school in the class-room.

Health.—The general health has been good until the extraordinary weather of last winter, so many took colds which were hard to shake off. All are fairly clear of them now.

We are sorry to record the death of two little girls from Garden River. One of them was always frail, the other was a poor little paralytic. Both of these deaths were expected long before, and everything possible was done for them. Their lives were prolonged considerably through the untiring devotion of our nurse, Miss Coombe.

Sanitation.—All rooms are aired by ventilation and open windows whenever weather will permit, and a system of housecleaning is always observed. Pupils are expected to be out and are seen to be out when not at duty or in the class-room. Any pupil not in good health must obey these rules, and the matron and nurse attend and see that they are warmly clothed.

Recreation.—In winter all pupils, even the little ones, skate, both girls and boys, and nearly all play hockey. The pupils are taken for sleigh rides and also provided with small sleighs for coasting on the hills. In summer we have a good

large playground, where all summer games are enjoyed. A proper system of drills and exercises is provided.

Ex-pupils.—Four pupils were discharged during the year and are doing well. They write back frequently and we try to keep in touch with them, so that we may still keep the fact before them of obligation. We receive frequent visits from ex-pupils who are very promising indeed.

Conduct.—The conduct on the whole is good. Little things must occur at times where there are so many, but nothing serious has happened. We find that with kindness and strict call to obedience, always with ordinary tact, we can manage the pupils well.

General Remarks.—During the year we have made some marked improvements in all departments. The pupils have advanced well in their studies, and in their general knowledge of the different industries about the homes. We have reshingled the main building, rebuilt four chimneys, and changed the shape of roof in one particular gutter, which had always given trouble by holding snow and leaking down inside and down the wall. This change proved a success, and we intend to change all the gutters before winter.

We have done a lot of work grading in the rear of the homes to prevent water running into the boiler-rooms. This, too, answered the purpose, and we intend making it still better.

Our cattle stable was not large enough and we have enlarged it. Our stock has increased very fast. We shall have some to dispose of during the present season.

We have repaired, renovated and furnished our little isolation hospital so that objectional cases may be kept there separate from other pupils.

Many other improvements have been made, such as repairing dock, building boat-house, &c., and we are arranging now for other improvements.

Financial.—Financially, the institution is progressing, considering the changes and improvements that were necesary to be made, and it is our hope that by the end of 1913 we shall have every debt paid off. At present we are running everything just as close as we possibly can, and we heartily thank the Department of Indian Affairs for the generous help we have so promptly received each quarter.

THE REPORT OF REV. L. N. DUGAS, S.J., PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, WIKWEMIKONG, ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—The accommodation for both schools is still limited, though sufficient for the pupils and their respective staffs. The new building will be ready for September next, and then there will be accommodation for over 200 children with their staffs.

Attendance.—The boys were 82 in number, with 2 teachers and 14 officers; the girls were 74 with 2 teachers and 12 officers. The day pupils are not included in these figures.

Class-room Work.—The school is governed by the official programme of studies for Indian schools. The time appointed for it is from 9 to 11.45 a.m., and 1.30 to 4 p.m., with a short recess in the middle of each session. The children have also another hour of study for home-work, private reading, letter-writing and vocal music. On Saturdays they have twice as much; on Sundays they have two hours.

The older boys learning trades always have at least two hours and a half class each day. In the same manner the older girls spend a part of the time devoted to class-work in sewing, dressmaking, knitting and baking.

The pupils are about equally divided into four sections, two for the boys and two for the girls, and are under the tuition of four different teachers; pupils of the lower grades being taught in the same room in connection with the day pupils. The pupils are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	42
" II	22
" III	48
" IV	17
" V	27
Total	156

Farm and Garden.—The farm, consisting of 200 acres of land, is managed with a view of supplying the institution with meat, vegetables, milk and butter. It is well stocked with cattle, sheep, horses, hogs and chickens. The work is done partly by the boys, with the help of Indian workmen, under the guidance of an experienced farmer. About one acre is laid out and cultivated with great benefit as a kitchen garden.

Industries Taught.—The main industry taught to the boys is farming, because it is about the only one that they will make use of after their school time is over. Attention is also given to woodworking, baking and shoemaking. About 25 of the older boys were especially instructed in farming, some of them made good progress and give great hopes for the future. They can do all the work on the farm by themselves and they understand all about farm machinery. Three boys did the work in the shoemaker's shop and two in the baker's shop. Besides this special training, all the pupils are employed daily about two hours, each one according to sex and ability, at various kinds of labour, such as sweeping, scrubbing, helping in the kitchen and on the farm, sawing and splitting wood, dairying, gardening and feeding stock. The laundry work is done at the girls' school with the help of Indian women. The more advanced girls have a daily sewing class. The pupils, generally, take well to these various kinds of manual labour. The girls, in particular, show that they appreciate the zeal of their teachers. Even after they have left the school the village girls come once a week to receive lessons in fancy sewing, dressmaking, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—Being convinced that without religion there can be no perfect education, that is to say, no complete and harmonious development of the intellect and heart of man, special care is given to the study of Christian doctrine which is the best safeguard of morality. Religious instruction is imparted by sermons preached to all students in the church and by special teaching in all classes. This teaching is graded according to the age and mental development of the pupils. Catechism is a text-book in every class, and regular explanations thereof are given several times each week.

Health and Sanitation.—Although slightly crowded, on account of the fire of 1911, the sanitary condition of the school is on the whole good, owing to the system of hygienic ventilation which is going through at present, along with other improvements. The sanitary condition of dormitories, class-rooms, study-halls and refectories is good, ventilation being well regulated. The boys' dormitory is furnished with bath-room, hot and cold water, and other conveniences. The health of the pupils, in general, has been very good.

Recreation.—Two hours daily, besides Saturday afternoon, are given exclusively to recreation. The first Tuesday of each month is a free day for every boy who has given satisfaction throughout the month. The first Wednesday is for the girls. Both schools have playgrounds furnished with suitable games and gymnastic appliances, and play-halls for bad weather and evening recreation in winter. The girls' play-

ground is divided into two parts, one of which is reserved for the smaller girls and the other for the senior ones.

Physical Culture.—In view of the full development of all the pupils' faculties, their physical culture is by no means overlooked, hence outdoor exercises and games are encouraged and even insisted on. Physical drill forms a much appreciated adjunct of the common training.

Ex-Pupils.—Several of our ex-pupils have started opening new farms on the island and are doing well on them. In general, I may say that the school is contributing largely to the elevation of the moral tone and development of thrift and industry, the enlightenment of the mind generally, and improvement of physique among our Indians.

THE REPORT OF REV. L. CARRIERE, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE FORT ALBANY BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBANY, JAMES BAY, VIA COCHRANE, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—The number of pupils for which accommodation is provided is 10 boys and 10 girls. The staff is composed of a nun, teaching English, and 2 Oblate fathers; one of which teaches the Indian language, and the other, morals and religion.

Attendance.—The attendance at school is very regular, the pupils living and boarding in the house.

Class-room Work.—Our class-room work consists of reading and the writing of the English and Indian languages, arithmetic, geography, grammar and drawing. The most important study for our Indians is reading and writing. For many of them these are the only subjects they can learn. They only remain two or three years at school, and then return to their hunting grounds.

Farm and Garden.—We are doing a little farming and gardening. Although the soil is fertile, we cannot harvest very much, the climate being too severe. We have only three months of warm weather. Carrots, turnips and potatoes are the only vegetables that we can grow, and sometimes they are cut down by the frost. Wild hay grows profusely, the land being marshy.

Industries Taught.—The industries taught are, farming and carpentering for the boys, and sewing and cooking for the girls.

Moral and Religious Training.—One of the reverend fathers takes care of the moral and religious training of the pupils. We have come to the conclusion that the religious training is best for the Indians, morally. It shows them their duties towards God and man. First, towards God by uprooting superstitious ideas, and at the same time it teaches them what they were created for. The Indians are a little like children, with the difference, that a child we chastise; but an Indian we have to persuade. It is a very difficult task to civilize them.

Health and Sanitation.—In general, the pupils' health is very good, although the change to school life is great for Indians, who have been accustomed to living in the woods. In fact, it is rather hard for them to be shut in the house, but after two or three months they get used to this mode of life and thrive very well. The epidemics the most prevalent are consumption and scurvy. Out of 10 cases we had only 2 deaths during the year. As soon as we discover a case of scurvy, isolation of the patient is made at once, and they are placed under the care of a trained nurse who makes a special study of these maladies.

Recreation.—The recreation of our pupils consists of football and canoeing in summer; skating and snowshoeing in winter. These are the best amusements for our Indian pupils.

Ex-Pupils.—Several of our ex-pupils have good positions and are well remunerated as interpreters and clerks. They are working for the Hudson Bay Company and the Revillon Brothers fur trading company at Fort Albany, Moose Factory and other places. The others return to the woods for hunting and trapping during the winter. In the spring they come back and work all summer for the fur-trading companies.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. W. HAYTHORNTHWAITE, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, MOOSE FORT, JAMES BAY, ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—The building is large enough to accommodate 25 children and part of the staff.

Attendance.—There have been on an average 12 children in the boarding school all the year.

Class-room Work.—The children attend all the classes in the day school and have greatly improved since last year in reading, writing, arithmetic and letter-writing.

Farm and Garden.—Our crops of grass and oat hay were very good. We had a very large crop of turnips and potatoes. Practical and theoretical agriculture are taught to all the children in school hours. The older boys can milk and look after the cattle. They spend a good deal of time in the garden and field during the summer.

Carpentering, painting and general jobbing are taught to the older boys, rather as a help to general usefulness than as a trade.

The girls are taught needlework, knitting, laundrywork and general household management. They are also fond of flowers.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children attend family prayers in the day school in the morning and in the evening at home. They also have religious instruction for half an hour every morning, besides attending Sunday school once and church service twice on Sunday.

Health and Sanitation.—With one or two slight exceptions, the children have been well all the winter. Probably the abundance of fresh food obtainable this winter had much to do with it.

Water Supply.—A plentiful supply of good water can be had from the river a hundred yards distant.

Fire Protection.—The school has two flights of stairs to the ground floor; most of the front windows upstairs open out on to a low-pitched verandah roof, giving access to the grounds. A supply of water is always kept in the attic, and water-barrels, pails and ladders are always at hand.

Lighting and Heating.—The school is lighted and heated throughout by oil lamps and wood stoves.

Recreation.—The children enjoy all kinds of games, both indoors and outdoor. The boys are specially fond of their bows and arrows and football. The girls toboggan and have their walks. We find it necessary to give the children plenty of time for play and to give them as much freedom as is possible.

Ex-Pupils.—At present most of the pupils are returned to their homes, as there are practically no situations open for them as yet. The ex-pupils all seem pleased to visit the school at every opportunity. The one or two who have been placed in situations are doing well.

THE REPORT OF MISS SUTHERLAND, PRINCIPAL OF THE CHAPLEAU BOARDING SCHOOL, CHAPLEAU, ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Location.—The school buildings are situated on lot 2, section 6, township of Chapleau, about half a mile from the town limits, and separated therefrom by a river and lake. A mile south and half a mile west lie the Ojibway and Cree reserves respectively.

Buildings.—A summer kitchen, 20 x 12 feet, was added to the school in August, 1912. The interior of the school was thoroughly renovated and hardwood flooring laid in the dining-room, cloak-room and hall.

Land.—There is 165 acres in connection with this school, about half of which is muskeg and rock, and only useful for pasture. Fifteen acres is cleared and under cultivation. Clumps of trees cover the remainder, from which the fuel has been supplied.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 21 children by using the staff rooms, and two of staff, with addition of one probationer in training.

Attendance.—School recommenced August 1, with 11 children, by October, our numbers had increased to 19. In January, a fatherless girl came in, and in February an orphan girl, bringing our number up to 21, which is the limit of our accommodation. Six orphan children spent the holidays at the school.

Class-room Work.—The 4 elder pupils are making satisfactory progress in their studies and take great interest in them. The remainder of the pupils are in the primary class and are also making good progress in each branch of their work.

They have 15 minutes dumbbell drill each day, and other physical exercises, which are much appreciated by them.

Farm and Garden.—The staff garden did well, but the potato-field was a failure. Owing to the breaking down of a bridge, we could not get the horses over to plough the field, and although a piece was dug by hand and planted, the frosts cut the plants down and we had no returns.

We have a few chickens and hope to enlarge our stock this year.

Industries Taught.—All our boys are very young, the eldest is 12 years, but they do the outside work, saw and split wood for six stoves, carry all the water for the house from a well, 173 yards from the house, attend to the fires, and help in the garden in the summer, also act as messengers, mail and freight carriers.

The girls are trained in all domestic duties, care of the dormitories, staff-rooms, laundry, bread-making, sewing and mending. The work for boys and girls is changed each week, even the little ones have their special duties.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to this branch of the work. In addition to morning and evening prayer, the first quarter of an hour in the school-room is given to Scripture teaching. The children are conversant with the church service and prayers, also the commandments and catechism in English, and are quick at memorizing hymns and verses of Scripture. On Sundays, they attend service at St. John's church, have Sunday school in the afternoon, and in the evening Bishop Anderson frequently takes service, sometimes in Ojibway, other times in English, which the majority are able to follow well. They also frequently have an evening service on Wednesday.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been very good, with the exception of a mild epidemic of chicken-pox in January, and the grippe in March, all have been well. All the children are steadily increasing in weight, and are bright and merry.

The premises are kept clean and well ventilated, all refuse is immediately disposed of, having a separate building about three minutes walk from the house for school and class-room. The main building can be well aired during school hours.

Recreation.—In winter, snow-shoeing, skating, tobogganing and rabbit-snaring are the chief outdoor amusements. Indoors, various games are played. In summer, canoeing, swinging, see-saw, and ball games are engaged in; also we frequently have our meals out of doors, and often picnic in the bush.

Ex-pupils.—Some are living on their own reserves, helping their parents in hunting, &c., not having been long enough at school to derive much benefit. Others are earning their living as laundresses or domestics in the villages of Chapleau and Biscotasing.

General Remarks.—We have had a very quiet year as far as visitors are concerned. The Rev. T. Guy Rogers was our principal one.

The Chapleau Women's Auxiliary came over twice to help with the sewing for the school. The Christmas tree party was a great success owing to the kindness of various branches of the Women's Auxiliary, who also help us largely in the way of outfits. The children learnt a flag drill, which they were able to give three times during the winter in public.

The school has also been asked by the general board of the Women's Auxiliary to take probationers for one year's training for Northwest work, which we feel to be a great honour and privilege.

A bridge was built over the creek, and the bush cleared between the farm and the public road, thus providing a path to the town by the large bridge, and dispensing with the slow means of crossing the lake by canoe or boat.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH ON THE INDIAN ORPHANAGE, FORT WILLIAM, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 80 pupils and a staff of 10.

Attendance.—There are 72 pupils registered. During the year 107 were admitted and 93 discharged. Good progress has been made with the pupils who remained in the school. One pupil, Frances Deschamp, passed the entrance in June and is attending the high school, and is one of the best students in the school.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies required by the department is followed. The school hours are from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m.

Farm and Garden.—We have no farm, but a large garden where we plant potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, peas, beans, onions and lettuce. We have a good crop each year, but not enough for the school.

Industries Taught.—The girls are trained in domestic work, including baking, cooking, sewing, knitting, darning, dressmaking and laundry work. The boys are taught to plant seeds and keep the garden free from weeds.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training of the children receives special care. Respect for authority and obedience is continually inculcated and insisted upon. A course of religious instruction is given to both classes each day. Apart from this, they attend morning and evening prayers in the chapel.

Health and Sanitation.—We have screen doors and windows and use fly poison. All the pupils have enjoyed good health; no sickness of any consequence and no deaths. The sanitary condition of the school is good and the buildings are kept clean and well ventilated.

Water Supply.—The building is connected with the city water-supply. We are abundantly supplied with good water. It is conducted throughout the school by means of a tank and water pipes.

Fire Protection.—There is a splendid fire-escape, of wrought iron pipe, from first to second floor and from second to ground floor. The pupils are drilled once a month in speedily vacating the building day and night. There are 100 feet of hose on each flat and connected with the city water-supply.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated throughout by a hot water system and lighted by electricity.

Recreation.—The boys and girls have large well kept playgrounds, where they enjoy all kinds of games. In the winter they have a splendid rink and good skating.

Ex-Pupils.—The pupils who have been recently discharged from the school are doing well. Some of the girls are at home helping their parents, and others are employed in the city as housemaids and are giving satisfaction.

General Remarks.—Bishop Scollard intends to build a wing this year. The proposed addition will accommodate 150 and a staff of 20. Inspector Finn made his visit in November. He showed much interest in the work done by the pupils.

At Christmas, the children had the annual concert and Christmas tree. After a very pleasant entertainment, Santa Claus appeared, distributing his many gifts, which were much appreciated.

We very gratefully thank the department for its kindness in promptly supplying us with school-books.

THE REPORT OF REV. F. T. DODDS, PRINCIPAL OF THE CECILIA JEFFREY BOARDING SCHOOL, SHOAL LAKE, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Buildings.—A new class-room was erected during the summer of 1912, 43 x 28 feet, with space above for clothes store-room. Upon the main building, 67 x 38 feet, was erected a third story for additional dormitory space, lavatories, bath-rooms and bedrooms.

A second story, frame, 26 x 21 feet, was erected over the stone hen-house for feed-room. There is a frame stable, 36 x 24 feet, with hay loft. Residence, 46 x 24 feet, frame, two stories on stone basement, and two small ice-houses.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation now for 75 or 80 pupils and 7 members of staff.

Attendance.—The first half of the year the average attendance was 37, the second half 30, and the average for the year 33·5.

Class-room Work.—We have followed the programme of studies prescribed by the department. The hours are the same as in the public schools. Senior pupils are taught in the class-room one-half of the day and industrial work the other half. Juniors have full day in class-room. Special attention has been given to calisthenics and hygiene. Class-room work was hindered somewhat by building operations during the summer, but fair progress has been made.

Farm and Garden.—We do not sow any grain. We have 4½ acres cultivated for roots and vegetables, which yielded 360 bushels of potatoes, 30 bushels of turnips and enough cabbages, beets, carrots, onions, &c., to supply the school; also lettuce, radishes, peas, corn and cucumbers for summer use.

The live stock consists of 2 horses, 2 oxen, 8 cows, 7 young cattle, 2 pigs and 50 hens.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught feeding and care of stock, milking, driving and management of horses and oxen, work on the steamboat and gardening. The girls receive instruction in all departments of housekeeping, in kitchen, dining-rooms, dormitories, sewing-room and laundry.

Moral and Religious Training.—We have morning and evening worship conducted by the principal; also 15 minutes religious instruction as opening exercises in the class-room, and on Sunday, services morning and evening and Sunday school in the afternoon. Teachers are required to keep before the children, by precept and example, a high moral standard.

Health and Sanitation.—During November and December, the children all had measles. In one case, a little girl, pneumonia followed measles, and terminated fatally. With that exception, the health of the pupils has been excellent.

The kitchen and dining-rooms are swept three times each day, recreation-rooms twice a day and dormitories once. The whole school is scrubbed on Saturdays; kitchen and dining-rooms Wednesdays and Saturdays. Rooms are ventilated by grates in chimneys and ventilators in ceilings. Windows are made to open from the top, so the rooms are well ventilated.

The drain is a 6-inch tile sewer, which discharges into a bay on the west side of the peninsula on which the school stands. The water-supply is drawn from the main lake on the east side.

Recreation.—In summer boating and swimming are favorite amusements, base-ball and football are practised by the boys, and basketball and swinging by the girls. Hockey, skating and coasting are the principal outdoor exercises in winter. Checkers, dominoes, crokinole, music, &c., are practised in the school.

Ex-Pupils.—There are 28 ex-pupils living: 17 boys and 11 girls. The girls are all married, except one, who lives with her mother. The boys, only two of whom are married, work most of the time in the wood, tie and lumber camps in winter, and in the saw-mills and on steamboats in summer. Two of our boys were engaged with a survey party during part of the year. Those in charge of the party assured me that our ex-pupils were among their best men. Some others were discharged, but they were kept on until the work was finished. All the facts connected with our ex-pupils that have come to my knowledge go to show that they are doing well.

THE REPORT OF REV. PH. VALES, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE FORT FRANCES BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT FRANCES, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Buildings.—The damage caused by the disastrous fire of last spring, has been completely repaired. Almost on the site of the old building has been erected a more spacious one, 67 x 65 feet. This building, which is on a foundation partly of stone for exterior walls and concrete for the cellar and the inside walls, has a fine appearance and answers perfectly the needs of our school farm. This building will be painted early in the spring.

Accommodation.—Many repairs are necessary to the school building and we hope the changes foreseen will be executed this spring. We shall then be able to house, very comfortably, the 59 children now present, also others that we could obtain from their pagan parents, whose ill will is a great obstacle.

Attendance.—The attendance is well maintained. Seven pupils were discharged, two died, and two were sent away. Thanks to the admission of other pupils, we have been able to maintain our number. At the present time 48 pupils are enrolled: 27 girls and 21 boys, and we have also in the school, 11 non-treaty, half-breed children.

Class-room Work.—During five hours of class each day, two teachers devote themselves to the instruction of the children. Although their efforts are not always repaid, still we can say there has been real and encouraging progress.

Farm and Garden.—The year 1912 was not very favourable to farmers of the Rainy River district. In common with others, we suffered from heavy winds, hail and rain. All combined to lessen our crops, nevertheless we managed to harvest a sufficient quantity of grain and vegetables to amply supply the wants of the school.

Industries Taught.—Our farm instructor, skilful in many trades, directs the boys, who seem to have aptitude for the carpenter, shoemaking and blacksmith trades, the care of cattle and the culture of the farm. The pupils acquit themselves very favourably under the instructor's direction. The same may be said of the girls, who under the direction of experienced teachers, neglect nothing which will help them later on in the care of their own homes.

Moral and Religious Training.—Each day a certain time is devoted to this important branch, an essential base of real and solid education.

Health and Sanitation.—Within a short space, two children of the same family died at their home from tuberculosis.

We can testify that during the whole year our pupils enjoyed excellent health, nothing being neglected that could prevent sickness.

Recreation.—Amusements and games, which help the physical development of the body, are heartily encouraged, with the result that the advantages they enjoy make them love the school. It is with regret they see the epoch of their discharge arrive.

Ex-Pupils.—The greater number of the pupils, after being discharged, live near the school, and they strive to put in practice the lessons learned at school. The fear of our disapproval keeps them in the straight path. In the case of those who are living far from the school, the fear of being ridiculed by others often prevents them from showing the good manners learned at school. Most of them live like their pagan parents.

THE REPORT OF REV. G. LEONARD, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE KENORA BOARDING SCHOOL, KENORA, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Buildings.—An ice-house, 16 x 20 feet, a new kitchen and a dining hall, 70 x 20 feet, were erected last fall.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 60 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—The attendance is always very good, as the pupils are not allowed to go home except in July.

Class-room Work.—Two able teachers have charge of the classes and our pupils are doing fairly well.

Farm and Garden.—There is not enough land suitable for farming purposes, but our garden is large enough to grow a sufficient supply of vegetables for the school.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught gardening, carpentering, chopping wood, repairing shoes and the care of cattle. The girls are well trained in all the different branches of housekeeping.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is devoted to our pupils in this important part of their education, and they behave well.

Health and Sanitation.—Though two of our girls have been seriously sick, both recovered after a few weeks of illness. The school is kept clean and well ventilated.

Recreation.—According to the season, the boys play football, baseball or hockey, while the favourite pastimes of the girls are: walks, croquet, swings, skipping-ropes and tobogganing.

Ex-Pupils.—Our ex pupils are doing fairly well, some of them live with their parents and help them; while others have a home of their own, which they keep clean and tidy.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. T. FERRIER, PRINCIPAL OF THE BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, BRANDON, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—We have accommodation for 125 pupils and staff.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was 89. This includes two boys and one girl not admitted as pay pupils.

Class-room Work.—The two class-rooms, junior and senior, have accommodation for 48 and 40 pupils respectively. The half-day system is followed and the results have been very satisfactory. The pupils are graded as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	10	10	20
" II	12	4	16
" III	6	6	12
" IV	9	19	28
" V	5	4	9
" VI	3	1	4

Total number of pupils at present 89.

Farm and Garden.—The yield this past year was as follows: wheat, 130 acres, 1,211 bushels; oats, 120 acres, (part nurse crop), 5,157 bushels; barley, 75 acres, 1,781 bushels; corn, 12 acres, 80 tons; hay, 30 acres, 60 tons; turnips, 3 acres, 1,400 bushels; mangolds, 2½ acres, 1,100 bushels; potatoes, 10 acres, 2,484 bushels; table corn, ½ acre, 550 dozen ears; fruit, 1 acre, 900 pounds; onions, ¼ acre, 75 bushels; parsnips, ¼ acre, 265 bushels; beets, 350 bushels; cucumber, citron and squash, 225 bushels; cabbage, cauliflower, 1,000 heads; beef, 14 head, dressed, 7,990 pounds; cream, 18,325 pounds; eggs, 450 dozen; chickens, dressed, 300 pounds.

Live Stock.—The live stock consists of the following: 12 horses and two colts, 40 head of cattle, 45 hogs, 10 brood sows, 100 hens.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught all manner of housework, cooking, sewing, laundry work, buttermaking, &c. The boys are instructed in all kinds of farming and gardening, including care of horses, cattle, hogs, poultry, &c., also taking care of lawns, hedges and flowers, as well as carpentry, painting, kalsomining, repairing machinery and everything necessary to keep the entire plant in good repair.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening devotional services are held daily, the morning service in the dining-room and the evening service in the junior school-room. Every Sabbath morning all the boys, and as many of the girls as possible, attend divine workship in the First Methodist church, Brandon. The officers take charge of the different classes of the Sunday school, which is held every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock with the principal as superintendent. Service is held in the school-room, also, every Sunday evening. The children manifest quite an interest in all the devotional exercises in connection with the school. The ethical training is

received in the different departments, and much individual work is done along this line.

Health and Sanitation.—We have had three deaths during the year. These occurred during the month of June, 1912, and were duly reported to the department. We have had in residence during the year a graduate nurse, who has rendered us excellent service. A doctor's services have been very little required, but whenever a doctor was necessary, Dr. Fraser has been called.

The buildings and grounds are all kept clean, and the ventilation and plumbing systems are in good condition.

Recreation.—The children are very fond of outdoor life and sports. The boys take a keen interest in hockey, running, handball and football, especially in the latter. Football matches are held from time to time on our own grounds, and all are greatly interested in these. The girls find the most pleasure in the winter-time in skating and coasting, and in the summer-time in walking; their walks being taken always in company with a lady officer. All kinds of indoor games are provided for the winter evenings and are much enjoyed.

Ex-Pupils.—Good reports are heard from nearly all of our ex-pupils. Two of our boys who will graduate this year may go to the File Hills colony, where some of our graduates have already made good. Our girls who have gone out to service have proven themselves quite capable workers, and we have no difficulty in securing work for them at good wages.

General Remarks.—We are endeavouring to accomplish a two-fold end with the farm and garden, first, as a training school for the boys, and, second, as an asset to the funds of the institute. In the latter particular there is considerable demand for our grain and potatoes for seed purposes. This is due to the fact that the seed is practically free from noxious weeds, and the sample is usually very fine.

The effort of the staff has been to create a homelike atmosphere around the institution so that the pupils will realize that the school is also their home. As a closing word in this report, the principal wishes to extend his thanks to the Indian Department and the Methodist Church for their kindly and considerate treatment in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the Institute.

THE REPORT OF MR. A. E. WILSON, PRINCIPAL OF THE ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ELKHORN, MANITOBA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Buildings.—On September 11, 1912, the contractors commenced work on:—(1) a three story addition, 34 feet deep by 41 feet wide, to the west or rear extension of the main building; (2) a western extension to the principal's house of 18 feet square; (3) a cement septic tank of 17 feet diameter. At this date, the school extension is practically ready for the painters, the plumbing, heating and lighting connections being nearly complete, as also the sleeping verandahs on the southern exposure between the new part and the part at right angles thereto. At the principal's house, the cellar requires the final coat of cement; and considerable finishing details, including the last coat of paint, remain to be done. The new furnace is installed in the older part, while the new sanitary and other connections are ready to be placed in position. The new cess tank, on the septic tank principle, will be put in hand as soon as the frost is sufficiently out of the ground.

Accommodation.—There will be accommodation for 100 pupils and a staff of 13.

The new extension will provide in the basement: dairy, boys' play-room, storage room; the first floor contains kitchen, staff dining-room, pantry and store-room; the

second floor will contain two isolation wards, male and female, and nurse's room, while the third floor comprises a dormitory to accommodate 20 boys.

The old basement kitchen will be adapted for laundry purposes and the present dining-hall will be lengthened to include the present staff dining-hall.

Two compression tanks of 1,500 gallon capacity each for water-supply, all the necessary laundry machinery, together with the gasolene engine for operating, are all on the ground. The gas-machine and the engine for sewage pumping and for general purposes are installed in the old laundry building about 300 yards from the main building. A hot water heater and 500 gallon tank in connection will supply hot water throughout the building for all purposes, being placed in the basement near the new furnace.

The extension to the principal's house provides an extra bed-room and a kitchen with pantry and bath-room, together with a good cellar.

In addition to these improvements, there will be new sanitary washing and bathing facilities for both sexes in the older building.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year is 73. The maximum was 80, the minimum was 64, and at date of writing the number in school is 77.

Class-room Work.—The attendance at classes is on the half day system, the other half day being devoted to industrial training. As was the case last year, recent admissions have been below the average in speaking English.

The annual prize-giving was held on June 28, when the result of the examinations was most satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—On the farm, the remaining five acres of the enclosure in the pasture were broken and put into wheat and several sloughs were drained, broken and cropped. The results in grain were much above the local average, so much so that there has been a demand for our wheat for seeding purposes. The potato crop was equally good, both in quantity and quality.

In spite of most unfavourable weather conditions, the returns into storage for all departments were: wheat, 1,305 bushels; oats, 825 bushels; barley, 135 bushels; potatoes, 750 bushels; turnips, 150 bushels; beets, 30 bushels; carrots, 38 bushels; parsnips, 17 bushels; onions, 9 bushels; cabbage, 196 heads; celery, 76 heads, besides a quantity of oats both fed in sheaf and cut green for fodder.

The school exhibited at only one fair outside the town, taking first prizes for all entries.

The flower beds around the school were very fine and the vegetable gardens were quite up to the average.

Industries Taught.—Farming in all its branches is the main feature of the industrial training here, as being best suited to the physical needs and subsequent requirements of our Indian children, but instruction is also given in carpentering, plumbing and painting, in the operation and care of the gasolene engines, acetylene gas and other machinery, all the repair work, including the plumbing, around the school being attended to by the instructor and boys in this department. The smaller boys under the assistant principal are instructed in vegetable and flower gardening, look after the school grounds and do all necessary chores. Of these last, about 12 had their own little gardens, which showed results nearly as good as anything else in the place.

The girls do the general housework, the cooking, the baking, buttermaking and the laundry work; while in the sewing department practically all the girls' clothes (except the knitted underwear) are made, as well as the boys' shirts, and here also all repairs are attended to.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is inculcated more generally by church attendance, daily prayers and Sunday school and other classes, but I also endeavour to have the standard set by those around them act as a factor in the moral training of the pupils.

Discipline is exact, though carefully avoiding any tendency towards harshness, so as to try and ensure prompt and cheerful obedience.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year we have had five cases of phthisis, of which two have just developed within the last few days. Two pupils died at their homes and one has recovered.

In January we had a number of cases of grippe, with high temperatures and subsequent recovery, except in the case of one of those lately affected with phthisis.

Three cases of pneumonia all recovered. I have always insisted on thorough cleanliness in all parts of the school, both inside and outside, together with systematic ventilation and disinfection, while isolation is always adopted in any cases that may seem to render it necessary.

The new play-room for the boys will be a great benefit to them in every way, as also, the new sanitary appliances about to be installed.

Recreation.—In their season, football and baseball are the main features in this connection, while in winter there is ample opportunity for skating on our own rink.

The girls have tennis, baseball and other games of their own, besides swings, &c.

A recent feature is a cadet corps together with a physical exercise class along the lines laid down by the Strathcona Trust Executive Council, and I hope to be able to allow several of the boys to accompany the local cadet corps for a week in camp.

Ex-Pupils.—One of our recent admissions is the daughter of an ex-pupil, who came accompanied by her father, John James Stevenson, who was most enthusiastic on the subject of his old school. Besides the above, a number of old pupils visited us during the year, including William Currant, Hattie and Colin McNab, John Noel, Alice Pat, Emma Wasteste and Charlie Pratt, who all gave a most satisfactory account of themselves, which appeared to be confirmed by their bearing and behaviour. Inspector Jackson also reported most favourably as to the ex-pupils of our school who had returned to the Pas agency.

General Remarks.—Among our visitors for the year was our member, Mr. J. A. M. Aikins, M.P. In April, our inspector, Mr. S. J. Jackson, paid his official visit and we again benefited very materially by his experience and suggestions.

In conclusion I can hopefully say that under present conditions, with more special reference to the additions now nearly complete, the school can look forward to a re-invigorated existence with bettered conditions for all concerned. Indeed it would seem at present hard to suggest anything that could tend to further improvement in the main building, so that under divine guidance, we have splendid prospects for the years to come.

THE REPORT OF REV. W. W. McLAREN, B.A., PRINCIPAL OF THE BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL, BIRTLE, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Buildings.—The school is now a full 3 storey structure with a good basement. During the past winter and autumn, it has been undergoing alterations and additions, involving an outlay of over $20,000. The old attic story has been replaced by an airy full story, surmounted by a handsome tower. At the rear has been erected a frame junior class-room, with an airy concrete basement for gymnastic exercise. This building is 28 x 58 feet. The basement has a 9½ foot ceiling and the class-room a 17 foot ceiling. Maple floors have been laid throughout the building and all stair-

cases have been renewed. Three large covered porches, with all steps enclosed, provide protection for all northern entrances. These commodious verandah porches provide approaches to all front doors. The basement and the first and second floors have been rearranged to make them more convenient and serviceable and to provide room for purposes formerly omitted, such as play-rooms, store-rooms and rest-rooms. A new bake oven has been installed, the laundry has been doubled in size and a large dining-room provided in addition. A cold storage plant has been erected, with a concrete ice-house attached. Provision has been made for a vegetable cellar. A concrete cistern, holding over 6,000 gallons, has been built under the floor of the new gymnasium, with overflow into two outside cisterns. There is also provided a large coal cellar immediately off the boiler-room. It will hold over a car-load of fuel. Lockers with Yale locks have been made for every pupil. Ample cupboards have been built for every department. We have now two class-rooms with separate entrance, lobbies, staircases and cloak-rooms for boys and girls. There are six dormitories, two of which are reserved for the graduating class. When completed, with its new steam plant and complete plumbing, the school will be in a position to do its part for the education of the Indian race.

Accommodation.—The school will now accommodate 84 pupils and a staff of 8.

Attendance.—During the year we admitted 9 girls and 2 boys. Of the girls, 2 are yet too young to receive any grant. We graduated 4 boys and 5 girls. One boy died of tuberculosis. Our present enrolment is 52,—30 boys and 22 girls. Four of the girls are not grant-earners. Grant is paid for 50 pupils.

Class-room Work.—This department has been greatly retarded by the alterations being made and by sickness. We trust, with a large enrolment and two teachers, to report good progress during the coming year.

Farm and Garden.—The peculiar season of 1913 caused a failure of the cereal and root crops in northwestern Manitoba. The school farm suffered with the rest, but is able to report a cash surplus of over $300, though specializing on hog-raising. Lightning killed three of our best dairy cows. We won our usual share of prizes at the summer fair.

Industries Taught.—The girls are instructed in all phases of housekeeping, in simple nursing and in gardening. The boys are taught mixed farming and the use of ordinary tools.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils attend the regular services of the Birtle Presbyterian church. Morning and evening prayers are conducted in the dining-room. Religious exercises are held in the class-room morning and afternoon, and on Sabbath evening a Bible class is held for all those unable to attend church in Birtle.

Health and Sanitation.—Until last December our general health was excellent. In December most of the pupils took the mumps. After the new year, a most severe type of the grippe seized the pupils; six developed pneumonia. Nurse Highet and Dr. Wheeler deserve commendation for the success with which they coped with this epidemic. Two pupils developed incipient phthisis; one died. The other contracted the grippe and pneumonia and is making very slow progress. During January many also contracted pink eye.

Our sanitary precautions have been much improved. Steam heating has replaced hot air. Direct ventilation through heated air shafts is provided for all dormitories, halls and play-rooms. Our sewerage and plumbing has been overhauled and enlarged and made thoroughly modern. All wooden walls have been removed from the basement and replaced by solid concrete partitions and concrete plaster. Metallic ceiling covers the old wooden one. Large prismatic glass windows have been put in in rooms and halls formerly dark, and all new rooms have been given ample light and air space. We have an abundant water-supply. Our drainage could not be improved upon. All

cases of contagious disease and of serious illness are sent to the Birtle Agency hospital, superintended by the school. Save in some of the staff bed-rooms, all lime plaster has been exchanged for wood fibre or has been covered by cedar ceilings. All walls, ceilings and floors can now be washed and kept thoroughly disinfected. Full sized screens are used for windows as well as doors. Dustbane is used to prevent dust, while all walls and ceilings are periodically washed with disinfectants.

Recreation.—In addition to the usual indoor and outdoor games, such as football, baseball, hockey, tennis, there has now been provided a large gymnasium free from all posts. This we hope to fit up gradually with the necessary apparatus. The room is well ventilated, heated and lighted and is large enough for indoor basketball and baseball.

Ex-pupils.—Thirty-nine pupils have been honourably discharged during the last seven years. Thirty-four of these are living. All the ten boys are farming, although only one or two are making the progress one would desire. Some do more as farm labourers than as farmers proper. Of the girls one is teaching, two out at service, 13 are married and 11 are home with friends. Wherever the girls who are married have their homes and have had them furnished, they are doing well. None of these graduates have so far been implicated for breaches of the Indian Act.

General Remarks.—The school this year celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary. In all, some 234 pupils have been enrolled. Of these, at least seventy have died. Practically all of those not mentioned in the above note on ex-pupils and not now enrolled are resident in Manitoba reservations. The majority are married and are doing fairly well. The children of the older graduates are now old enough to be enrolled. Practically all are anxious to have their children educated and are our best friends upon the reserves. It is worthy of note that Miss A. McLaren has been matron during all this period. The long and faithful service rendered by Miss T. McLeod and Miss McLaren has been one of the chief factors in retaining the confidence and support of the school's scattered constituency.

THE REPORT OF REV. H. M. BRASSARD, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE FORT ALEXANDER BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT ALEXANDER, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Buildings.—The work on the alterations to the old building and the erection of an addition began in September last. It is expected that this work will be completed by June 1 next. When completed, the building will be 102 x 40 feet.

Attendance.—We had an enrolment of 62 pupils at the date of this report, and an average attendance of 58.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible. Owing to the disturbance caused by the building operations going on at the school the progress of the pupils was not as satisfactory as it should have been. The pupils are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	12
" II	9
" III	16
" IV	20
" V	5

Industries Taught.—The reverend sisters in charge of the girls devoted themselves to the training of the pupils in all kinds of household work. Visitors have remarked on

the good results of the training received, when visiting the school. The boys, under the control of Rev. Father Gelun, the assistant, received instruction in gardening and various outside work, according to age, such as they can put to their own use in the future.

Moral and Religious Training.—The conduct of our pupils is an example to the Indians on the reserve, and it is easy to distinguish the pupils who are trained at the school from others on the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—When the present alterations are finished the sanitary condition of the building will be much improved. The health of the pupils this year was satisfactory.

Fire Protection.—At present we have but one fire-escape, the other not yet being completed. We have hose connections in the old building and provision is being made for three more in the new addition. There are a number of fire-extinguishers distributed throughout the building and the children are instructed in fire drill.

Recreation.—The recreation of the girls consists of swinging and skipping rope; they also enjoy inside sports. The boys play many games, both inside and outside the building. In winter they enjoy skating and in summer they play football and baseball.

Farm and Garden.—About 12 acres of school land and 42 acres of the mission land are under cultivation. The yield from the farm last year was as follows:—1,200 bushels potatoes, 1,500 bushels turnips, 1,000 bushels of mangels, 800 bushels oats, 40 bushels barley, 100 bushels onions, 26 tons of hay, 800 heads of cabbage, besides a quantity of wheat, peas and garden vegetables.

THE REPORT OF REV. G. LEONARD, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL, CAMPERVILLE P.O., MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 80 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—The attendance is very good.

Class-room Work.—The programme prescribed by the department is followed, and the progress is fair.

Farm and Garden.—Twenty acres are under cultivation. We raised a sufficient supply of vegetables for the use of the school.

Industries Taught.—Our boys are taught farming, gardening, repairing shoes, carpentering, care of cattle and horses. The girls are trained in all the different branches of housekeeping.

Moral and Religious Training.—Half an hour each day is devoted to moral and religious training, and our pupils, generally, behave well.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of our pupils has been good; no serious case of sickness occurred. The school and its surroundings are kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

Recreation.—Football, baseball, shooting with bows and arrows, fishing and skating are the favourite pastimes of our boys. The girls enjoy skipping ropes, lawn swings, croquet and other games.

Ex-Pupils.—Our ex-pupils are doing well. The girls who married make good housekeepers. The boys intend to start farming; they have already cleared up a few acres of land. So far, the Indians of this reserve have done nothing in the way of farming.

THE REPORT OF REV. P. BOUSQUET, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE SANDY BAY BOARDING SCHOOL, SANDY BAY, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—We can provide accommodation for 50 children and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—The attendance this year has been good. The school has been full most of the year.

Class-room Work.—Most of the pupils attend school 5½ hours each day, except Saturday and Sunday. The progress has been good.

Farm and Garden.—About 80 acres of land are cultivated each year. We have harvested 300 bushels of wheat, 1,600 bushels of oats, 1,800 bushels of barley and 1,800 bushels of potatoes. One of the turnips weighed 21½ pounds.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming and dairy work under the instruction of an experienced farmer. The girls learn sewing, cooking, laundry work, dairy work and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—The morals of the pupils are improving, religious training being given daily. The principal or his assistant is in charge of the religious training.

Health and Sanitation.—We had during the year only one case of serious sickness; but fortunately the boy recovered from it and to-day is full of life and strength.

Recreation.—Outdoor games are allowed as often as the weather permits. The boys greatly enjoy playing football, while the girls amuse themselves skipping, playing games or taking long walks.

Ex-Pupils.—Nearly all ex-pupils are doing well. Farming is their only occupation; and prospects for the future are good.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. A. LOUSLEY, PRINCIPAL OF THE NORWAY HOUSE (METHODIST) BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWAY HOUSE, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Buildings.—On February 26, 1913, our school and all outbuildings, except stables were burned to the ground. The two class-rooms, being separate buildings, enabled us to continue work by the kindness of the Indian agent and the Hudson Bay Company. The former allowed us to take possession of the empty hospital building, which is now being used as dining-room, kitchen, laundry, sewing-room, and girls' dormitory, also-bed-rooms for the ladies of the staff. The latter has given us the use of an empty store situated within seventy yards of the hospital, which we are using for an office and boys' dormitory and bed-rooms for two of the gentlemen of the staff. So that at present we are occupying two buildings, temporarily, hoping that a new and more modern building will be put up in the near future.

The loss in the buildings and boys' clothing was heavy, but nearly all the furniture, girls' clothing, sewing-room supplies and provisions were saved.

Accommodation.—This is at present very unsatisfactory. We are very crowded and the building is not laid out for the purpose for which it is being used, and is therefore unsuitable for our work. We consider ourselves fortunate, however, in being able to continue our work, even under trying conditions.

Attendance.—The attendance this year has not been up to the same mark as for the last two years. Parents refused to return ten children after last summer holidays; but, there were nearly enough brought in to balance the deficiency. With the exception of these children that were detained, the attendance has been most satisfactory up to date.

Class-room Work.—Our junior scholars have always attended the classes taught by the day school teacher, while the senior room has our own boarding school teacher. In both rooms, the work done has been splendid. The inspector has practically said that the work has been equalled only in one other school in the district. The best progress has been made this year of any year since 1902.

Farm and Garden.—We do not make any pretensions to farming, but have always some ground under cultivation for potatoes and vegetables. We have broken up a new piece this year and, now, have about three and a half acres prepared for spring planting.

Industries Taught.—The boys learn gardening and the care of cattle and horses. The girls learn all ordinary household branches of work, such as sewing, cooking, laundry, and general household work.

Moral and Religious Training.—This part of the scholars' training has been carried on by means of a regular Sunday school, wherein we teach the International Sunday school lessons, morning prayers where we take up the study of the Sunday school lesson and the daily readings in connection with lesson, evening prayers consisting of reading and exposition of Scripture, singing and prayers; a meeting, once a week for the free exchange of thought, discussion of religious questions, and expression of convictions conducted by the matron, Miss Armstrong, for the girls, and by the teacher, Miss de Wolf, for the boys, two preaching services each Sabbath in the Mission Church. As well as above each member of the staff takes such opportunities as circumstances offer to point and impress moral and religious truth.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils this year has been good, when one considers our unfortunate position at commencement of year. We were without doctor, drugs and nurse. We entered on the year with two pupils in bad health. One was suffering from consumption, the other had some bad hemorrhages from the lungs. The former has grown weaker and the latter has had another siege of the bleeding, but is again recovering and going around. Since the fire we have had all cases of serious sickness put into separate houses and have engaged native women to be with them constantly, while we have fed and cared for them ourselves. One boy has been seriously sick during the year, but is now recovering. There have been no deaths since the school opened last August.

Everything has been done that we could possibly do, under the circumstances, to keep the premises clean and sanitary and to isolate all contagious diseases.

Recreation.—All the younger children have seven periods of recreation each day; the older ones, five. At such times they are required to spend the time outside whenever the weather will permit. They play football, baseball, and go rowing in summer and skating and coasting in winter. The girls spend much time skipping and the boys spend much of their noon and evening periods in the bush with bows and arrows and often bring in a rabbit, or a partridge, which is cooked for them.

Ex-Pupils.—Our ex-pupils are mostly located on this reserve, and are doing well at the ordinary occupations of the people here. There are some of our pupils living at Nelson House, some at Cross Lake, some at Oxford House and at Island Lake. They are engaged in hunting, fishing, tripping, freighting, surveying, that is, they are engaged by surveyors to do the chopping and freighting and canoeing. Most of the graduated girls are married, but a few are engaged as servants in private homes and are, in all cases, doing well.

THE REPORT OF W. A. HENDRY, PRINCIPAL OF THE PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Buildings.—The buildings are in a good state of repair. During the year the woodwork inside was painted and all the walls kalsomined. A coal bin and new steps were put in the basement. Screens are now on every door and window in the building.

Accommodation.—The school can accommodate 25 pupils with a staff of 4.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very good. No pupils were discharged, but two were admitted, making the present enrolment 37. There is not accommodation for the number of pupils who would like to attend. Five have signed to enter after the summer holidays.

Class-room Work.—The programme of work outlined by the department has been followed. Music, calisthenics and civics are also taught. Mr. Whitley, organist for Knox church in this city, teaches music an hour each week, and very rapid progress is being made.

Farm and Garden.—The garden has produced a good supply of every kind of vegetables, 100 bushels of potatoes, 6 tons of cow fodder, 100 bushels of turnips, 200 bushels of sugar beets and 25 bushels of garden carrots. The school fatted a cow, which was used for beef, and we have besides one cow, one two year old heifer calf, which are well bred Ayrshires. These, with a horse and 50 fowl, constitute our stock. We rent as many vacant lots as possible and our area in crop was about five acres.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught gardening, caring for stock and poultry. They also do the shoe-repairing for the school and assist in painting, kalsomining and general repair work around the school. The girls learn sewing, cooking, laundry work, dairy work and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening devotion is conducted in the school. The children attend morning service in Knox church of this city, and also Sunday school, in the same church.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been good, except for an epidemic of the grippe in the month of January, but all recovered. The children get plenty of outdoor exercise and ventilation is closely attended to, so as to secure abundance of fresh air in the dormitories.

Recreation.—The boys and girls have a rink in winter on which they skate and play hockey. In summer, the boys play football, baseball and take up the boy scout's work, in which they take a very keen interest and are very proficient in ambulance and semaphore work. The girls play basketball and tennis.

Ex-Pupils.—During the year there were no pupils graduated. One girl, Nellie Daniels, who graduated last year, married an ex-graduate boy, Fred. Peters, and they are doing well on a farm on the Swan Lake reserve.

THE REPORT OF REV. E. MATHESON, PRINCIPAL OF THE BATTLEFORD, INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, BATTLEFORD, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Buildings.—Some new floors were laid and others mended. Some rooms had the plaster mended, a coat of kalsomining put on, some painting done, also sundry minor repairs necessitated continually 'by wear and tear.'

Accommodation.—We have accommodation for about 120 pupils, if we could get that number, and for the staff that would be required to instruct and care for them.

Attendance.—We enter upon the incoming year with an enrolment of 44.

Class-room Work.—The course of studies required by the department is followed, and the pupils are graded from the alphabet up to standard VI.

Farm and Garden.—We have 70 acres cultivated, of which we use about 6 acres for raising vegetables and general garden produce.

Industries Taught.—The pupils are instructed in farming and gardening, repair work in connection with farm, the care of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry; kalsomining, painting, glazing, &c., baking, dairy work, laundry work, sewing, knitting and mending clothes, cooking, and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—To this we give careful attention as being the only foundation on which to build up worthy character and true citizenship. We have the regular Sunday services of the church, the Sunday school, a shortened form of morning and evening prayer, with the reading of a portion of the Holy Scriptures each day, and a mid-week service each Wednesday evening. A circle of the 'King's Daughters' among the girls, and the 'King's Sons' among the boys; and a branch of the 'Daily Scripture Reading Union', to which both boys and girls belong, have been carried on for several years with manifestly good results. These organizations are officered by the pupils, and are carried on under staff supervision.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been good general health and no epidemics during the year. The ventilation of the building is good, a constant supply of fresh air passing through the building, and the sanitary arrangements are attended to carefully.

Recreation.—Swings, football, indoor games, and plenty of outdoor exercise are the chief recreations of the pupils.

Ex-Pupils.—Of those who have returned to their reserves, some have not done as well as one could wish; in many cases their surroundings are very much against them, the old people persistently discouraging them from all efforts in the way of civilized life and practices. But these are not all; there are others of them who have their own portion of land cultivated, their own houses, animals and other property, and are doing very well. Others again, there are, who have not returned to reserve life, but have struck out to work among the settlers, some at carpentering and some at general work. In this way they gain a knowledge of the settled life of the country, which is a very valuable possession whether they afterwards use it on the reserve, or keep on at work among the settlers, or become homesteaders eventually, as it is hoped many of them will. Some of our ex-pupils are engaged in various places as teachers or helpers in connection with the Indian schools in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Two have taken a course at St. John's College, Winnipeg, and have been ordained to the sacred ministry of the church and have done splendid work in their respective spheres of labour. One of these took his degree of Master of Arts in the University of Manitoba and is now proceeding to his B.D. Nearly all the girls that have been discharged are married, most of them on the reserves to ex-pupils and others, but several of them are married to white settlers, and are keeping their homes in a creditable condition. While the results may not have been in all cases what some would desire, yet we must not expect too much from the first generation when we take all things into consideration. Improvement is very evident; the schools are doing good work, and the leaven of their teaching is seen in the life and work of many of the ex-pupils. There is a very marked difference between the tone of the reserve where a considerable number of our ex-pupils are living, and that of those reserves that are without them; and a very noticeable change for the better is the fact that there is no difficulty in getting the children of ex-pupils into our residential schools, a change that can be appreciated only by those who know the difficulties encountered in former years in this work, and still encountered in many cases.

General Remarks.—I have pleasure in bearing testimony to the good work done by the various members of the staff. They have all been devoting their energies cheerfully to help in accomplishing the good work of teaching, training and uplifting the Indian to the plane on which we hope he will stand in the years to come. The prayerful, persevering efforts we have put forth will bear good fruit for all time to come.

I beg to thank the officers of the department for the consideration, courtesy, and kindness shown by them in their dealings with us.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. HUGONARD, PRINCIPAL OF THE QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LEBRET, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—The school will accommodate 225 pupils and a staff of 15.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year has been satisfactory, the enrolment at the end of March, 1913, being 237 pupils; 105 boys and 132 girls.

Class-room Work.—The programme of the department has been followed and the classification of the pupils is as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	33	53	86
" II	25	17	42
" III	24	27	51
" IV	14	23	37
" V	9	6	15
" VI	..	6	6

The first and second standards attend class regularly for six hours each day and those in the higher standards attend class one half of the day and work at the different trades and general housekeeping the other half.

Farm and Garden.—About 300 acres were in seed and the return was good, oats and barley being a splendid crop and the vegetables fair.

Stock.—The live stock consists of 31 head of horses, 38 head of cattle, 69 hogs and about 150 poultry.

Industries Taught.—The branches of industry taught are farming, blacksmithing, carpentry, shoemaking, painting and baking. A number of boys are attached to each branch and are employed one half of the day and attend class the other half.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral training and general conduct of the pupils is attended to by the vice-principal and teachers. Each day, during the winter months, religious instruction is given the pupils after class for one hour. Chapel is attended morning and evening daily.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils for the year has been good. Sanitary precautions are always taken, premises kept clean, contagious diseases isolated and ventilation attended to. The physician inspects regularly.

Water Supply.—Drinking water is obtained from wells. The water which supplies the house and laundry, also fire protection, is brought from the lake, 300 yards distant, into two 1,500 gallon air pressure tanks.

Fire-Protection.—Two 50 feet hose lengths on each flat of main, boys' and girls' buildings, are connected with the air pressure tanks. Besides the above, there are two McRobie 75-gallon chemical tanks, with 50 feet of hose attached on each flat of the main and girls' building. There is an electrical fire-alarm system with stations placed throughout the different buildings. Fire drills are practised at intervals and every precaution is taken for the saving of life and property.

There are two iron fire-escapes attached to each of the three buildings, and 36 Star chemical hand fire-extinguishers are conveniently placed, as well as 12 Eclipse dry dust fireextinguishers.

Heating and Lighting.—Four Gurney steam boilers are used for heating the school buildings and stoves are used for the shops. Two Siche gas tanks supply light for all school buildings and coal oil for the shops.

Recreation.—Football and baseball are the games for summer, and for winter, dramas, concerts and band exercises.

Ex-Pupils.—Nearly all discharged pupils return to the reserves and are under the control of the agents.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. BEYS, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE COWESSESS BOARDING SCHOOL, CROOKED LAKE AGENCY, MARIEVAL P.O., VIA GRAYSON, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—Measures were taken to have our main building enlarged, but we were obliged to postpone the realization of our project on account of financial conditions. Still, our present accommodation enables us to keep our pupils in very good condition. Two gasolene engines do the housework of baking, washing, pumping, running a separator and churn, shop work, grinding, planing, sawing, crushing, &c.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated by a powerful section steam furnace and stoves in places where a higher temperature may be required. The lighting is done by a 'Psyche' acetylene machine, which ensures cleanliness, less trouble and a powerful light.

Attendance.—We always have 45 pupils on our roll, and most of the time there are a few more attending class and waiting to be admitted.

Class-room Work.—The department's programme of studies is followed carefully. We try to put variety in class-room work, so as not to tax too much the attention of our pupils. Grammar, parsing and spelling are followed by drills; then arithmetic, history, geography, singing, drawing, moral and religious instruction, coming successively, keep awake the attention of the child, who soon comes to like school life. Even our younger pupils understand and speak English very easily.

Farm and Garden.—We had a fairly good crop in wheat and oats, about 2,000 bushels in all, but our garden has been neglected on account of the changes in the staff, and the yield was not as good as usual. Our stables are in very poor condition, but we have at present men at work building a barn, with all modern requirements.

Industries Taught.—Our boys and girls are generally very bright and learn readily all branches in which we try to educate them. The boys are instructed, not only in farming, but also in carpentry blacksmithing and shoe or harness repairing. In the same way, our girls, besides housekeeping and kitchen work, are able to cut and make any kind of clothing for both sexes; they also learn quilting, knitting and fancy needlework.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of our school, I am glad to state, is very satisfactory. The pupils' rosy cheeks are a surprise to our visitors, the only sickness we had being a few slight colds and sore throats.

Recreation.—During the warm season our children have plenty of games and exercise. It becomes a little more difficult during the winter months, still, besides the indoor games we provide for them, they amuse themselves with interesting pastimes. It is an interesting sight when they imitate the old Indian dances and pow-wows, and pronounce great speeches as the old chiefs used to do.

Ex-Pupils.—Speaking of ex-pupils is most interesting, both for us and for other people, because it shows the results of our efforts and how profitably public money is being used for school purposes. Our great joy is to be able to state that every one of our boys and girls who went out of the school, after having followed the complete course, has done remarkably well. All the boys, but one, have land of their own, or in their families, on which they work with great care and ambition in order to provide themselves with stock and implements. Their moral conduct is good. One of them, as stated, has no land as yet, but works at the school. His work, both as blacksmith and carpenter, would do credit to a regular workman in the trades. Almost the same can be said of our girls, who, especially when married and having full charge of their own homes, keep them clean, make good cooks and educate their children. We experience some drawbacks, both morally and physically, with those girls that are left dependent upon their parents and so are not free to follow their own better inclinations, but are often subject to bad examples of every kind.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. H. McKAY, PRINCIPAL OF THE ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE OOD P. O., SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 40 pupils and 4 members of a staff.

Sanitary Conditions.—The premises are well drained and kept clean; the rooms are large, with good light and ventilation. The children are well dressed, receive an abundant supply of good food, well prepared, which with sports, amusements and the cultivation of cheerful dispositions, keep them in good health.

Fire Protection.—The stove-pipes and flues are kept clean and in good repair, and particular care is taken with the fires and lamps. A good supply of water is kept in convenient places. These things have prevented any serious fire during the past 29 years.

Farm and Garden.—About 100 acres of land are under cultivation; wheat, oats, and barley are grown. There is also a good garden, in which a sufficient quantity of vegetables are raised for the use of the school.

Industries Taught.—Qualified teachers instruct the girls in cooking, baking, laundry work, needle-work, general housework and in the cutting and making of their own garments. The boys are under the instruction of an experienced farmer.

Religious Instruction.—Religious instruction is given at morning and evening devotions. Sabbath school and church services are held each Sabbath, and in all our work and dealings with the children we try to build up the Christian character.

Water Supply.—There is an abundant supply of water obtained from the lake and from springs.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated by hot air furnace and stoves, burning wood. The light used is in coal oil lamps.

Class-room Work.—Good progress has been made in the class-room in the studies prescribed by the department.

Conduct.—The conduct of the children has been good.

THE REPORT OF REV. W. McWHINNEY, PRINCIPAL OF THE CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL, KAMSACK, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Buildings.—No new buildings have been erected during the year, nor have there been any repairs or additions of any consequence. As we expect to rebuild on a new site this year or next, all expense possible has been avoided in making any changes.

Accommodation.—Under the old regulations we have been accommodating from 45 to 50 pupils and 5 or 6 of a staff. To conform to the new regulations regarding air-space, this number would be reduced very considerably.

Attendance.—We began the year with an attendance of 48. Since then, 3 have been discharged and 2 have been allowed home preparatory to discharge. Three have been transferred to other schools and 4 have been authorized absence from school on account of sickness. There have been 5 admissions during the year. The actual attendance at time of writing is 41.

Class-room Work.—For the first years in school, both forenoon and afternoon are spent in the class-room. The older pupils spend half of each day in the class-room. The progress and interest in the work has been very fair. There are some, however, in whom it is very difficult to arouse much enthusiasm in their school work.

Farm and Garden.—In 1912, wheat yielded about 25 bushels per acre, oats yielded 72 bushels per acre and barley 40 bushels. Roots and garden vegetables were a good crop, but on account of the wet season potatoes did not keep well. Timothy, alfalfa and alsike clover were grown quite successfully. A considerable number of cattle, horses, pigs and poultry are kept on the farm.

Industries Taught.—The farm and live stock furnish plenty of opportunity for instructing the boys in all ordinary farming operations and in the care of live stock. As far as possible, the implements used are such as these boys might be expected to have when they go out to work for themselves. The girls, in like manner, receive a careful training in all the various lines of work which tend to make good housekeepers. Sewing and knitting also receive their due share of attention.

Moral and Religious Training.—Daily reading of the Scriptures, with instruction therein, forms the foundation upon which we try to build right ideas of duty to our fellowmen and to God. Care is taken to supply only the best of reading matter and use is made of stories and incidents in school life to show that right character is most important. All the pupils attend Sabbath services for worship and also Sabbath school. Familiar talks, profusely illustrated, are frequently given in the evenings, with the object of teaching moral and religious truths.

Health and Sanitation.—We have had no epidemics during the year. One boy who has always been of a tubercular nature showed such signs of decline that he was allowed home last spring. In the autumn he became worse and died at his home. During the past winter, we had one case of scrofulous swelling and one of articular rheumatism, both of which are recovering at home. Except for these cases the general health has been good.

Recreation.—In summer the boys play baseball and football and go fishing in the river. The girls play ball and various other games and go for walks. In winter there is coasting and skating, with many indoor games for both boys and girls. Quite a number of the winter evenings are made pleasant by the use of a magic lantern or a phonograph.

Ex-Pupils.—Those who have left school during the past year have done very well. But our graduates always do well the first year. It is the succeeding years which prove the strain that many of them cannot stand. As time makes the influence of the

school more remote, they are more ready prey to those who would lead them astray. On every reserve there are older people who make it their aim to drag down these young people if they can.

General Remarks.—The past year has not been very satisfactory in our school in many ways. Certain persons on the reserve have been talking to the children, from time to time, and making them discontented with school life. As a result, we have had an unusual amount of truancy.

THE REPORT OF REV. N. A. RUELLE, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE KEESEEKOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL, ST. PHILIP'S P. O., SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—The main building can provide ample accommodation for 20 pupils and a staff of 5—4 sisters and the principal.

The boys' building can give accommodation to 16 pupils and a night watch.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year was good. One pupil, Fred. Severight, No. 20, died January 14, 1913. The cause of death was spinal meningitis. Two pupils were discharged and 5 were admitted.

Class-room Work.—The pupils have made good progress in the class-room. Language, manners, reading, arithmetic and geography are the special branches of studies taught.

Farm Garden.—The land being marshy, and on account of the heavy rainfall we had during the summer, the crops were a total failure.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, care of stock and order and cleanliness in the stables and yards. The girls are taught the general care and keeping of a house, cooking, bread and butter making, knitting, darning, patching and the making of new clothes, above all to keep the house clean.

Moral and Religious Training.—The morals are improving, religious training being given daily. The principal is in charge of the religious training.

Health and Sanitation.—Everything is arranged to keep the children in good health. Good food is provided, and cleanliness, exercise, bathing and outside games are insisted upon.

Recreation.—In summer the games are baseball and football, while during winter, tops, marbles and other playthings are plentiful, as well as cards, checkers and dominoes.

Ex-Pupils.—Nearly all our ex-pupils are doing well. Farming is the occupation of most of them.

THE REPORT OF REV. H. DELMAS, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, DUCK LAKE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Buildings.—The main building is a substantial edifice, in good repair, built on cement foundation with a light airy basement 72 x 33 feet, and a cement floor. Since last report, the cement foundation was put in and a Hubbard steel oven installed in the basement. An addition 12 x 20 feet, two stories high, was also built between the kitchen and the main building, the upper story serves for w.c. Two other additions were constructed for closets—one 17 x 17 feet, for girls, and the other, 18 x 20

feet, for boys. A water plant, 16 x 16 feet, was put up and the water is pumped from an artesian well by an oil engine and conveyed to two air pressure tanks, having a capacity of 1,000 gallons each. From these tanks the water is distributed throughout the building.

For the satisfaction of the department, a sample of this water was sent to the bacteriological laboratory of Regina, and reported upon by G. A. Charlton, bacteriologist, as free from contamination by sewage, surface water, or by any other source of contamination. Two septic tanks of cement 28 x 12 x 13 feet, and 32 x 15 x 10 feet, were also built.

Accommodation.—Ample accommodation is now highly appreciated by 100 pupils and staff of 12.

Attendance.—The authorized number of pupils was satisfactorily maintained throughout the year.

Class-room Work.—A visit to our school will convince one that every modern method, with the most ingenious devices, tends to make the work in this line remarkably successful. Three classes are continually in session. And although the average Indian child is rather slow in physical and intellectual movements, yet this is over balanced by his neatness and accuracy. His motto seems to be 'what is worth doing at all is worth doing well.' Business and friendly correspondence, practical arithmetic, agriculture, writing and drawing receive the utmost attention, and the results are very satisfactory indeed.

Farm and Garden.—As has been heretofore reported, the farm and garden products are unequalled in this section of the district. One hundred and eighty-five acres were under cultivation last season; 125 acres in wheat, 55 in oats and 5 acres in potatoes and vegetables. The total yield of each, was 2,154 bushels of wheat, 1,634 bushels of oats, and 920 bushels of potatoes. The different kinds of vegetables were: onions, carrots, beets, turnips, parsnips, tomatoes, cabbages, celery, &c.

We have 12 cows that supply milk and butter for the household. Last June, an epidemic disease amongst our cows, in 24 hours proved fatal to 7 milking cows and 1 yoke of oxen. Others were bought during the year to supply the loss.

Industries Taught.—The girls have daily training in all household duties. Good success has been attained in the cooking department, and at different times the girls have been left to do independent work, which gave perfect satisfaction.

Plain and fancy sewing, lace-making, and knitting, also dressmaking and tailoring, keep the girls busy and happy. They continue cutting and fitting by chart. Gardening, poultry-raising and dairying are taught, in common, to both girls and boys. The latter have good training in general and mixed farming.

The repairs going on in the buildings furnish ample opportunitity for acquiring much skill in carpentering. Several of the pupils can do as good work in wood as the average carpenter. Care of animals receives special attention.

Moral and Religious Training.—Daily lessons in catechism and Bible history, a good moral library, an exemplary staff are the chief factors in developing the better side of the unstable Indian character. Good results have already proved our system good. In general, the ex-pupils remain faithful in observing the Sunday and in the practice of their religious duties. The moral tone of the school children, especially of the girls, is remarkably strong.

Health and Sanitation.—Only one death was recorded last July—hemorrhage. First-class sanitation is at last ours—sewers and septic tanks work well since January. Cleanliness, fresh air and much out-door exercise are our chief preventives of disease. A skilled infirmarian is always on the alert to baffle any form of contagion—something almost unknown in the school.

Ex-Pupils.—Located on Beardy's, One Arrow's, and Petaquakey's reserves, the pupils who find on going home, oxen, farm implements and something to start with are doing well. Others get discouraged from lack of means and take many years to

do very little of any lasting good. We give seed wheat to the ex-pupils for their first crop and this encourages them immensely. Several of the girls live on the reserves for some years before marrying, and they are irreproachable in their conduct. They seem to think twice before marryng a man who cannot support himself.

Recreation.—With the boys, football holds the first place in fine weather, but they seek amusement in its varied forms so as never to find the recreation hours too long. A picnic, now and then, has a peculiar charm for both boys and girls. The latter take long walks in the fine season, while in winter they romp to their hearts' content. Marches, motion songs and numerous other amusements while away the long winter evenings.

General Remarks.—The year has been an immensely busy one on account of the repairs and sanitary improvements, but nothing happened to mar the harmony existing between pupils and staff. The latter has remained practically unchanged.

I take much pleasure in bearing public testimony to the salutary influence which our new agent, Mr. P. Schmidt, is exerting over the Indians, especially over the ex-pupils and over the parents to send their children to the boarding school.

THE REPORT OF REV. H. C. SWEET, B.A., PRINCIPAL OF THE FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL, BALCARRES, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—We have accommodation for about 70 pupils and a staff of 8.

Attendance:—Our attendance at present is 46 pupils. During the year we had two deaths, one a drowning accident, the other caused by tuberculosis. At the present time our children are all very healthy and all enjoying both their class-room work and their work in the home and on the farm. Our attendance should be much larger than it is. Our recruiting ground is somewhat restricted.

Class-room Work.—There has been no change in the supervision of the class-room during the last three years. The same teacher has been in charge. The class attendance has been good, very few have been many days deprived of the benefits of study. There has been substantial advancement by almost every pupil. The pupils are arranged as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	14
" II	9
" III	11
" IV	7
" V	2
" VI	1

Farm and Garden.—We did not attempt to grow wheat. Our section is high and subject to frosts. Our barley was a good crop. Oats grew heavily, but unfortunately one large field was destroyed by cattle—our own, and another large field was all but ruined by frost. Our potato yield was very fair, indeed, and the quality excellent. Our vegetable garden, varied in kinds, grew well at first, but suffered later from the herd. The children are fond of gardening, and the soil and climate are well adapted for successful cultivation. Under the supervision of a good farm instructor the boys and girls, too, are promising gardeners. The boys plough, harrow, seed, cultivate and harvest very well.

Industries Taught.—Our Indian boys get a thorough knowledge of English. They become proficient in writing, reading, spelling and arithmetic. They gain some

knowledge of their own bodies by their physiology; drawing, music, singing and some comprehension of the globe on which we live.

The boys are taught to keep their own dormitory and play-room in order, as well as furnace-room, wash-room and laundry. They are taught to repair what goes out of order. They milk, feed calves, pigs, sheep, cattle and horses. They learn to use horses. They become familiar with the habits, needs and uses of all domestic animals.

They go to the bush and cut down timber and make firewood. They saw with a gasolene engine, they fire the furnace, and the senior boys assist in plumbing repairs. They tidy up and cleanse the whole premises outside. They assist in the killing of cattle and pigs. They learn to plough, to harrow, to dise, to drive seeder, to destroy weeds, to cut hay, to cure it, to draw it in; to build stacks, and to carry forward all operations of saving and threshing grain. They are taught the nature of gasolene engines and how to run them. We aim to give them instruction in carpenter's tools and their uses.

The girls are proficient in all branches of school work and are given very regular attendance in the class-room. They are the equal of the boys in intellect.

The girls are taught all branches of plain domestic science. They begin their day with the preparation of the morning meal, they wait on table, they cleanse all vessels, tables, rooms, they learn to cook vegetables, meats, soups, cakes, pastry, and do all the operation of good bread-making. They are made proficient in dairy work. We teach them to milk, to properly strain milk, to separate and cleanse the separator; the care of cream and the whole work of making butter.

The girls are taught laundry work as nearly as possible to the way in which they may be obliged to do it in their own homes later.

They are taught to mend clothing and to darn stockings and to make up new goods, both for boys' and girls' clothing in the sewing-room. They are being taught to knit by hand. We also teach them to wait on each other in sickness, in so far as they can. Anything that will make them efficient in housekeeping, we endeavour to teach. The girls are fond of gardening.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morals are given the first place in work and play. We aim to be very thorough in keeping all our girls from any moral blemish and our success is marked thus far in this respect. We aim to make our boys as pure in all their relations as possible. We aim to inculcate honour, honesty, purity, truth, and discourage in every one the things which are low and coarse. In pleasant and withal firm ways we endeavour to emphasize the value of inward moral character. We hold before their eyes the purity and nobility of nature requisite to effectual manhood and womanhood. Quietly this is urged in any time of wrong-doing, speaking or being. The selection of men and women of exemplary life does much to impress the pupils. We emphasize the reward of right thinking.

Their religious training must re-inforce their morals. We exact much memory work in Scripture. This for the Indian pupil is the available literature. 'Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, if there be any praise, think on these things.' We seek to make this a pleasure not a burden.

The pupils have the Scripture read to them morning and evening, and this is followed by prayer. Thanks is audibly offered before every meal. A Christian Endeavour service is held each week, in the evening. On Sabbath, Sabbath school is held at 3 p.m. The children are given helps for the study of the Bible and each has a Bible of his or her own and is expected to study it. The principal conducts a religious service on Sabbath evening, part of which is an address of about twenty minutes in length. The habit of prayer and contemplation and Christian living and Christian giving are always encouraged.

Health and Sanitation.—Our pupils are, generally speaking, healthy. A large percentage are inclined to be scrofulous, tuberculosis sometimes manifesting itself in enlarged glands, sore eyes, sore hands, feet or running ears. During the last year we have had two diseases, measles and mumps. Each pupil has had both these diseases, some escaped one or other; a very few both. Measles are very severe on Indian children. Each patient was confined almost two weeks in bed. We lost none by death. We have a modern building with a good sewerage system, and were able throughout to exercise good sanitation. We isolated them in our hospital. We kept abundance of fresh air, endeavouring to be extremely cleanly. On floors and woodwork and on laundry we used creolin, carbolic or formalin freely yet economically. The department furnished a first-class nurse and facilitated very greatly the proper care of all sick. We live far in the country on good dry ground with modern conveniences, and both inside and outside we make cleanliness prevail.

Recreation.—We have improvised no particular recreation for our children. They are happy in disposition, and for the most part make up their own games.

We have a small lake adjacent to the school and they skate and slide on the ice a great deal. They play football in winter and baseball in the summer. We have a large campus and the ordinary games are played, some at one time, some at another. The girls, too, skip on their verandah, and the boys love to play marbles. They are fond of animals, especially young animals: colts, calves, little pigs and lambs, and they love to watch their habits. They enjoy singing hymns or listening to a gramophone or piano. They enjoy a small lantern owned by one of the staff for the enlarging of the post card pictures. In the summer, the boys greatly enjoy a plunge and swim in the lake; the girls prefer going to a secluded lake rather than the bath-room. In the season of flowers they love long jaunts, picking bouquets, branches and grasses. They love the birds and watch them. The girls and juniors are taken each day for a walk by a member of the staff. A taffy pull is delightfully anticipated and long remembered.

Ex-Pupils.—We encourage graduates to either obtain work in a good home or prepare to go into homes of their own. Some have settled in our colony on this reserve, and most have done well in farming and housekeeping. One graduate is at Swift Current, some others at Mistawasis, one at Cote reserve. Some of our girls are in domestic service. All are on farms, either for themselves or for others.

Two of our pupils have died this year: one, a bright girl of 11 years, and an exceptionally bright boy, Douglas Bear, both victims of tuberculosis.

General Remarks.—In the progress and development of the children, in the industry marking their lives and in the good moral deportment, the year we are reporting upon is a good one. We feel they have lived so as to show they are grateful for the care bestowed upon them. Everything cannot be accomplished in one or two generations, but much has been done to refine and strengthen and ennoble the rising generation of the Indian people.

THE REPORT OF H. W. ATWATER, PRINCIPAL OF THE GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL, PUNNICHY P. O., SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Buildings.—The buildings are the same as in previous years, with the exception of one new staff closet, erected in August last. Portions of the floors of the school buildings have been renewed, and the plaster on the walls and ceilings repaired. The stables and other outbuildings have been repaired, at the cost of much labour and some expenditure for material.

Accommodation.—The dormitories afforded floor space for only 30 single bedsteads—15 in each—and there are 3 staff rooms.

Attendance.—This is now all that can at present be desired, but, if accommodation and maintenance were provided, the attendance would very soon be much increased. There is accommodation for only 30 pupils.

Class-room Work.—This, now, consists of the work prescribed by the department, and the pupils are beginning to have an intelligent comprehension of the subjects taught. Education, not the mere giving of information, is the aim.

Farm and Garden.—Nothing was done by my predecessors in this line from the date of Mr. Mark Williams's resignation as principal. Since my appointment in July last, the extermination of weeds, and the preparation of land for this year's crop have received attention. The sum of $500 was granted by the executive of the synod of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle in July last for farm purposes at Gordon's school, on the recommendation of the Venerable Archdeacon Dobie, convenor of the Gordon school committee, who has the welfare of the school very much at heart. The school is now provided, in consequence, with a team and implements for farming. This year we shall have about 15 acres in grain and vegetables.

Industries Taught.—The boys are instructed in farm work, including ploughing, the cultivation of the soil, recognition and extermination of noxious weeds, the care of cattle, horses, pigs and poultry, repairing buildings, &c.

The girls are carefully instructed in practical housework in all its branches and in making and mending clothing. By a system of rotation, introduced by the matron, all, in turn, are trained in all branches of housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—The principal has this work in charge. Short services are conducted twice daily, at 7 a.m., and at 7.30 p.m., and instruction, usually in the form of catechising, given three times a week. There are also two services in the school-room each Sunday. The subjects embraced are ethical, moral and religious. Private admonition, as occasion requires, is added to the regular instruction.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils is excellent. One pupil has been excluded for nine months on account of scrofula, two were isolated and the school quarantined in November and December last on account of measles, but only one pupil was infected. There was one case of quinsy, and one of tonsilitis, and in each case the patient was placed in an extemporized infirmary and nursed by the matron, under the direction of Dr. Phillips, the medical health officer. Every precaution is taken to prevent infection or contagion, as in the case of measles; the rooms are at all times kept scrupulously clean, and disinfectants are freely used. The pupils' weekly baths are supervised, an abundance of water being used.

Heating and Lighting.—Box stoves and heaters are used, the fuel being poplar wood. A circular pole-saw is used for cutting, the power being the reserve threshing engine, permission to use which is kindly given by the agent. Coal oil lamps are used for lighting.

Ex-Pupils.—These, so far as I have any knowledge of them, seem to be progressing favourably—either in homes of their own or in service in the neighbouring hamlets. Applications are received by me frequently from families living within a radius of fifty miles for girls from Gordon's school as domestic servants, which would imply that ex-pupils are giving satisfaction as domestics.

General Remarks.—With the hearty co-operation of Agent Murison, who is genuinely interested in the improvement of the condition of the Indians and their children, there is never any difficulty in filling vacancies as they occur.

From the foundation of Gordon's school up to December 31 last, a unique custom had prevailed of allowing the pupils to visit their homes every Saturday. This custom, with all its concomitant evil results, was abolished and the home visits were restricted to the last Saturday in each month.

The assistant matron, Miss E. Atwater, who was appointed in July last, has devoted much time in the evenings to the training of the children in vocal music, and

on Christmas eve a concert was given by the school—the first in its history—which was well attended by parents and visitors, who expressed great satisfaction with the manner in which the pupils acquitted themselves.

The members of the school committee, Ven. Archdeacon Dobie, of Regina, the Rev. Rural Dean Harrison, vicar of Kutawa, and J. Hollis, Esq., J.P., have visited the school since my appointment, and are, as they have always been, deeply interested in its welfare and progress.

The staff have also had the pleasure of entertaining many unofficial visitors, including some from the neighbouring republic, who had been in touch with Indian work over there, and who were much gratified at being able to express approval of the system of management and its apparent results.

The principal and his staff, who are experienced in Indian work, are in harmony with the optimistic sentiments of Agent Murison with regard to the possible mental and moral development of Indian children when treated fairly and justly by those who are untrammelled by prejudice.

THE REPORT OF REV. A. J. A. DUGAS, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, LESTOCK, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Buildings.—We built a new barn and stables, 36 x 116 feet, with a root-cellar, 20 x 25 x 8 feet, thus doing away with the old log buildings.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 50 pupils and a staff of 10.

Attendance.—Our attendance at present is 43 pupils.

Class-room Work.—The programme given by the department is followed as closely as possible, and remarkable progress has been made during the year.

Farm and Garden.—Our 115 acres of grain yielded fairly well and our garden gave an ample supply of vegetables of all kinds.

Industries Taught.—The boys are given a complete training in farming, gardening, and the care of stock; the girls are instructed in all household duties.

Moral and Religious Training.—The morals are as good as can be expected, and a good religious training is given daily.

Health and Sanitation.—The pupils' health has been generally good, the only sickness we had being caused by vaccination.

Recreation.—The children are given all the amusements they require to keep in good condition for studies.

Ex-Pupils.—All the ex-pupils are farming, but their crop did not prove very satisfactory for the past year.

General Remarks.—Our school has been regularly inspected by our Indian agent, Mr. Murison, who appears satisfied with the progress made during the year. He was accompanied on his June visit by Mr. Graham, inspector of agencies. After the examination, the latter stated that he noticed a very remarkable progress since his last visit.

THE REPORT OF REV. FRANCOIS ANCEL, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE LAC LA PLONGE BOARDING SCHOOL, BAUVAL P. O., SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—This school has accommodation for 60 pupils, and the required staff.

Attendance.—All the children being boarders, the attendance is regular.

Class-room Work.—The progress made during winter has been good, particularly is this noticeable among the larger boys in the study of English.

Farm and Garden.—The vegetable garden yielded a fairly good crop of vegetables and small fruit. A fair crop of potatoes was raised.

Industries Taught.—The girls are instructed in general housework, including cooking, laundrying, sewing and buttermaking. They assist also in gardening. The boys are taught the feeding and care of stock, the management of horses, milking and gardening.

Moral and Religious Training.—We always keep in mind that science is not the only thing for which the children come to school, and all our efforts tend to make them acquire habits of a truly useful and Christian life. Special religious instruction is given them daily at 5 o'clock, by the principal himself.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been good, except for an epidemic of scarlet fever. One of our boys had pleurisy.

Recreation.—Boys and girls have separate playgrounds, which are inclosed with fences and trees. There the children enjoy themselves at all the games and sports common to their age.

Long walks in the woods, or along the river, are taken two or three times a week. The children have many indoor games for winter.

THE REPORT OF REV. M. B. EDWARDS, PRINCIPAL OF THE LAC LA RONGE BOARDING SCHOOL, LAC LA RONGE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Buildings.—No new buildings have been erected during the past year. The outside of the school building was painted last summer and likewise three chimneys were built.

Accommodation.—The school is now sufficiently large to accommodate 60 pupils, and a staff of 8.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very regular. We have 53 names on the roll and an average of 49. There have been 4 discharges and 6 admissions since last March.

Class-room Work.—Work and progress in the class-room are still very satisfactory. The course of studies is that laid down by the department.

Farm and Garden.—We produce no grain, owing to the limited area of arable land. From our garden, we had an ample supply of potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables. Our stock comprises 3 head of cattle and one horse.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught the care of horses and stock, gardening, fishing and general repairs. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, washing, ironing and all that contribute to making them good housekeepers.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The moral and spiritual education is done most thoroughly. The children are instructed for one half hour, each day, upon lessons from the Bible. They attend two Cree services each Sunday and likewise an English service in the evening. Sunday school is conducted by the members of the staff. The teachers in all departments are required to inculcate by precept and example sound moral principles, which are recognized as the only foundation on which to build up worthy characters and true citizenship.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils during the past year has been very good. The only sickness we have had was a slight attack of influenza. The children have large and well ventilated rooms in which to sleep and study, and abundance of out-door exercise. The ventilation of the building is good, a constant supply of

fresh air passing through the building. The sanitary arrangements are carefully attended to.

Recreation.—Strict attention is given to the recreation of our children, as we well know that it is conducive both to their mental and physical development. Out-door games, weather permitting, are much indulged in by all the pupils in their well-kept and spacious playgrounds. The girls take great delight in the summer with their flower garden.

Ex-Pupils.—Four pupils were discharged during the year on account of age. The boys have procured work and are giving good satisfaction to their employers. We are glad they often come to the school, as we like to keep in touch with all our ex-pupils. The girls lately discharged are staying at home with their parents, and are endeavouring to lead exemplary lives on the reserve. Most of our ex-pupils show that their training has been of real value to them, as their homes are better kept, and any sickness among them is more sanely attended to.

THE REPORT OF REV. E. J. CUNNINGHAM, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE ONION LAKE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, ONION LAKE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Buildings.—Some of the buildings were painted during the summer and are all in good condition.

Accommodation.—There is sufficient accommodation in the school for 55 pupils and a staff of 10.

Attendance.—The average attendance during the year has been 43 pupils.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is carefully followed. The progress of the pupils is encouraging, and all pupils give entire satisfaction in their behaviour.

The calisthenic exercises are performed each day.

Breathing exercises are also taken in the open air when the weather is favourable.

Farm and Garden.—Our garden has yielded 425 bushels potatoes, 350 head of cabbage, 11 bushels carrots, 8 bushels onions, 5 bushels tomatoes, 200 plants of celery and other vegetables.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, gardening, also have the care of horses, cattle and other work about the farm.

The girls are taught sewing, mending, darning, knitting and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily by the teachers, and by the principal twice a week.

Special attention is given to this important part of education. The pupils do all in their power to put into practice what they are taught.

Health and Sanitation.—All the pupils have enjoyed good health during the year, with the exception of one little girl who went home sick with tuberculosis.

Water Supply.—Plenty of good water is supplied from a well, a few rods from the school. It is drawn to the building by means of a horse and cart.

Fire Appliances.—Twelve Eclipse dry dust fire-extinguishers are distributed in the different rooms, and fire axes, and water pails are kept in convenient places in case of emergency.

Fire drill is held frequently.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated by means of wood stoves, coal oil lamps are used for lighting.

Recreation.—All recreation is taken in the open air when the weather permits.

The boys play football and baseball, also cards and checkers and go coasting, skating and swimming with much enjoyment.

The girls amuse themselves playing croquet, swinging, skipping and playing other games. Picnics are given frequently. Everything is done to make the children feel happy and contented.

General Remarks.—I acknowledge, with gratitude, the ample supply of school material and drugs sent during the year.

In closing my report, I wish to thank the department for the kindness and interest shown in its dealings with this school.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. R. MATHESON, PRINCIPAL OF THE ONION LAKE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL, ONION LAKE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—We have ample accommodation for 60 pupils and their necessary teachers.

Class-room Work.—The children have made good progress, and the younger ones especially are learning English very fast.

Farm and Garden.—Our garden covers about 5 acres and we raise our own vegetables for the use of the school.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught to use carpenter's tools, although they are too small to do much with them, and they also work at the wood-pile, and assist in caring for the stock. The girls are taught all kinds of housework, sewing and knitting.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular attention is paid by each member of the staff to religious and moral training, as on this depends the success of all our other work.

Health and Sanitation.—This year we have had our first outbreak of typhoid fever. It was brought on to the reserve, from outside, by half-breeds from Vermilion and western points. We found our hospital a great service. Only three of the school children contracted the disease and all made a good recovery. This has been the only epidemic during the year, and we have been careful to take all precautions to prevent further spread of the disease.

Water Supply.—We have two wells and abundance of good water.

Fire Protection.—Two small chemical and one dozen Eclipse fire-extinguishers, with top draught stoves, and constant watchfulness, are our protection from fire. All our doors open outwards.

Heating.—All the buildings are heated by good wood stoves, most of them having top draught.

Recreation.—Our recreations are football, foot racing, swinging, skating and tobogganing in season.

THE REPORT OF REV. A. WATELLE, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, THUNDERCHILD'S RESERVE, BATTLEFORD, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 40 pupils and a staff of 9 Sisters.

Attendance.—An attendance of 24 pupils was kept daily for the whole year. Two children were admitted, a boy of 8, and a girl of 7 years of age.

Class-room Work.—All the subjects prescribed by the programme of studies are carefully taught. In order to comply with the department's desire, greater attention, however, is paid to the practical teaching of hygiene, which always interests the pupils greatly. They have made remarkable progress. The application is good, and some of them are very fond of study.

Farm and Garden.—Not more than one acre of land was under cultivation last year. The crop yielded was: 275 bushels of potatoes—though a good part of them were frozen, we had enough for table use and for seed; 300 heads of cabbage, 25 bushels of onions, 3 bushels of beets, and as we had no frost till after the middle of September, we also raised a large crop of cucumbers for pickling. We have 3 cows and plenty of milk, 3 heifers and 50 hens. The children have a good supply of milk every day.

Industries Taught.—The boys have opportunities to acquire some knowledge in baking, shoe-repairing and gardening. They also have the care of the stable, the hen-coop and the yard. Besides, they saw and carry the necessary kitchen wood. The girls receive a good training in clothes-making and in general household duties. Under the direction of a good seamstress, they also do all the mending and knitting for the children, and the scrubbing and washing of the house.

Moral and Religious Training.—Besides their morning and evening prayer, the children receive moral and religious instruction daily from the missionary or the teacher. No effort is wanting on their part to inculcate in the pupils respect and submission to authority and the love of their country. The laws of morality, politeness and honesty are also much insisted upon. I may say, confidently, that these instructions contribute greatly to the development of habits of thrift and industry. We notice that they are more careful of the articles they handle and more saving of the little money they have at their disposal.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children was exceptionally good during the past year. No serious illness made its appearance in the school. Even the colds were less frequent than during the year previous. This we attribute to our good system of ventilation and to the mild winter we were favoured with. The children enjoyed plenty of fresh air accordingly. I may add that the rooms are often disinfected with carbolic acid and that chloride of lime is always kept in the dormitories in order to kill all kind of disease germs. Notwithstanding all the care taken to prevent disease, we have to report the death of Louise Bull, who died from consumption of the intestines in July last. As soon as the first symptoms were noticed, Dr. Macadam was called. He suggested sending her home, where she could get a better chance to recover, but she died shortly after her removal.

Recreation.—In general, the Indian children are fonder of outdoor than of indoor games. The cold has to be very severe to prevent them from playing out in winter time, the boys especially. Their amusements vary with the seasons. Coasting and skating are their winter sports, while baseball, football, jumping, racing and trips in the woods, always under the supervision of one of the members of the staff, are their principal summer enjoyments. The girls are provided with a swing and a croquet set. The parlour games mostly indulged in are cards and checkers.

Ex-Pupils.—Two pupils were discharged during the year: David Jimmy and Cecile Abraham. The former has been working for four months in Duck Lake as a clerk in a general store. The latter is living with her parents at Jackfish Lake. Both are doing well.

General Remarks.—We were honoured by the pleasant visit of His Lordship Bishop Pascal of Prince Albert, in September last. The children presented an entertainment on the day of his arrival. There were songs of welcome and recitations. There is also the festivity of Christmas, which is looked forward to with much eagerness by all the children. They have a tree which is decorated by the members of the staff with a lovely lot of gifts. Santa Claus is always there to distribute them. Be-

sides, the school was several times visited by our new agent, Mr. A. Roland, who deserves our gratitude for the interest shown to us and for the assistance received from him.

I take pleasure in tendering my most heart-felt thanks to the department for the abundant supply of books, drugs, &c., received during the year.

THE REPORT OF REV. JOSEPH F. WOODSWORTH, PRINCIPAL OF THE RED DEER INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, RED DEER, ALBERTA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 80 pupils and a staff of 10.

Attendance.—The year began with 69 names on the roll, and 68 in actual attendance.

The record of the year is as follows:—

	Pupils.
Number on the roll	69
Admitted during the year	21
Total	90
Discharged	8
Total number now on the roll	82
Total number now in attendance	76

Class-room Work.—The half time system is carefully followed and a very successful year has been spent in this department.

At the close of the year the grading of the pupils is as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	31	19
" II	13	8
" III	..	2
" IV	4	5
Totals	48	34

Mr. F. J. Dodson, as teacher, has been doing excellent work.

Farm and Garden.—Last season there were 500 acres of land under cultivation as follows: 15 acres of fall wheat, yielding 318 bushels; 125 acres of oats, yielding 3,122 bushels; 20 acres of barley, yielding 150 bushels; 8 acres of potatoes, yielding, 1,300 bushels; 40 acres of timothy, yielding 20 tons and pasturage. Besides this, we had 25 acres in summer fallow; 15 acres breaking and 2 acres in garden.

Our live stock is as follows: 12 horses, 30 cows, 9 heifers, 20 steers, 25 calves, 1 bull and 19 pigs. The total value of the live stock is $5,564.

Industries Taught.—Farming and cattle-raising are the chief industries in which the boys are trained. This is quite appropriate, for all our pupils come from good agricultural districts. Mr. Alfred B. Hives is in charge of this department, and has done good work.

When there are improvements being made about the estate, the boys are instructed in carpentry, painting, paperhanging, &c., by Messrs. Foster and Joblin.

The girls receive a very thorough training in housekeeping and sewing under the care of Miss Eyre, matron; Miss Marshall, cook; Miss Valentine, laundress; Miss

Bell, seamstress. These ladies have done their work in a most conscientious manner during the year.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every Sunday, morning and evening, there is a regular preaching service, also in the afternoon a well organized Sunday school, under the able superintendency of Mr. Joblin. Each day, morning and evening, prayers are held. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is dispensed at regular intervals during the year. A mission band, conducted by two ladies of the institution, develops an unselfish interest in others. A voluntary meeting for the girls, and also one for the boys, each week, proves very helpful, but it is the personal touch of the individual members of the staff with the children which more than anything else is fruitful in the development of their lives and characters. More and more, the reasonableness of the Christian life is appealing to them, which fact affects wonderfully the matter of discipline.

Health and Sanitation.—The buildings have been kept clean and well ventilated. Close attention has been given to means of preventing the outbreak of sickness in the school, and with the exception of two cases, we have not had any sickness of a serious character. The drainage system is in good condition.

Water Supply.—An abundant supply of pure water is pumped from a spring well—through the two main buildings, by steam power and stored in tanks. There is a second well, in working order, with hand pump and in close proximity to the buildings.

Fire Protection.—We have the water tanks and 36 dry dust fire-extinguishers, also two modern fire-escapes. The children also have fire drill in the school-room and in the dormitories. Our best fire-protection, however, has proved to be in keeping the chimney well cleaned and in carefully handling the furnaces.

Heating and Lighting.—Two Smead-Dowd and two Pease furnaces have kept the main buildings and the principal's house comfortable during the past winter. The cottages are heated by wood and coal stoves. Coal oil is used for lighting in all the buildings excepting the girls' home, where we have, in the basement and on the ground floor, seven gasolene gas lights, which are a great improvement on coal oil, both in safety and results.

Recreation.—The girls have found ample recreation during the winter in skating and walking. In the summer, they play all the seasonable games. The boys have enjoyed skating and hockey. In the summer, they play all the boys' games, in turn.

Our library, which is well cared for by Mr. Dodson, is well patronized by many of the older pupils.

Ex-Pupils.—No. 109, Jeremiah Hoole, was sent to the Saddle Lake hospital suffering with consumption, and died in December, 1912; No. 157, George Makokis; No. 159, Zaccheaus Makokis; No. 077, Margaret Steinhauer; and No. 91, Edgar Favel, are living at Saddle Lake; No. 137, Edward Sharphead, is living at home at Wabamun; No. 081, Jennie Larocque, is married and living in Red Deer, and No. 095, Peggie John, is also married and living at Wabamun.

General Remarks.—In coming to the school to assume the principalship, it is pleasing to note the general atmosphere of the institution. This appears, first, on the part of the staff in their attitude towards the children, and in the harmony existing among themselves. There seems to be a desire on the part of all to serve the best interests of the Indian children rather than any personal considerations. Then, the children seem to have caught the same spirit, and instead of making management difficult for the staff, there are many instances where they have helped smooth the way for those in charge. I wish to express my appreciation of the way in which Mr. Barner has welded this school together in purpose, and of the help which has made it pleasant for me to assume charge of this work.

THE REPORT OF REV. G. NORDMANN, PRINCIPAL OF THE ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, DAVISBURG, ALBERTA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

General Repairs.—During the year new cement sidewalks were put in. The repainting of the interior of both main buildings was completed, as well as the usual repairs to buildings and fences.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 125 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—During the year there was an average attendance of 51 pupils.

Class-room Work.—The half day system is in vogue for the older pupils. Half the day is spent in the school-room and the other half is spent at their trade.. Regular school hours are observed—they are from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. The junior pupils attend school forenoon and afternoon. The authorized programme of studies is adhered to as closely as possible. The progress of the pupils during the year has been satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—We had about 250 acres under cultivation. The yield was heavy, there being an average of 60 bushels to the acre. We grow all our own vegetables. All the boys and girls are taught gardening.

Industries Taught.—*Farming.*—This is the principal industry. The boys are taught farming and stock-raising in all their different branches, and under the direction of the farm instructor do all the work. The boys and girls all learn to milk.

Carpentry.—The boys did most of the ordinary repairs during the year.

Needle-work.—Under the direction of the Reverend Sisters, the girls are taught sewing, machine-sewing, dressmaking, knitting, fancy and plain needle-work.

Housekeeping.—The girls are thoroughly instructed in the art of housekeeping and cooking.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are well grounded in the principles and doctrines of their religion. A half hour each day is devoted to religious instruction.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils during the year has been good. The sanitary condition of the school is satisfactory. The premises are kept neat and clean.

Water Supply.—An abundant supply of water is obtained from the High river. The water is filtered into a well and then pumped into tanks in the main buildings.

Fire Protection.—The buildings are well supplied with stairs and fire-escapes. There are two water tanks in the boys' building and one in the girls', each with a capacity of 1,400 gallons. About 50 feet of hose on each flat is connected with these tanks. There are also 3 dozen fire-extinguishers, 4 dozen hand grenades, 40 fire pails and 8 fire axes.

Heating and Lighting.—The two main buildings are heated by steam. Each building has its own plant. Both give excellent satisfaction. For light, we use acetylene gas.

Recreation.—Hockey is the favourite game. In summer the pastimes are football, baseball, lacrosse and field sports. The girls play basketball, skip, swing, coast and take long walks when the weather permits. Both the boys and girls have large, well lighted play-rooms, where they spend their recreation hours in wet weather.

Ex-Pupils.—The ex-pupils for the most part have taken up work on the different reserves to which they belong. The majority of them are engaged in farming and cattle-raising and are doing well. A large number from the different reserves attended the annual reunion which was held during the Christmas holidays. The ex-pupils from

the Blood reserve had their brass band with them, and supplied some very choice music.

General Remarks.—We did not break any more new land last year, as we have about as much broken as we can work.

Our brass band, under the leadership of an ex-pupil, is doing well considering the time they have been practising.

THE REPORT OF REV. S. MIDDLETON, PRINCIPAL OF THE BLOOD (ST. PAUL'S) CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL, BLOOD RESERVE, MACLEOD, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 50 pupils and staff of 8.

Attendance.—The attendance has been good, the number on the roll is still 41.

Class-room Work.—The departmental form of study is closely followed.

Farm and Garden.—During the farming season the senior boys are employed on the farm during the morning and spend the afternoon in the class-room, agricultural classes are held during the winter evenings and instruction is imparted by the principal in all branches pertaining to the different methods of farming and care of live stock in general. Thirty acres were cropped last season; 10 acres of which were oats, and 20 acres timothy and bromus. There are 40 acres under cultivation and 10 acres were summer-fallowed. The kitchen garden consists of four acres, 2½ being utilized for potatoes and the remainder for small seeds. The yields were as follows: potatoes, 10 tons; cabbages, 500 head; onions, 1,000 pounds; carrots, 600 pounds; turnips, 2,000 pounds; parsnips, 200 pounds.

The average yield from the school farm is greater than the demand, hence some of the produce is sold.

Industries Taught.—The principles of agriculture, woodwork, and general farm management are fully explained to the pupils.

Moral and Religious Training.—Biblical teaching is given both at morning and evening prayers, in addition to which every possible effort is exerted, in order to produce an atmosphere which is conducive to the development of citizenship and loyalty.

Health and Sanitation.—Good health has been general; all the buildings are regularly disinfected by keeping them kalsomined and disinfected with chloride of lime. All refuse is burned.

Recreation.—The Indian is a born sportsman, and naturally all kinds of recreation are keenly followed. The pupils are instructed in calisthenics and great interest is taken in this part of the school life. The school is the proud possessor of its own cadet corps, and in addition to their physical exercises, they are also taught musketry exercises, etc., by a qualified military instructor. The gymnasium is a source of enthusiasm and in gymnastics the pupils rank second to none. The cadets formed the guard of honour and received their colours from the hands of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on his recent visit to Macleod.

Buildings.—Considerable activity has been displayed in building construction during the past year. A new boys' dormitory, 21 x 55 feet, was erected at the beginning of the fiscal year, followed by a new residence for the principal, an up to date hospital, a large gymnasium and a new armoury, all school property.

Ex-Pupils.—This is ever a vexed question, but one that is always alive with interest; the ex-pupils of to-day are the Indians of the future, and speaking collectively they form the nucleus of a large and prosperous body of agriculturalists. Naturally the Indian 'must go back to the land,' and will then prove himself worthy of the

education he has received. Some of the ex-pupils' houses compare very favourably with their white neighbours', and the ex-school girls strive to keep their houses on a par with the school. Although the ex-pupils are in the minority, they are making a strong fight for the supremacy, and when that moment arrives permanent progress will be in evidence. They keep up their connection with the school by attending church.

General Remarks.—I beg to tender my sincere thanks to the employees of the department for their unfailing and liberal kindness, and also to the agent for his courtesy and promptitude in attending to all matters connected with the school in general.

THE REPORT OF REV. E. RUAUX, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BLOOD ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, BLOOD RESERVE, STAND-OFF, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 50 pupils and a staff of 8.

Attendance.—There are 43 pupils on the roll, 21 boys and 22 girls.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies is closely followed and the children have improved greatly in speaking the English language.

Farm and Garden.—There is no farming done at the school, nor any gardening, as the ground is too close to the river bank and is unfit for the purpose. A farmer living some six miles away rents the school about three acres of land. This was sown in potatoes, and the return was fair. The children did all the work themselves, under the direction of this farmer.

Industries Taught.—Stable work, baking, sawing and chopping wood for the kitchen and the furnaces are some of the occupations of the boys; the girls are trained in the different branches of housework; baking, cooking, laundrying, sewing, knitting and dressmaking.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily, and all the children attend the church services regularly. As a matter of fact, this part of their training is looked after with the greatest of care.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been very good throughout the year. However, one boy died at home of consumption.

Recreation.—Recreation is taken three times a day, after each meal. Football, baseball and skating are the favourite pastimes of the boys; while the girls enjoy themselves swinging, playing ball and skipping. As often as the weather permits, outdoor recreation is indulged in. Both boys and girls have each their own playground and are always under the supervision of an attendant.

Ex-Pupils.—As a rule, our older pupils are transferred to the St. Joseph's industrial school, where they remain until they receive their discharge.

THE REPORT OF REV. M. C. GANDIER, PRINCIPAL OF THE OLD SUN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, BLACKFOOT RESERVE, GLEICHEN, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—Accommodation is provided for 40 pupils and for a staff of 8.

Attendance.—The school was opened on June 14, 1912. The attendance then was 4 boys and 9 girls. No more children were sent in until the early part of the winter. Compulsion has to be used to get the parents to bring their children to the school.

The parents gave much trouble, in requesting to take their children out of school on various pretexts. A number of the boys and girls now look upon the school as their home. The school did not have a full roll until the first quarter of 1913.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work was begun in the residence, immediately after the opening of the school. The principal did duty as teacher. In July, the class-room, a separate building, was fitted up and the work taken there. A teacher was secured about March 1, 1913. The children had a very poor knowledge of elementary work. Only six had ever been in a school. They made good progress in the class-room, showing an eagerness to learn, which was very gratifying.

Farm and Garden.—Eight acres of the farm were broken in 1912. Nothing more was done with it. One quarter of an acre near the residence, was broken and worked for a kitchen garden. Splendid vegetables were grown, showing that the farm if worked up into proper form would give splendid returns.

Industries Taught.—We have endeavoured to train both boys and girls in regular habits of work. We had no outside departments for the boys in operation, so we had to use such opportunities as the general work of the school provided to give training. The girls received regular instruction in cooking, baking bread, and general housework. They received regular instruction in the sewing-room; emphasis being laid on mending, darning, and the making of simple garments. Instruction was also given in bead-work.

Moral and Religious Training.—We endeavoured, through opportunities which arose, through contact with the children, to instil a desire for truthfulness, cleanliness and virtue. This was of course part of the religious training, only by being morally clean, can they be the image of the Creator. The children except in a few instances, show a desire to be better, and there are many gratifying instances of advantage having been taken of the instruction which was given.

Prayers were held night and morning in the residence, and again in the dormitories when arising and retiring. The boys and the girls have taken a hearty interest in their prayers. Instruction was given in simple prayers, verses, and hymns. The object at which we aim in religious instruction is to store the mind with what they can comprehend, hoping that the knowledge will be used in the problems of experience.

The religious instruction of the schools is supplemented by a service in the native language, in the schools, each Sunday evening.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been good, above the average. There were several cases of mumps. One child died from heart trouble; another was allowed home for a stomach trouble. Several were troubled with sore eyes. There were no cases of active tuberculosis.

No effort was spared to keep the residence sweet and clean. The dormitories have a system of ventilation. In addition, the windows and the doors were opened daily. Disinfectants were used, especially in the lavatories. The yards were kept clean of rubbish; to prevent the breeding of flies and other insects, screens were put on the windows. The septic tank is at some distance from the building. It gives no trouble from odours. We had one case of the sewage drain being clogged. Various reasons were given. The final decision was that the drain has not enough fall to give it a good flow. An isolation hospital is provided in the laundry building. It has not been used as yet.

Recreation.—The boys and girls have their playgrounds, in which they are encouraged to recreate by active games. Systematic recreation was encouraged, the object being to encourage good work.

Ex-Pupils.—There are as yet no ex-pupils.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. L. LEVERN, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE CROWFOOT BOARDING SCHOOL, BLACKFOOT RESERVE, CLUNY, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 50 pupils and a staff of 8.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was 43. We have at present 45 pupils enrolled: 29 boys and 16 girls.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible; the progress is very good and encouraging.

Farm and Garden.—About 25 acres are under crop: 10 acres in oats, 10 acres in potatoes, and 5 acres in gardening. The larger boys do the ploughing, as well as the mowing, when the hay season comes.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening, baking and dairy work, the care of horses and cattle, are taught the boys. The girls are instructed in dressmaking, knitting, cooking and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and special attention is given to this most important part of education. Religious instruction is given to the pupils, by the principal and teacher, each day, and it is encouraging to see the great efforts the pupils make to put in practice the lessons they are taught.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been very good throughout the year. There was no serious illness of any kind. The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully, the ventilation is excellent, and everything is kept clean around the house and outbuildings.

Recreation.—Football, shooting with bows and arrows, fishing, swinging and skating, are the favourite pastimes of the boys; the girls amuse themselves in playing ball, swinging, skipping, croquet, &c.

Ex-Pupils.—All our ex-pupils are, with but few exceptions, doing well on the reserve.

THE REPORT OF REV. SISTER M. A. LEDUC, PRINCIPAL OF THE ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL, ST. ALBERT, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation in the school for 80 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very good during the year. The enrolment at the end of March was 68 pupils.

Class-room Work.—The official programme of studies for Indian schools is as follows:—The school hours are from 9 to 12 noon, and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., with an intermission in the middle of each session. Great attention is given to the teaching of hygiene. There is a rehearsal of vocal music twice a week. The girls have a mandolin club and the boys have a brass band. The other pupils show steady and satisfactory progress. Necessarily, the work of the new pupils, who had no knowledge of English on their admission, is very elementary. However, they are making good advance in acquiring the English language.

Farm and Garden.—Last season we had 250 acres under cultivation. The yield was 1,147 bushels of wheat, 4,203 bushels of oats, 1,652 bushels of barley, 3,000 bushels

of potatoes, 50 loads of timothy, 90 loads of slough hay, and a good yield of garden produce.

Industries Taught.—The chief industry taught to the boys is farming, as it is about the only means most of them will have of earning a living when out of the school. Besides special training given in different branches of manual work, all the older pupils are employed two hours daily, each one according to sex and ability, at various kinds of labour, such as sweeping, helping in the kitchen, and on the farm, sawing and splitting wood, dairying, gardening and feeding stock.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training of the pupils receives special attention. Respect for authority and obedience to superiors are continually inculcated and insisted upon. As a rule the pupils are very docile and readily respond to the training given them.

Health and Sanitation.—All the pupils have enjoyed good health throughout the year, there having been no serious illness of any consequence and no deaths. The sanitary condition of the school is excellent and the buildings are kept clean and well ventilated.

Recreation.—The boys and girls have large, well-kept playgrounds, where they enjoy all kinds of games the whole year round, even during the coldest part of our severe winters.

Ex-Pupils.—The pupils who have been recently discharged from the school are doing well. Some of the girls are at home, helping their parents, while others are married and doing well. Most of the boys, being accustomed to handle horses and having a fair idea of agriculture, easily find employment with the local farmers.

General Remarks.—Before closing my report, I wish to express my sincere thanks to the officers of the department, Mr. G. E. Race, our agent, and Dr. A. Giroux, who on every occasion have shown a very favourable interest in our work.

THE REPORT OF REV. L. DAUPHIN, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, HOBBEMA, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 60 children and 10 sisters.

Attendance.—The attendance was 56.

Class-room Work.—The application has been very good the year round and the progress has been satisfactory in every branch of the programme. Calisthenics and hygiene are carefully taught. The children have behaved wonderfully well. The boys as well as the girls, are very docile; their obedience, respect for their teachers and love of the school are worth mentioning.

Farm and Garden.—Our garden has yielded 406 bushels of potatoes, 369 head of cabbages, 11 bushels of carrots, 6 bushels of onions, and a good quantity of other vegetables.

Industries Taught.—Each day, outside of the regular school hours, the boys devote some time to farming. The girls are instructed in housekeeping, cooking and the mending of their own garments. All the clothes are made by the children, the girls cut and fit the boys' suits as well as their own.

Moral and Religious Training.—Daily instruction is given by the missionaries, or the teachers, to which the pupils pay great attention.

Health and Sanitation.—The pupils have enjoyed very good health during the year with the exception of one little boy, who was taken ill with pneumonia, which finally turned to consumption.

Recreation.—Baseball and football are the amusements enjoyed in summer and coasting and checkers are the winter pastimes of the boys; while at school, they enjoy reading the newspapers, especially the 'Canadian Century' offered so generously by the department. The girls' chief amusement is music.

Ex-Pupils.—Most of our pupils give satisfaction by their conduct and work and are able to live comfortably. They like to come back to their alma mater, and also delight in reading newspapers, reviews, &c., in a room at the rectory; some of them attend the Sunday school.

General Remarks.—The children have given several entertainments in the course of the year. Our 20 musicians had an agreeable surprise when they were presented with four nice violins. They delight in the study of this, as well as of the mandolin. The shyness of the children is wearing away, for instance, first the boys and then the girls gave an entertainment consisting of plays, music and singing prepared by themselves. One evening, we were invited to the reception-room where the actors kept us laughing for a good hour and more.

THE REPORT OF REV. CYP. BOULENE, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL, SACRED HEART P.O., ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—Our school has accommodation for 45 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—The attendance has been good, owing to the fact that the pupils are all boarders.

Class-room Work.—Two teachers have charge of the classes, in separate rooms, and they follow the programme of studies authorized by the department. The progress is good.

Farm and Garden.—We have grown enough vegetables to supply the needs of the school.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming and gardening, together with the care of stock. The girls are trained in the different branches of domestic economy.

Moral and Religious Training.—Daily lessons are taught to all the children, and nothing is left undone to form solid habits of virtue that may enable them to continue to do right when they go back to their people.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the health of our children has been good. There was no serious illness, with the exception of one girl, who died of tuberculosis at her home.

Recreation.—Outdoor exercise and games are allowed after school hours as often as the weather permits.

Ex-Pupils—During the year four pupils left the school, one of whom died, and the three others were honourably discharged.

THE REPORT OF REV. W. R. HAYNES, ACTING PRINCIPAL OF THE PEIGAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL, PEIGAN RESERVE, BROCKET P.O., ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 30 pupils, and also for a staff of 6 persons.

Attendance.—The attendance has been fair; the Indians are not so willing as formerly to place their children in the schools.

Class-room Work.—The progress has been good, especially in English.

Farm and Garden.—The farm and garden, as usual, gave good satisfaction. Plenty of vegetables were grown, and there is still a good supply on hand, more than enough to last till the new crops come in.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is always a strong point and is pressed upon the pupils.

Religious instruction is given by the principal, both morning and evening. I may say the ex-pupils are regular attendants at the Sunday services.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been fair. The sanitation is good. A good supply of pure water in the kitchen of the institution supplies all the requirements of the school.

Recreation.—Football, hockey, swimming, fishing, drill and long walks comprise the amusements of the pupils.

Ex-Pupils.—I can safely say, on the whole, they are doing well. Most of the ex-pupils are farming, and are on the way to making a good living. Of course there are exceptions, but still so few that we cannot say that there are any real failures. It cannot be expected that they will settle down at once, after leaving school, where they work under a regular routine. When they first leave the school, with freedom from all work, they of course run around a good deal, then generally settle down to work.

General Remarks.—I sincerely thank the department and the officials on the reserve for their kind assistance at all times. It is not always possible to be just so in any institution, and no doubt things might have been better; still I feel that with the assistance of the department and a good staff, all should go well and give general satisfaction.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. M. SALAUN, PRINCIPAL OF THE PEIGAN ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, PEIGAN RESERVE, BROCKET P. O., ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 40 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—The pupils are all boarders, therefore the attendance is regular.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies is the same as prescribed by the department, and is followed as closely as possible.

Farm and Garden.—There is no farming done at the school, but there is a small sandy plot, beyond the school-site, that may be used as a garden.

Industries Taught.—There is no trade taught in the school. Both boys and girls do the general housework. Besides, the boys do the stable work, and the girls are taught cooking and sewing.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are taught catechism and Bible history almost every day.

Health and Sanitation.—One girl died last fall from anæmia, one boy is at home on account of failing eyesight, all the other pupils are enjoying good health.

Recreation.—The pupils have a holiday on Thursday and Sunday, also on other occasions during the year. In summer, they have frequent outings and bathe often. Besides, they have daily moments of relaxation after meals and class-room work.

Ex-Pupils.—The ex-pupils have all started farming.

THE REPORT OF THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON J. W. TIMS, PRINCIPAL OF THE SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL, CALGARY P.O., ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 20 pupils and a staff of 3.

Attendance.—Twenty pupils have been in attendance during the year. Two girls were discharged, being of age, and were both married to ex-pupils. Two boys died. The number on the roll at the end of the fiscal year was sixteen. There were no absentees, except for the usual holidays.

Class-room Work.—This has been carried on regularly during the year.

The standing of the pupils is as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	8
" II	0
" III	3
" IV	5
Total	16

Farm and Garden.—There are no real farming operations carried on at this school as yet. The male pupils, with two exceptions, are too small. A large garden is worked by the boys and last fall produced a plentiful supply of vegetables for the winter's use.

Industries Taught.—The girls are well trained in every branch of housekeeping. The boys look after the horses, milk the cows, saw the wood and in summer keep the garden weeded.

Moral and Religious Training.—Prayers and Bible instruction are held in the school twice daily. The children all attend the services of the church on Sundays, and every effort is made by the members of the staff to uplift the pupils morally and spiritually.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils, with two exceptions, has been fairly good. The boys were in tents all last fall and they went into them again as early as possible this spring. Every effort is made to keep the buildings and surroundings clean and sanitary. Lime is freely used.

Recreation.—Football and cricket in the summer, skating and tobogganing in the winter, are the boys' chief recreation. The girls walk both summer and winter. They also skate in winter and indulge in various suitable games out of doors in summer.

Ex-Pupils.—All the ex-pupils are located on the reserve. They nearly all keep in touch with the school and church. Some are more progressive than others. A few have the appearance of doing well, if one can judge from their homes and general surroundings. All can earn a good living by cutting and selling wood and hay and by working for the adjacent settlers. Some of them have a fair number of cattle and horses also.

THE REPORT OF REV. C. JOUSSARD, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE LESSER SLAVE LAKE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, ST. BERNARD'S MISSION, GROUARD, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 60 pupils and the staff necessary to carry on the work. Our children's dormitories are provided with iron bedsteads; have outer doors leading to balconies and stairs for fire-escape and free ventilation.

Attendance.—The attendance was regular, as all the pupils are boarders.

Class-room Work.—The school hours are faithfully observed. The programme of studies is followed with application and success.

Farm and Garden.—Both boys and girls are glad in the early spring to remove small stones and prepare the land for potatoes, carrots, onions—even flowers. Later on they help in weeding the gardens and take in the crop.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught sewing, mending, darning, knitting, and general housework. The boys help around the house, and do the work of their own departments.

Moral and Religious Training.—Instruction in the Roman Catholic faith is imparted to the pupils. Half an hour each day is devoted to religious training, and they attend regularly at all the church services.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the pupils' health was particularly good.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is obtained from a well and a small river near by.

Fire Protection.—Two fire-extinguishers, 6 axes, buckets and ladders are always ready in case of fire.

Heating.—The heating apparatus consists of a hot-air furnace for the main building, and stoves for the other departments.

Recreation.—Football and bows and arrows are the favourite pastime of the children during the summer months. Coasting, and games in the halls, are the recreations during the winter.

THE REPORT OF SISTER LAVERTY, PRINCIPAL OF THE FORT CHIPEWYAN (HOLY ANGELS) BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT CHIPEWYAN, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Land.—The surrounding land is sterile and rocky. The only farm we possess is a field, some 15 acres in area, and notwithstanding the poor quality of the soil, we have, by careful preparation, succeeded in bringing to maturity potatoes and a few other vegetables.

Buildings.—Our school is the largest and apparently the most imposing building in this remote part of the country, where civilization has penetrated very little so far It is of frame construction, 104 x 36 feet, three and a half stories high, and suitably divided into the various apartments required for the accommodation of pupils and staff.

Attendance.—The authorized programme of studies is faithfully followed, and every effort is made to have pupils acquire proficiency in speaking and writing the English language. For this purpose, the most modern methods are adopted by the teachers.

Industries Taught.—We first aim to make our pupils expert in ordinary general work, and then instruct them along special lines. The girls do the cooking, baking, washing, and learn all the branches of housekeeping. They are taught hand and machine sewing, mending and making of lace. The larger girls learn dressmaking and tailoring. The boys saw and split wood for fuel, and weed and clean the garden.

Moral and Religious Training.—No other feature of education receives more attention than the moral and religious training of the pupils. They attend morning and evening service in the school chapel, and receive instruction in Holy Scripture and church doctrine for one-half hour daily. Their conduct is very satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been very good, no deaths occurred during the year.

Water Supply.—Lake Athabaska continues to be our source of water-supply. The labour of drawing water, especially in the winter season, is very great. In years of low water we are obliged to have it drawn from a distance of about half a mile. It is to be hoped some better source of supply will soon be found.

Fire Protection.—Three fire-escapes, with ladders, buckets and axes are the appliances on hand.

Heating and Lighting.—Two large 'Oxford Triple Heaters' and several smaller stoves heat the building. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting purposes.

Recreation.—Out-door games for both boys and girls are many and varied. The chief summer amusement, however, is boating in the bay, close by. They are sometimes given little excursions out on the lake with the mission steamer, and these are immensely enjoyed. For the pupils' health we let them take long walks, morning and evening. Besides these diversions, the girls have regular calisthenic drills. The boys receive excellent military exercise from a sergeant of the police.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. CALAIS, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL AT STURGEON LAKE, ALBERTA, CALAIS P.O., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Buildings.—A wing 20 x 20 feet, two stories high, connected with the kitchen and the boys' dormitory, is under construction.

Accommodation.—This school can accommodate 40 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—The pupils being all boarders, the attendance is very regular.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible. The progress of the pupils has been satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—We have an extensive garden, and sufficient vegetables of all kinds are raised for the needs of our school.

Industries Taught.—The girls are trained in all branches of housekeeping. The boys attend to the outside work, such as sawing and splitting wood, providing water and fuel, and cleaning up premises.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to this important part of education. The children are thoroughly instructed in the principles of faith and religion. Every effort is used to instil morality and righteousness into their hearts. Half an hour daily is devoted to religious instruction.

Health and Sanitation.—We had no epidemics, and with the exception of one boy, Gabriel Mikkomusus, who died of heart disease, last October, all our pupils enjoyed good health the whole year. The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully.

The book prescribed on calisthenics and games is taught.

Recreation.—Football, foot-racing and different outdoor games are most popular with the boys, while the girls delight in skipping, playing cards and doll-dressing. Both boys and girls enjoy long walks in suitable weather.

Ex-Pupils.—The pupils who have been discharged from this institution are living with their parents, on the reserve. They behave well and keep steady at work.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. LETRESTE, PRINCIPAL OF THE VERMILION (ST. HENRI) BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT VERMILION, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 100 pupils and 7 sisters.

Atttendance.—The attendance is regular, the pupils being all boarders.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught are reading, spelling, grammar, history, geography, arithmetic, vocal music and calisthenics.

Farm and Garden.—There are over 80 acres of land under cultivation at present. Most of our pupils are too small to be of much use on a farm, but they help in the garden.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training is based on the pure and unsullied doctrine of the Holy Scripture.

Health and Sanitation.—Every possible precaution is taken to ensure perfect sanitary conditions. Our pupils enjoy good health.

Water Supply.—The river, which flows near the mission, furnishes an abundant supply of water for laundry and other domestic uses. There is also a well, inside the house adjoining the kitchen, which is sufficient for the needs of the school.

Fire Protection.—Ladders, stairs and galleries are our chief protection against fire. There are exits from every part of the building, and besides, there is an outdoor balcony and stairway connected with each dormitory.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is comfortably heated by two hot-air furnaces. The fuel used is wood. The school is lighted by coal oil lamps.

Recreation.—Recreation is taken after meals, in the open air, during which the children enjoy outdoor games. In cold weather, a long walk is taken almost every day.

THE REPORT OF REV. C. R. WEAVER, PRINCIPAL OF THE WABASCA (ST. JOHN'S MISSION) CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL, WABASCA P.O., ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—A new wing 25 x 30 feet, is nearly completed and this, with the older portion of the building will provide accommodation for 30 pupils and two ladies of the staff, also a man and his wife.

Attendance.—The attendance for several reasons has been unusually small. Perhaps the prineipal reason for this is the very great prosperity of the people during the year.

Class-room Work.—There has been a very great improvement in the school work this last year; most of the children have obtained a good grasp of the English language.

Farm and Garden.—The boys have helped with the care of the stock. We have also had a good garden in which they worked at various seasons.

Industries Taught.—No industries are taught: the boys, as stated, working in the garden and on the farm, while the girls do the housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—The school is opened with prayer every morning. In the evening, the Gospel is read and explained in both English and Cree.

During morning prayers in school, the children receive instruction about the lives of Bible characters. During the same half hour, the younger children are taught in Cree the Lord's Prayer, the creed and the ten commandments.

Morality, kindness and sobriety are constantly being taught.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been very good, there having been no disease; a few slight colds and other ailments there have been, but nothing serious. We had no serious accidents during the year. The buildings are lime-washed and are built on high land, so that there is a natural fall. The water used is drawn from the big lake, where no drainage runs in.

Recreation.—The children are given a recess during morning school of 15 minutes. They are provided with swings and teeters. Sometimes the boys play football. They also frequently bathe in the summer.

Ex-Pupils.—Most of the ex-pupils are living the same manner of life as their parents, hunting fur-bearing animals and moose. Their stay at the school has improved them, as they are cleaner and more intelligent than the others; they also speak English.

One girl has married a white man, a trader.

THE REPORT OF SISTER CATHERINE AURELIE, PRINCIPAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, LAKE WABASCA, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 50 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—As all the pupils are boarders, the attendance is very regular.

Class-room Work.—Very satisfactory work was done by the pupils in the class-room. Special attention is given to reading, writing, and also to English conversation, which the children use even during their recreation.

Industries Taught.—Stable work, sawing and chopping wood, are some of the occupations of the boys. The girls are instructed in domestic work, including cooking, baking, sewing, mending, knitting, darning and laundry work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is daily imparted by the missionaries and the teacher to the pupils. As a matter of fact this part of their training is attended to with the greatest of care.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of all the children has been excellent; there was no serious illness of any kind. The sanitary condition is good, ventilation being well regulated.

Recreation.—Boys and girls have large playgrounds where they enjoy all kinds of outside games the whole year round, such as football, bows and arrows for the boys; swinging, sliding and other various exercises for the girls. Games and vocal and instrumental music are some of the winter indoor amusements.

Ex-Pupils.—None of our pupils have left the school since March, 1912.

THE REPORT OF C. D. WHITE, PRINCIPAL OF THE WHITEFISH LAKE (St. ANDREW'S MISSION) BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITEFISH LAKE, GROUARD P.O., ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation at this school for 20 boarders (girls, 10; boys, 10) and 3 of a staff.

Attendance.—The attendance this year has not been as good as usual, muskrats being very plentiful, and a good price being realized for the fur, together with a very mild winter, has proved an obstacle to the well-being of the school. We have had 28

children on the register during the year, but the attendance during the winter has been from 14 to 18.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, recitation, singing, composition, general knowledge, and religious instruction. School is held from 9.45 a.m. to noon, and from 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. We find that too close confinement is not good for children who have been living an out-of-door life.

Farm and Garden.—We always have a good garden and crop of potatoes. The land broken up for this purpose is about 3 acres. Our garden produces very good carrots, onions, peas, beans, radish and lettuce. A good crop of potatoes is a great help to our home. The boys help in all outside work. We attend well to our garden, as we like to encourage the Indians to have, and take care of, gardens for themselves. We also try to show them what the land can produce.

Industries Taught.—We do not teach any industries, but the boys are taught to plant and look after the garden, and do all outside work, such as attending to horses and cows.

Moral and Religious Training.—We seek to teach our children to be obedient, honest and straightforward. Much attention is paid to teach them to understand the Holy Scriptures and their duty towards God and man. The religious training is that of the Church of England.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of our pupils this year has been very good. We believe in giving them plenty of wholesome, well-cooked food, at stated times. Under this management they are healthy, and increase in weight after they have been in the home some time. We have had no epidemic in the school during the past year. Special attention is paid in keeping the rooms well ventilated. Every precaution is taken as to sanitary conditions; the inside of the home is whitewashed with lime each year. Every spring the land round the buildings is raked over, and all refuse burnt.

Recreation.—Between school hours, and afterwards, the pupils are given time for recreation. The boys, especially, enjoy football and tobogganing in winter; in summer, bows and arrows, running and jumping; the girls enjoy skipping, tobogganing and swinging.

Ex-Pupils.—Most of the ex-pupils have returned to their parents, and trap during the winter. Some have married. What they have learnt in the home has created a greater desire among them to have their own homes more comfortable. As this school has not been established many years, we cannot say a great deal under this head. One of our old boys was hired by the month, working the team hauling hay and wood for the mission and school.

Fire Protection.—Water is kept in barrels in the house, and ladders are conveniently placed on the buildings.

REPORT OF THE REV. SISTER McQUILLAN, PRINCIPAL OF THE FORT RESOLUTION BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT RESOLUTION, N.W.T., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Buildings.—The buildings are the same as mentioned in the last report, with the exception of a new wing, that has been added to the main building, 56 x 36 feet, 2 stories high. On the first floor are 2 class-rooms, and on the second floor is the boys' dormitory. A new frame building, 36 x 18 feet, 2 stories, has been built for our engineer. Our screw steamer has been made 12 feet longer, now measuring 92 x 16 feet. Also, a new steam launch, stern wheel, 40 x 10 feet, has been built within the past year.

Attendance.—Forty-one Indian children attended class regularly for the past year: 16 boys and 25 girls.

Class-room Work.—The hours of study in the class-room are from 8.30 to 11 a.m. from 1 to 3 p.m. The subjects taught are: reading, writing, composition, arithmetic, geography, grammar, hygiene, history of Canada and vocal music. After the children have had two years of English, they take one hour each morning learning to read and compose in French. There are now 10 pupils studying French.

Industrial Work.—The older girls do all their own knitting and help to make the boys' clothes; the smaller girls do all their own mending and darning. Last year, the boys and girls had their gardens separately. We have a piece of ground broken up, so that we can teach them all how to grow vegetables and flowers. Thoroughness is required in every department.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is imparted carefully by the chaplain and sisters. The reverend father in charge instructs the children with care and zeal in their own language each day, and we do our utmost to make them understand and practise what they are taught.

Health and Sanitation.—One little boy, 8 years old, is slightly infected with scrofula. The health of the pupils and staff has been splendid. We did not have one case of sickness all year. We attribute this to an abundance of good food, fresh air and plenty of outdoor exercise. The buildings are kept clean and thoroughly ventilated.

Water Supply.—A well in the cellar supplies us with excellent water.

Fire Protection.—Pails are conveniently placed throughout the building. Large stairs descend from the children's dormitories and recreation-rooms. The doors are hung to swing outwards, and a supply of ladders are kept near at hand.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated with 2 hot-air furnaces, oil lamps, mostly in hangers, furnish light throughout the building.

Recreation.—Our annual camping out was during the first week in August, when the boys and girls spent a most enjoyable time under the supervision of the reverend fathers and sisters. The weather was ideal and the location beautiful. They quite enjoyed themselves. They gathered 250 quarts of raspberries and 50 quarts of black currants, which they preserved for the winter. Each day the children are taken for long walks when the weather permits.

Farm and Garden.—Our vegetable garden yielded a very poor crop last year on account of the short cold summer we had. Last spring we sowed oats, wheat, barley and rye for the first time.

Stock.—We have 5 milch cows, 4 oxen and 2 young calves. Five yearlings were sent to our farm at Fort Smith, last autumn. We have also 20 dogs.

Staff.—Our staff consists of 10 sisters, 2 are employed as teachers, 2 matrons, one seamstress, one cook, one laundress, one nurse, one has charge of the refectories; and the principal, who oversees all the departments.

General Remarks.—We had several visitors during the year, amongst others, Mr. Agent Bell, Fort Smith. Mrs. Bell accompanied him. Unfortunately they could only spare an hour, as the Hudson Bay Company's steamer was going off. I was very sorry Mr. Bell did not see the children in class. He found all the boys and girls in the laundry and seemed pleased to see them at this kind of work. He and Mrs. Bell visited all the house, examined the girls' sewing and embroidery, and was pleased with their work.

Dr. McDonald spent two months at the Fort last autumn. He visited the class and was surprised to see the Indian children so well advanced in English. He made several of them compose letters and sent them out to his little boy in college to show the work of the Indian children. Several other white people visited the class, and examined the work and congratulated the pupils on the progress they were making in English.

Once a month the class is visited by our devoted bishop, Rt. Rev. G. Breynat, O.M.I., or one of the reverend fathers in charge, and a prize offered as a reward for application.

THE REPORT OF REV. A. J. VALE, PRINCIPAL OF THE HAY RIVER (ST. PETER'S MISSION) BOARDING SCHOOL, HAY RIVER, GREAT SLAVE LAKE, VIA EDMONTON, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—The school and staff have accommodation for 40 pupils and a staff of 5 persons.

Attendance.—The pupils of our institution being boarders, the attendance is most regular.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught include reading, writing, arithmetic, history, dictation, composition, hygiene, geography, grammar, vocal music and Holy Scripture. The last named is taught in the English, Slavi and Tukudh languages. Steady progress is being made by the majority of the pupils.

Farm and Garden.—All available land is planted with potatoes, other than a small garden patch. The yield of potatoes during the past year was 450 bushels. The season was dry.

Cabbages, cauliflowers, carrots, onions, parsnips, turnips, peas, lettuce and celery are grown in the garden. Flowers are also sown by staff and children. This work is done by the boys of the school under our supervision.

Hay is obtained from the natural grass found along the river banks and sloughs near by. The prevalence of the horse-tail or equisetum makes it increasingly difficult to obtain good hay in sufficient quantity.

We have 2 milch cows, 1 bull, 1 steer, 2 heifer calves and 1 horse. The bull and steer and the horse haul the firewood, while other winter hauling is done by the dogs. The results of the fall fishery are brought home, in tow, by our little steamer, the *Lilian B.*

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught fishing, ploughing, dog-driving, milking, the use of tools and building. The girls learn the various branches of housework, cooking, sewing, washing and moccasin-making for the entire school.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is most carefully attended to. The children are taught thoroughly their duty to God and man.

Health and Sanitation.—The pupils have all enjoyed excellent health during the year. No serious illness nor deaths have occurred. All possible precautions are taken to preserve the healthfulness of the school. The rooms are well ventilated; there are no cesspools near the house; all rubbish is removed and burnt to avoid infection.

Water is supplied from the river flowing by the school, but we shall endeavour to procure drinking water from Great Slave lake during the months of July and August, in accordance with an official request from the Indian agent in charge of this district.

Recreation.—The girls and boys have separate playgrounds, which are made use of to their fullest extent, for their outdoor games. Long walks are also taken in winter and summer.

Ex-Pupils.—Most of the ex-pupils have returned to their parents or guardins and live in the woods as hunters. Some have married men holding good positions. Two of the old boys are clerks in the Hudson Bay Company. Others work on the river steamers.

THE REPORT OF SISTER McQUIRK, PRINCIPAL OF THE PROVIDENCE MISSION (SACRED HEART) BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT PROVIDENCE, N.W.T., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—Our staff consists of 2 reverend fathers, 6 lay brothers and 12 sisters. We have sufficient accommodation for 70 pupils.

Attendance.—All our scholars are boarders, and therefore attend regularly.

Class-room Work.—We teach all the branches required by the department, and consequently we enforce English conversation.

Farm and Garden.—We have 33 head of cattle, which supply milk and butter; also fresh meat occasionally. We have 22 poultry. There are 34 acres under cultivation. The farm crop was, last fall, as follows:—

Hay, 50 tons; barley, 95 bushels; potatoes, 1,500 bushels; turnips, 120 bushels. The garden yielded a good supply of cabbages, carrots, beets, onions, pease, lettuce and celery. Berries were scarce this year. Wheat, which the Experimental Farm in Ottawa sent us, ripened well, which is very unusual in this district, and, therefore, never sown. Undoubtedly we have had an excellent crop, considering previous years of complete failure.

Industries Taught.—The boys help the brothers to prepare the soil for sowing and planting the different crops, and harvesting the same. They also keep the premises orderly, saw and chop the wood required for fuel. The girls receive practice in cooking, baking, sewing, and in all household work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is attended to, and the children give very much satisfaction to their teachers.

Health and Sanitation.—The children's apartments are thoroughly ventilated; their rooms are large and airy. The general state of health has improved during the last few years; but still, we had to deplore the death of 9 of our younger pupils, this winter, by a malignant attack of influenza, which nothing could check. Their constitutions are so weak that we keep continually dosing them with iron and cod liver oil to keep them in a normal state.

Recreation.—Both winter and summer our pupils obtain sufficient outdoor exercise. In summer, their chief amusement is picking berries, which they greatly relish throughout the year with their fish.

General Remarks.—In August, we had a very pleasant visit from Dr. McDonald, and Inspector Conroy. They went through the children's apartments, and found the pupils to be all in perfect health. Happiness was depicted on every countenance, at seeing those two distinguished gentlemen. We were also delighted to receive a visit from C. D. LaNauze, Corp. R.N.W.M. Police.

I desire to thank the department for complying so readily with our requirements during the past year.

THE REPORT OF REV. A. URLINGS, S.M.M., PRINCIPAL OF THE KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, KUPER ISLAND, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Buildings.—The only new buildings put up during the year are a wagon shed, 25 x 20 feet, and a covered shed, 37 x 15 feet on the girls' playground, to give shelter in rainy weather.

Accommodation.—Our buildings can accommodate 75 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—The average attendance during the year was 56.

Class-room Work.—The programme of the department is followed as closely as possible. Progress during the year was very satisfactory. The pupils are graded up to standard V.

Farm and Garden.—The farm is managed so as to supply the institution with vegetables, milk and butter. Two acres are laid out as a garden.

Industries Taught.—Farming is the main industry taught the boys. Most of the Indians sending their children to our school own good farming land, and it is their wish that the boys should be shown how to work the land according to the best methods. Some of the boys are also taught carpentry, shoemaking and baking. The laundry work is done, once a week, by the senior boys and girls. The girls are taught all kinds of housework, hand and machine-sewing, dressmaking, crotchet and fancy needlework.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is considered as the main object of all our efforts. Religious instruction is daily imparted. All the pupils attend mass every morning and prayers are said in common.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the children has been very good. From a sanitary point of view our present buildings are very deficient. By looking well after ventilation and keeping the rooms very clean, we try to obviate as much as possible these defects, inherent to the buildings.

Recreation.—Whenever the weather permits, outdoor games are indulged in. On rainy days indoor games are provided.

Ex-Pupils.—Generally speaking, our ex-pupils are putting to profit the lessons received.

General Remarks.—Before closing this report, I wish to express my thanks for the great kindness shown me, during this my first year as principal, by all the officers of the department, especially the inspector of Indian agencies, the Indian agent and the school inspector.

THE REPORT OF R. H. CAIRNS, PRINCIPAL OF THE COQUALEETZA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, SARDIS, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—The main building will accommodate 90 pupils, and a staff of 10 teachers.

Attendance.—There have been in the school during the year 102 pupils. Of these, 77 are now in school, 11 were discharged, 13 are away on holiday, and 1 died.

Class-room Work.—The hours of study in the school-room are from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 1 to 4 p.m. Sophia, who passed the entrance examination to a high school in the year 1911, took her first year's high school work from our senior teacher. She went to the examination in July, 1912, and made a creditable pass. Since last July she has been in attendance at the high school in Chilliwack, where she stands third in a class of 13. She is anxious to take a university course. Our teachers are doing good, faithful work. All pupils who stay with us any fair length of time, get a good public school education. At the close of the year the pupils were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	24
" II	10
" III	16
" IV	9
" V	10
" VI	8
Total	77

Farm and Garden.—The crops last year were very good. The following were produced: 5 tons of oats, 60 tons of turnips, 8 tons of field carrots, 5 tons of mangolds,

1 ton of wheat, 40 tons of potatoes, and 90 tons of hay. In the garden there were large quantities of parsnips, beets, cabbage, celery, carrots, rhubarb, squashes, pumpkins, cucumbers, radishes, onions, and a very large crop of raspberries. The strawberries also yielded well. The apple crop was good. Our pupils have had apples in abundance from August till the present time. The live stock consists of 12 cows, 7 yearling heifers, 4 heifer calves, 1 bull, 5 horses, 2 brood sows, and 65 hens.

Industries Taught.—The boys are instructed in all branches of farming, including milking and the feeding of stock. Some of them become efficient as teamsters. Over 300 cords of wood are required for use this year. The boys draw this home. For training the hand and developing the power of initiative, and for building up a strong physique, the farm is one of the very best institutions in existence. The boys do all our repairs. They have a natural aptness for the use of carpenter's tools. During the year we have added a cobbler's outfit to our equipment. Three of the boys are doing all our shoe-mending. The boys do the most of the bread-baking. There is more than a ton of flour each month turned into bread. A number of the boys work in the garden, and some of them learn to cook. The girls are taught all kinds of housework under the supervision of competent teachers. Some of the girls become efficient dressmakers. The object of all our work is to prepare these Indian youths for the responsibilities of life. The ability to do things is the measure of all true knowledge.

Moral and Religious Training.—It is easier to develop the mental faculties of Indian pupils than it is to develop the moral and spiritual faculties. The ability to make nice distinctions in moral issues is not attained in a day. Therefore, the importance of this subject is kept prominently to the front. The Scriptures are studied in the Sunday school each Sabbath day. A short prayer service is conducted twice each day. The attempt to give our school the atmosphere of a well-conducted home is our object. So by prayer and praise, and by example and precept, the development of the Christian life is carried on.

Health and Sanitation.—This has been a very trying time in the school. There has been an epidemic of grippe among the pupils, which reduced the vitality of many of them. One boy was sent home, a few weeks ago, threatened with tuberculosis. The boys were away skating, and drank from a stagnant pool, and developed typhoid fever—three cases. One of these succumbed to the disease, dying February 27. We had also a case of pneumonia. While there was only one death, the strain and the expense has been very great. All the pupils in school, now, are well, and with the return of spring we hope that all will continue to enjoy good health. All drains are systematically and regularly flushed. Crude carbolic is used each week to disinfect the drains. An attempt is made to keep everything around, and inside, the building clean and sanitary.

Recreation.—The pupils have regular play hours each day. They are encouraged to play. Members of the staff often play with the pupils. The boys play football and baseball. The girls play suitable games. Each Saturday afternoon they go for a walk under the supervision of a teacher. This generally proves to be a time of pleasure, gathering flowers, ferns and mosses.

General Remarks.—Many of the staff that had spent long years in our work, left us during the year. One that had been in Coqualeetza nearly 16 years has now gone home to care for an aged mother. Another has gone to India to engage in Christian work. However, we have been fortunate in filling the places rendered vacant, with faithful and efficient workers. The work goes on. Many of the ex-pupils are making good. A letter came to hand to-day from one of the boys in which he says he is getting $85 a month, and his board, cooking for a gang of surveyors on Vancouver Island. This is a sample of letters that come to the office from time to time. There is no place for discouragement in this work. The work is difficult, but results are apparent. Gradually, the Indian is being lifted to a higher plane. Christian education is the means that is accomplishing this. Pressure should be brought to bear on the Indians so that every healthy child will be in some school.

THE REPORT OF REV. ALPH. M. CARION, PRINCIPAL OF THE KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, KAMLOOPS, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Buildings.—Long-needed improvements and repairs have been made during the year. A new building has been erected for sanitary purposes between the main building and the girls' home. It is 16 x 15 feet, two stories high with an attic, and has double walls and double roof. In the first story, there are two bath tubs, two low down closets and two lavatories for the use of the staff. The second story connects the two girls' dormitories, contains two low down closets and affords a very convenient lavatory for the girls. A wooden tank, lined with galvanized iron of a capacity of one thousand gallons, has been installed in the attic. A box stove in the lower story heats the whole building by means of a floor register. One 30 gallon boiler connected with the stove supplies hot water to the bath tubs and lavatories. A ventilator through the roof allows the foul air to escape from the rooms. The sewage empties into a deep, earth-covered cesspool, distant about one hundred feet from the building. Four new bath tubs, lined with galvanized iron, have been installed in the old laundry for the use of the pupils; three sinks have been placed in or near the kitchen and one lavatory in the girls' recreation-room; all are connected with the main sewerage. The experience of last winter has proved the success of the system; although the winter has been a record for long continued cold weather, the water did not freeze either in the tank or in the pipes. The new laundry, being situated quite a distance from the main building, it was found cheaper to dig another cesspool to receive its sewage.

The old closets of the boys have been removed and a new building has been erected for the purpose. The vault, 12 x 5 and 5 deep, is built of brick plastered with cement; the bottom is sloping towards the rear and the top has a tight door for cleaning out. There are four privies and five urinals; a deep cess-pool has been dug in connection with the urinals.

Ne floors have been laid in the big girls' dormitory, in the girls' recreation-room and dining-room, in the boys' dining-room, recreation-room, lavatory and part of dormitory.

Accommodation.—This school could accommodate 68 pupils and the necessary staff, excepting the chapel, which is overcrowded.

Attendance.—During the past year, 66 pupils—34 boys and 32 girls—have been in attendance. After the summer holidays, 14 pupils were discharged and 17 were admitted. There are now in school only 64 pupils; one girl having died at home and one boy being away to recuperate after a serious illness.

Class-room Work.—The school hours for all the boys were in the morning from 8.45 till 12 o'clock, every week day, except Saturday; and in the afternoon from 4.45 to 6.15. Besides, the boys of the lower grades attended school from 1.30 to 2.30. The school hours for the girls were from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, with half an hour's study in the evening. The course of studies prescribed by the department was followed as nearly as possible. Special attention was given to the subject of hygiene; the deep breathing movements and calisthenic exercises were practised by the boys, except in very cold weather. The boys have made very good progress, and the progress of the girls has been on the whole satisfactory.

At the end of the fiscal year, the pupils were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	20
" II	20
" III	13
" IV	8
" VI	4
Total	65

Farm and Garden.—In farming operations this institution is handicapped by lack of cultivable ground and still more by lack of water for irrigation. The school land originally consisted of 320 acres. A public road, built a few years ago, reduced the area to about 200 acres, and this is going to be reduced still more by the building of a branch line of the Canadian Northern Pacific railway from Kamloops to Vernon. This line runs through the whole length of the school reserve, one mile and a half, and the best part of our alfalfa-field is taken by the company for its right-of-way.

Most of the land is poor, sandy and gravelly. There are a few acres of good bottom-land; but, as the water for irrigation has to be pumped from the river by means of gasolene engines, farming and gardening operations are rather expensive.

The crops of last year were very good. The garden produced 25 tons of potatoes, 2 tons of carrots, 4 tons of mangolds; besides beans, peas, corn, rhubarb and tomatoes in sufficient quantities for the use of the institution. Cabbages and onions were a failure. Currants, gooseberry and raspberry bushes gave an abundant crop as usual and the few apple-trees left in the orchard were loaded with fruit. The alfalfa was cut three times and the crops were better than usual, owing to copious rains in the summer. There is a stack of hay left over for next winter. The live stock consists of 4 horses, one bull, 4 cows, 3 heifers, 2 calves and about 50 fowls. All the boys are daily employed, for two of three hours, at some kind of manual work; they are taught farming and gardening and the care of stock, but owing to the circumstances of the place, it must be said that farm work is very limited.

Industries Taught.—*Carpentering.*—Fourteen boys were employed at this trade whenever there was any work to be done. They built the addition for sanitary purposes, the new closets for the boys, laid new floors in the several rooms above-mentioned, made new presses and cupboards for the kitchen, besides attending to all necessary repairs about the buildings.

Painting.—Two boys painted the outside walls of the new building, and the roof and walls of the boys' school-room.

Shoe-repairing.—Three boys repaired all the shoes of the pupils, and also harness and saddle.

Baking.—The boys were employed, in turn, in doing the heavier part of the work and the girls did the rest. They bake a barrel of flour every five days, and the home-made bread is better and more economical than the bread made by professional bakers.

Girls' Work.—The girls did the cooking and washing, and were taught all the branches of housekeeping. Besides the help they gave in the general baking, a few girls were made to go through the whole process of making bread on a small scale in the kitchen stove oven. They were taught also hand and machine sewing, knitting, mending and darning. They made all their dresses and other articles of clothing.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every possible attention is paid to this most important branch of education. Instruction in the Christian doctrine is given by the principal almost daily for half an hour. Morning and evening prayers are said in common, all the pupils taking their turn in leading. On Sunday the pupils assemble three times in the chapel and half an hour is devoted to the study of the Gospel.

Bible history is taught during the week. By means of constant supervision and due correction of faults committed, it is sought to inculcate in the pupils the necessity and advantages of fulfilling all their duties toward God, their neighbour and themselves.

Health and Sanitation.—Although on the whole the health of the pupils has been fairly good, we have had several cases of pneumonia, glandular swelling, diarrhoea, ulcerated legs and influenza; all the cases were treated successfully either at the school or in the Kamloops hospital. The only fatal case was that of a girl who showed signs of weakness in the beginning of December; she was sent to the hospital, but as there was no improvement in her condition, her mother asked to take her home where she died in February. In the middle of April last, one case of diphtheria developed amongst the girls; the medical officer was called at once and inoculated the girl with a full dose of anti-toxin; as a prevention, he gave a diminutive dose to all the girls and the sister sleeping in the same dormitory, which was quarantined for a few days. No other case developed. Dr. A. E. H. Bennett, the newly appointed medical officer, deserves our thanks for his promptitude and great kindness in attending our sick pupils.

The sanitary condition of the school, as described elsewhere in this report, is very good at present; and, it is sincerely hoped, will contribute to a better state of health amongst the pupils. Garbage and refuse matter are not allowed to remain on the premises, but are removed at once to a pit at some distance from the buildings. Chloride of lime and lye are used as disinfectants. Ventilation is attended to by means of windows. The necessity of pure air is often inculcated in the minds of the pupils.

Recreation.—The pupils are allowed each day ample time for recreation. On Sundays and holidays, they usually take a long walk through the country. They indulge in the ordinary amusements suitable to their age and sex, such as baseball, jumping, running, coasting, skating and swimming. They are all fond of outside exercises, which the dry climate of Kamloops affords them nearly the whole year.

Ex-Pupils.—The ex-pupils, as a rule, are doing as well as can be expected in the circumstances. Some of them are exposed to great temptations of intemperance, owing to the bad example given by their own fathers and relatives, and they do not always resist them successfully. Some reside on the reserves and are a great help to their parents in the cultivation of their farms. Others are working more or less steadily on railroads, saw-mills and logging-camps, and farms, where they give general satisfaction. Some spend the winter in cutting cord-wood, which they sell in the spring at a good price. Most of the female ex-pupils remain with their parents till they get married; a few are employed by their white neighbours, and their services are very much sought after. Three marriages have taken place between ex-pupils since the last report.

THE REPORT OF REV. SISTER JUSTINIAN, PRINCIPAL OF THE KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ST. EUGENE MISSION, KOOTENAY AGENCY, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—The new building was completed and occupied in January. It contains large rooms, well ventilated and properly lighted. During the coldest weather it has proved to be a most comfortable dwelling.

There is ample accommodation for the 90 pupils here at present, and a staff of 12 members.

Attendance.—There has been a regular attendance of 75 pupils up to January, Since we have moved into the new building, the number has increased to 90.

Class-room Work.—Amongst the subjects taught in our school are reading, spelling, grammar, geography, hygiene, catechism, arithmetic, calisthenics, writing, drawing, vocal and instrumental music. In the above branches, good and steady progress have been made; but in arithmetic and letter-writing a marked improvement has been more apparent.

Farm and Garden.—Our yield of hay and grain was good, but roots and vegetables were a failure this year, on account of the dry summer. However, the farm is in a good condition.

Industries Taught.—The staff's aim is to give the boys a thorough knowledge of farming, gardening, the care of cattle and carpentry, as these seem to be more conducive to their future welfare. To accomplish this, the most modern farm implements have been purchased and the boys are taught how to use them properly. The foreman is a competent carpenter and plumber, and under his supervision, the boys are able to make all necessary repairs about the place; they have been taking down some parts of the old buildings, and used the lumber to build a modern poultry-house.

The girls attain great proficiency in all branches of housekeeping: in cooking, baking, laundrying, dairying, hand and machine sewing and dressmaking. In cooking and dressmaking they are particularly successful.

Moral and Religious Training.—Much care is taken in trying to imbue the minds of the pupils with good principles, and our efforts generally meet with success; for it is only on very rare occasions that punishment of any kind has to be resorted to, religious persuasion being mostly sufficient to obtain the desired effect.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been good this year, up to the time that typhoid fever visited us. All are well now, with the exception of one girl, who is lingering, and most probably will not recover.

The sanitary arrangements in our new building are very good.

Recreation.—Ample opportunity is given for recreation for boys and girls; we have plenty of outdoor space and the pupils enjoy playing football, baseball and many other games.

Our skating rink has been, during the winter, a source of interest, all benefiting thereby in getting plenty of exercise and fresh air.

Ex-Pupils.—Nearly all the ex-pupils are living on their respective reserves. Many of them are married and becoming very comfortable; but the most progressive pupils are those who marry school girls and farm independently. In this way they retain the civilized training acquired in the school.

I wish here to express my appreciation for what the department has done for our school, also to extend my sincere thanks to the different officials for their kind consideration during the year.

THE REPORT OF REV. LEONARD DAWSON, (B.A., Cambridge), PRINCIPAL OF THE LYTTON (ST. GEORGE'S) CHURCH OF ENGLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LYTTON, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Buildings.—The buildings have been kept in good repair. During the past year the following additions have been made:—

(1) A dairy has been built of logs by the carpenter instructor, with the help of the boys, of sufficiently simple character to be a model for the Indians around and on sanitary principles to preserve milk and cream from taint. Hot and cold water are laid on; the hot water being supplied from the laundry, which is close by. Size of

dairy: length, 17 feet, 4 inches, width, 13 feet, 4 inches, height 8 feet, with a sloped, cement floor, marble table top and glazed sink.

(2) A potato storehouse has been erected large enough to store 60 tons of potatoes, safe from frost. Size: width 34 feet, length 40 feet, height 6 feet.

(3) A room was built for the accommodation of the farm instructor, near his work, which adds to his usefulness.

(4) The house used by the gardener instructor has had a room added, to accommodate his family. Size: 12 x 10 feet.

Accommodation.—Accommodation is provided for 50 boys and an outdoor and indoor staff of 11.

Attendance.—There are now 36 boys on the roll, one of whom is in Lytton hospital. Last year, at this time, there were 22 pupils enrolled. We should be glad to have the school filled, and there are plenty of boys among the Thompson River Indians who could and should come, but owing to the slackness of the parents many of the children are sadly neglected.

Class-room Work.—Good progress has been made under the schoolmaster, Mr. G. Scarrett, who began work on August 1, last, especially with some of the new boys who entered after the summer holidays of 1912. Boys of 13 to 15 years who come for the first time to school at that age are naturally slower in grasping their work.

The teaching plant lately supplied by the department such as desks, maps, models, &c., has been a great help.

Farm and Garden.—We had a good crop of potatoes, some 75 tons; but, owing to the fall in price, we have not been able to realize much profit. Tomatoes we shall not grow to any extent, Vancouver merchants' market and treatment do not allow any profit for the grower. We shall try vegetables this year and hope to do better, not only for our own sakes, but also because it is so important to encourage the Indians by showing what can be grown at a profit.

From our own supplies we have been able to have 2 vegetables for the boys every day since last summer.

We have done well with our daily sale of milk in Lytton—4 or 5 gallons—and could easily sell more if we could spare it from what we need in the school.

Industries Taught.—Besides farming in all its branches, grain, cattle, horses, hay and fruit, we also teach carpentry, blacksmithing and boot-mending.

Besides, the boys mend and make their own clothes, and thus learn habits of cleanliness and tidiness.

Moral and Religious Training.—This I make my special concern, and am glad to report an improved moral tone among the boys. There is much in the conduct and attitude of the whites and Indians near us which is apt to drag down the boys.

The Bishop of New Westminster kindly came, specially, last December and confirmed 6 of our boys in the school chapel.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the boys has been much better than it has been for years. We appreciate the help of the department in supplying us with a medical officer, in Dr. Baines, who visits the school about every month, and when needed. A few boys have whooping-cough. We have taken every precaution, and only 5 out of 36 have so far taken it. Any infectious case would be sent to the Indian hospital in Lytton.

Mrs. Dawson has acted as nurse to the boys. The daily attention to sores, &c., has undoubtedly kept them in much better health.

The sanitation is good. We have a good water-supply and, as far as possible, have the open-air treatment.

To these facts, with the liberal diet, I attribute the great improvement in health.

Recreation.—We have games for the boys, and sometimes I give them a lantern lecture on some country and subjects which may interest them.

Under the superintendence of the schoolmaster, who acts as game-master, the boys play football, cricket, rounders, and also learn to swim.

Twice lately, when two men's football teams were short-handed, they gladly utilized the services of our boys to make up the number, and the boys did credit to themselves and the school.

Ex-Pupils.—No boys have left the school during the past year. One will leave this summer, and I hope to employ him as extra farm-hand, and so continue his education and training. Some ex-pupils are working at the building of the new railways in this neighbourhood. But for their permanent moral and material good, they need suitable land, with water, to start farms and farm instructors to guide them in their work.

I shall try to place any boys we have here with God-fearing and practical white farmers, and try to keep in touch with them.

General Remarks.—I feel encouraged by the steady progress of most of the boys in the school, on the farm, and in general character—that is, when we consider their undisciplined homes and the bad examples of so many, both Indians and whites, around them.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. A. W. CORKER, PRINCIPAL OF THE ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ALERT BAY, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 33 pupils and 3 officers.

Attendance.—The average attendance was 35.

Class-room Work.—The work done in the class-room has been excellent. Very good progress has been made in English, geography, grammar, arithmetic, history, and particularly in hygiene. The principal has taught all the year, ably assisted by Mr. George Luther, an ex-pupil of this school. The programme of studies authorized by the department is followed.

The pupils were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	5
" II	9
" III	3
" IV	7
" V	7
" VI	4

Farm and Garden.—The flower garden was tended by the matron and the smaller boys. Most of the boys have a patch of ground of their own. Some seeds are given them and prizes are awarded for the best. The boys grew some very good vegetables.

The vegetable garden yielded a good supply of fresh vegetables and small fruit. Cabbages have been cut all through the year. The strawberries and raspberries were very fine and plentiful. The potato crop was good.

The land between this institution and the girls' home has been cleared and now requires to be levelled, fenced and sown, and about half an acre at the back of the school has been cleared during the year. The boys have also cut a trail through the island, from the back of the school to the other side of the island, where there is a point of land covered with grass suitable for pasture.

Industries Taught.—All the smaller boys received definite and systematic teaching in the general housework of the institution. The older boys had regular instruction in the carpenter's shop, under Mr. Eli Hunt, and they have made good progress. The pupils have done all the washing, under the direction of Miss Warrener, who is indefatigable in this branch of the work.

Moral and Religious Training.—To this we give strict attention. Morning and evening prayers are said daily. A Bible lesson is given daily to each class, and a prayer meeting held every Saturday. The pupils attend Sunday services in the village church, both morning and evening, and Sunday school is held in the institution.

The pupils are continually taught the advantages and necessity of purity of mind and body.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been very good, except a few mild cases of grippe. The sanitary arrangements are good. The terra cotta drain, put in last year, and the traps, are kept in good working order. Cleanliness is enforced and disinfectants used freely. Ventilation is carefully attended to.

Dr. MacBurney, of the Columbia Coast Mission, the attending physician, keeps a watchful eye over the boys.

Recreation.—The pupils are encouraged to play all healthful outdoor games: football, baseball, tennis, running, jumping and drilling. The indoor games are: draughts, parlour croquet, chess and other educational games.

Ex-Pupils.—Very friendly relations exist between the ex-pupils and the school, many of whom live in the vicinity. One ex-pupil came one night each week, all the winter, and helped to entertain the boys, frequently bringing them candy and fruit. Considering the surroundings in which these ex-pupils are placed, they are fairly well conducted and would be industrious, but for the power of the potlatch. Some are working in the saw-mill and others in logging camps. Many run gasolene launches.

General Remarks.—The Rev. A. E. Green, inspector of Indian schools, paid two visits to the institution during the year. He was satisfied with the progress made. Mr. Ditchburn, the inspector of Indian agencies, visited the school, and was pleased with the healthy appearance of the boys. Mr. W. Halliday, our agent, has paid several visits to the school. I express my thanks to these gentlemen for their commendable interest taken in the school generally. I also thank Dr. MacBurney for his promptness in attending our sick pupils.

I should like to add that I have had a great many applications for admission which I am unable to entertain.

THE REPORT OF REV. FROBEN EPPER, PRINCIPAL OF THE CLAYOQUOT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, KAKAWIS P. O., WEST COAST, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—This school has comfortable accommodation for 60 pupils and a staff of 10 members.

Attendance.—The average attendance during the year was 31 boys and 23 girls; 8 were discharged and 4 admitted. The present enrolment is 50 pupils, 29 boys and 21 girls.

Class-room Work.—All the pupils are in school from 8 to 9.45 a.m. The seniors have their classes from 10 a.m. till noon, while the juniors are at work. These are in school from 1.30 to 4 p.m. The subjects taught are those prescribed by the department. The progress of the pupils and their interest in class work has been very satisfactory.

Classification.—On March 31, of this year, the pupils were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	7
" II.	2
" III.	16
" IV.	21
" V.	2
" VI.	2
Total.	50

Buildings.—All buildings, with the exception of the cow-stable, are in good condition. The rooms and walls in the girls' wing of the school building received their finishing coat of paint. A new woodshed, 48 x 20 feet, was erected to provide for dry firewood for winter use. The pipes bringing the water from the near mountain side to the school, which were heretofore on the surface of the ground, were laid under ground for about 2,500 feet and the balance, about 600 feet, were covered with earth. It is hoped that all danger to our water-supply in cold weather has thus been permanently removed. It was hard labour to dig the ditches through our dense forest and required nearly six weeks' time, but the boys did the work with good will and deserve creditable mention.

Farm and Garden.—We have no farm-land. A garden of about two and a half acres is under cultivation. Some land was added to this last summer, but the soil will require several years' cultivation and manuring to yield satisfactorily. The land previously under cultivation brought about two tons of potatoes and good yields of other vegetables. The boys did the garden work.

Industries Taught.—*Carpentry.*—Six boys received instruction in this trade. They built the new woodshed, a new house for visiting Indians, made and installed a water tank-car to haul freight from the beach by gravitation. They also made two new canoes, several pairs of oars, fences, gates, a wardrobe for the girls' sewing-room; they put new roofs on three poultry-houses. Their help was also required for the relaying of the waterpipes and for clearing a site for a new cow-stable to be erected during this coming summer. The ordinary repair work and minor improvements were also attended to.

Painting.—Most of the rooms and all the halls in the girls' wing of the school building received a coat of paint, as already stated. The work was done by three boys. They also painted a new fence.

Shoemaking.—Three boys again did all the half-soling and other repair work for the school.

Plumbing.—The relaying of the waterpipe line called for considerable alterations and refitting. This work was done by boys.

Dairying.—Butter was made regularly. The churning was done by boys or girls. Four cows were milked. Three boys took care of the cattle.

Girls' Industrial Work.—Under the direction of a sister, the girls learn cooking, laundry work, and the care of poultry. They also receive thorough instruction in mending, knitting, hand and machine sewing, cutting and dressmaking and fancy needle-work. They make their own garments and most of the boys' clothing. When leaving this school a girl is well able to take care of a home.

Moral and Religious Training.—The religion of the school is Roman Catholic. The children receive daily instruction in their religion, Saturdays excepted. On Sundays and holy days of obligation they attend divine service. Frequent reception of the Sacrament is encouraged.

Health and Sanitation.—I sincerely regret to report the loss by death of three of our children during the past year, one through tuberculous glands and two through consumption. These children had been sent to their homes, hoping that the change from the routine life of the school would benefit them. We were, however, sadly disappointed in our hopes. Quite a number of cases of grippe occurred during January and February. Fortunately they proved to be of a light nature. The patients recovered as a rule in three to four days. The drainage system leads to a creek and has been in good order during the entire year. The water-supply is abundant and of the very best.

Recreation.—Baseball, football, racing, vaulting, jumping and other forms of sport occupy the boys during their spare time. The girls play various games suited to them. The punching-bag, checkers, chess, domino and other indoor games are played in rainy weather.

Ex-Pupils.—Most of these are a credit to the school. The men worked in sawmills, in whaling stations and canneries, or were engaged in fishing on the Fraser river. Most of the girls are married.

THE REPORT OF REV. H. BOENING, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE WILLIAMS LAKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, WILLIAMS LAKE P. O., B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—The school can easily accommodate 90 pupils with the necessary staff.

Attendance.—There are now 64 children in attendance, of whom 37 are girls and 27 boys.

Class-room Work.—I am pleased to state that this year also, the very satisfactory progress of the past years has been upheld in both the boys' and girls' department. The school hours for the boys are from 8.15 to 10 a.m. and from 4 to 5.15 p.m., except Saturday. The girls' school hours commence at 10.30 a.m. and continue till noon every week day except Monday forenoon, which is devoted to laundry work. They resume their studies again from 4 to 5.30 p.m. The subjects taught are those prescribed by the department. The pupils are at present graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	7
" II	16
" IV	10
" V	10
" VI	21
	64

Farm and Garden.—Last summer was a very wet season and so the hay crop was a very poor one. The other crops did fairly well. In the garden we raised a good supply of all kinds of vegetables, such as beets, cabbage, cauliflower, carrots, onions, lettuce, pease and leeks. Currants, both red and black, did very well as usual.

Industries Taught.—Farming being in this part of British Columbia the best and most lucrative occupation for our Indians, we try to give our boys a thorough and practical knowledge of it. All the work in our garden of about 6 acres, except ploughing, was done by the senior boys and, at times, even the smaller ones were employed there. During winter they saw and split the fire-wood, which is no small item.

Carpentry.—Two competent carpenters were employed all last year. They made a great improvement to two of the four principal buildings by covering them with 3V crimped galvanized iron. For want of more material they had to suspend this work in the fall. Other work, however, claimed their attention in and outside the various buildings. Under their direction the two apprentices made steady progress. They laid new floors in the girls' dormitory and the boys' play-room and did some minor work in a very neat and satisfactory manner.

Shoemaking.—One of the senior boys attends to the half soling and mending of shoes for boys and girls. There is no regular instructor in this shop.

Dairying.—In summer, two boys attend to the separator, twice every day, at noon and in the evening. They also do the churning, while the girls attend to the finishing of the butter.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls' attain good proficiency in all branches of housekeeping; in knitting, mending, hand and machine sewing, dressmaking, crocheting, embroidery and lace-making. With the exception of winter underwear, they make all their own clothing and the greater part of the boys' suits. Under the direction of a sister they in turn, attend to the laundrying, cooking, baking, butter and cheese-making. The aim ever kept in our mind is to prepare each girl to become a competent and practical housekeeper. How well the good sisters succeed is shown by the many inquiries from white people for girls to help in the housework and by the Indians being very anxious to send their girls to school so that they may learn cooking, knitting and mending, as is shown also by the great number of girls at school, 37 against only 27 boys.

Moral and Religious Training.—This, being the most important part of education, particular care is taken by all members of the staff in training the children to be obedient, truthful, honest, kind and obliging. Religious instruction is given at regular times, morning and evening prayers are said in common, and on Sundays and holidays the children attend high mass in the parish church where they do all the singing, to the surprise of Protestants and Catholics alike, in two and three, often in even four parts.

Under this heading I am glad to report, to the children's credit, that very, very seldom, punishment of any kind is resorted to, religious persuasion being mostly sufficient to obtain the desired effect.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children, this year, has been exceedingly good. No serious case of any kind and very few colds in a mild form. Last October, however, we lost one of the brightest girls through consumption.

Water Supply.—As mentioned in last year's report, we intended to go to great expense in order to improve the, so necessary, water-supply. I am glad now to report that this has been done. Over 6,000 feet of 2 and 3-inch wooden pipes were laid last spring, and we can say now that we have first-class water-works.

Fire Protection.—This also is continually being improved. A few years ago we made a change in the heating system from numberless small box-stoves to a couple of furnaces. Then the change in the water-works last spring also gave us a greater supply of water for fire-fighting purposes. We further, as above stated, began last spring to cover all the principal buildings with 3V crimped galvanized iron, and we are to receive in a few days six Pyrene fire-extinguishers. Besides these, fire-axes and fire-pails are kept in convenient places, so they are ready in case of emergency. Fire-drill also is held occasionally, especially during the winter months.

Heating and Lighting.—The former is in both departments by means of hot-air furnaces and the latter by acetylene gas.

Recreation.—Boys and girls have large and well-kept playgrounds, where they enjoy all kinds of outside games nearly the whole year. The girls have also one part of their playgrounds fenced off where each one has her little flower garden. They

take great delight and even pride in its care and so what might be only a pastime becomes at the same time a very practical means of education.

Ex-pupils.—Our ex-pupils are nearly all settled on the reserves. They continue, on the whole, to be a credit to the school. Quite a number of them are in epistolary correspondence with their former teachers, whom they like to meet whenever possible.

General Remarks.—Every year shows more and more the good work of the school. The children become attached to their school and seem to even dread the time of their discharge. I take this opportunity to tender my sincerest thanks to the members of my staff, to the devoted sisters especially, whose untiring zeal and constant care have largely contributed to the success that has crowned the work of the school.

THE REPORT OF REV. SISTER THERESINE, PRINCIPAL OF THE SECHELT BOARDING SCHOOL, NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY, SECHELT, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—There would be ample accommodation for 50 pupils if the boys' dormitory and the sewing-room were enlarged.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very regular.

Class-room Work.—The interest in the class-room work is kept active by quarterly examinations and the giving of good marks for proficiency in work and in conduct. The pupils have made marked progress during the past year. They are, at present, graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	12
" II	10
" III	9
" IV	2
" V	5
" VI	6
Total	44

Farm and Garden.—The garden work is entirely done by the children and the staff. We have now 4 acres under cultivation and we raise all kinds of vegetables.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught gardening, carpentry, shoe-repairing, wood-carving, netting, &c. They do the milking and all the general work required on the premises. In February, they dug a new cesspool in the woods and under the supervision of Mr. H. M. Bennett, they connected the drain of the school-house with the drain of the laundry which carries all the waste-water some 60 yards away from the buildings.

The girls are trained in all branches of domestic work: cooking, laundrying, mending, darning, cutting and making their own clothes. Some of the larger girls are proficient in dressmaking and fancy-work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular attention is given to this important branch of education, and I am pleased to say that the children endeavour to put into practice what they learn in the daily religious instruction.

Health and Sanitation.—One girl died of tuberculosis, all the other children have enjoyed good health throughout the year. Every precaution is taken to prevent disease; the premises are always kept clean, all the rooms are well ventilated, frequent baths are taken, breathing exercises and calisthenics are held daily, and no effort is spared to strengthen the children and keep them in good health.

Recreation.—Recreation is taken in the open air as much as possible, all the children take an hour's walk each day when weather permits. The girls' play basket-ball, handball, croquet, &c. The favourite games of the boys are baseball and foot-ball. Picnics, berry-picking, swimming in summer afford great pleasure to all.

Ex-Pupils.—The boys are logging or fishing, some of the girls are married on the reserve. They are healthy and thrifty.

General Remarks.—The children had, as usual, their Christmas tree entertainment, which they enjoyed very much. Parents and friends were invited and the programme was rendered with success.

In concluding, I beg to express my sincerest thanks and those of my staff to our devoted inspectors and agent for their kindness and promptitude in attending to all matters connected with the school.

THE REPORT OF SISTER MARY AMY, PRINCIPAL OF THE SQUAMISH MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL, P. O. BOX 1856, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 50 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—There are 25 girls and 25 boys in attendance.

Class-room Work.—This is carried on by three teachers, in separate rooms. The school hours, for both boys and girls, are from 8.30 to 11.45 a.m. and from 4 to 6 p.m., besides an hour of study before retiring, during the winter season. The method of teaching prescribed by the department is strictly followed. The pupils apply themselves to their studies and make good progress in the different branches taught. We are pursuing the same course of study as that of the public schools in British Columbia.

The daily programme is: reading, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, Canadian history, geography, hygiene, composition, calisthenics, drawing, vocal and instrumental music. The pupils show wonderful skill in these two last named branches.

Farm and Garden.—There is no farm connected with the school. Four acres of land are laid out in vegetable garden, flower-beds, orchard, &c. This year we raised about 3 tons of potatoes, 1 ton of carrots, 1 ton turnips, 500 head of cabbage. We have had also a plentiful crop of apples, pears, plums, currants, gooseberries, &c. Much of the weeding, hoeing, planting, &c., is done by the boys; they also help the gardener in pruning and spraying the trees.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught gardening, painting, glazing, shoe-repairing, &c.; they saw and split all the wood necessary for winter use.

The girls receive instruction in general housework, laundry work and cooking. They take turns in the kitchen. Besides, they do all the mending, make their own dresses and underwear; all the elder girls can use the sewing-machine; they also excel in fancy work such as crochet-lace, embroidery, cross-stitch, drawn-work, &c. At the Vancouver exhibition, held August, 1912, they won several first prizes.

Moral and Religious Training.—To this we give careful attention as being the most important part of education. Half an hour is devoted each day to religious instruction. The pupils attend mass each day, morning and evening prayer is said in common. On Sundays and holy days, all the pupils, without exception, attend the two services held in the parish church and help in the choir. They often memorize some lessons of catechism and Bible history, and, now and then, they are asked to give a short account of the sermon they have heard on Sunday or during the week.

The excellent behaviour of the children during the year encourages us to believe that the religious instruction given them has not been fruitless. Corporal punishment is very seldom required.

Health and Sanitation.—During the spring of 1912, measles broke out in the city of North Vancouver and, in spite of all the precautions, we had four severe cases among the pupils ; though they all recovered, three had to be sent home on sick leave ; the others enjoyed excellent health. No deaths occurred during the past year. The sanitary conditions of the school are good. The best attention is given to the pupils in order to make them adopt the most hygienic ways, especially in cleanliness. Ventilation is carefully attended to.

Recreation.—Three hours' recreation are given to the pupils daily in winter. In summer, they have one or two extra hours. The recreation is taken in the open air, as much as possible, even in winter. The boys enjoy football, baseball, lacrosse and other athletic sports.

The girls are fond of reading, some of them are subscribers to the 'Child Apostle' and the 'Western Catholic,' which they read with great interest.

During the fishing season, all the children are taken once a week to Capilano creek, the boys carrying hooks and fishing tackle; the girls frying pans and cans of lard to cook the fish by the riverside. These picnics are enjoyed immensely, both by teachers and pupils.

Ex-Pupils.—The ex-pupils, as a rule, continue to do well. Some of the boys live on the reserve working with their fathers; others are employed on steamboats, sawmills, and logging camps; where they give satisfaction. The girls help their mothers in the housework till they get married; they often visit the school with their young children and it is a pleasure to see how clean and tidy they look. Knowing the benefit of education, they long to send their little ones to school.

General Remarks.—Another busy year has closed. On December 30, the children had their usual Christmas tree and entertainment. The hall was crowded. All the performers executed their roles with perfect facility, showing as much ease and grace as might be expected only from those born and bred in the heart of civilization.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the efficient and sympathetic support given me by all the members of the staff. I also wish to convey my most sincere thanks to the department for supplying the school with school material. I greatly appreciate the devotedness of our inspector, Mr. A. E. Green, and our agent, Mr. P. Byrne, who, on every occasion, have shown a very favourable interest in our work.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. V. ROHR, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE ST. MARY'S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL, FRASER AGENCY, MISSION CITY, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—Ample accommodation can be provided for 90 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—There have been 65 children in attendance during the past year and classes were regular.

Class-room Work.—All the pupils are in school from 8 to 9 a.m. The seniors have their classes from 9 a.m. to noon, while the juniors are at work. These are in school from 1.30 to 4 p.m. Their progress throughout the year has been most satisfactory. Last September, at the Mission City exhibit, our pupils went in competition with the public school children for writing and drawing, the result was that our pupils were the winners of two first prizes and three seconds.

Farm and Garden.—About 300 acres, property of the Oblate Fathers, is attached to the school. The soil is most productive and the crops of hay, roots and vegetables

of all kinds, raised yearly, are all that can be desired. A great deal of attention is given to our orchards; pruning, spraying and everything connected with successful fruit-growing is taught to the boys, who seem to take great interest in these lessons. A large piece of land, on the slope of a hill, is laid out for a new orchard, under the supervision and teaching of Mr. T. Wilson, Indian orchard inspector, whose services are most appreciated.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught gardening, painting, and shoe-repairing. The seniors receive a practical training in farming and dairy work in general; they also work in the shingle-mill belonging to the school.

The girls receive instruction in all kinds of general housework, such as, cooking, baking and washing. They show great skill in hand and machine-sewing, cutting and finishing dresses. They deserve special praise for their fancy-work, for which a great number of first prizes were awarded them at the Mission City exhibit of last September.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily to all the pupils during half an hour; the morning and evening prayers are said in common. The conduct and spirit of the children were excellent.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been very good. A few cases of grippe prevailed among the girls, but were not serious. The houses and premises are kept clean; the lavatories and drainage are in good order.

Recreation.—The recreation hours are always a pleasure. Football, baseball and lacrosse are the chief forms of sport for boys; the girls enjoy music and quiet games; in summer they cultivate their flower garden.

Ex-Pupils.—I am pleased to state that the majority of our former pupils are doing well. Some are engaged in local industries; others help their parents. As a rule they work well and are profiting by their training.

General Remarks.—The greatest improvement since our last report is the heating of the two houses and the church by means of a 70 H.P. tubular steam boiler and vacuum. The girls' department is heated with 42 radiators, whilst the boys' is heated with 46, and the church with 6. It was installed by the firm of Dutton and O'Connor, of Vancouver, and is giving good results. Since last April we also register the death of Rev. Father L. Fouquet, O.M.I., pioneer and founder of this school, the oldest of its kind, which is in its 50th year of existence.

Sister M. Conception, now 88 years old, who was one of the first sisters to work among the Indians in this school, and who was on duty during 35 years, a few years ago retired from the work, and has gone into retreat at Victoria.

Last August, Rev. P. J. Collins, O.M.I., was called away from this school, of which he had been the boys' instructor for 27 years. Untiringly he worked to promote the welfare of the boys. Sister M. Rogation, who was for the last nine years the boys' teacher, has been promoted as matron to the Kuper Island industrial school.

In closing this report I feel it my duty to extend my sincere thanks to the department's worthy officials who have taken interest in our work during the past year. We are greatly indebted to the kindness of Mr. Green, inspector of Indian schools, for his presence at several examinations; to Mr. Inspector Ditchburn, to Mr. Byrne, our local agent, who paid us several visits; to Mr. Wilson, inspector of orchards, for his friendly visits; also to Dr. Stuart, for his promptness and good advice in attending our sick pupils. I also wish to tender my sincerest thanks to the members of my staff, but especially to the Sisters of St. Ann, whose untiring zeal and devotedness during 50 years have largely contributed to the success that has crowned the work of the school.

THE REPORT OF REV. G. H. RALEY, PRINCIPAL OF THE PORT SIMPSON BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, PORT SIMPSON, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—Twenty boys, with four of a staff, are fairly comfortable, so long as they are content to work along old-fashioned lines.

Attendance.—The attendance has been good during the year, those in actual attendance numbering 21. Five boys have been admitted, three discharged. Two are out at present on holiday. One boy, who developed tubercular glands, returned to his home and died, and one boy is absent without leave.

Class-room Work.—The boys have continued to attend the Indian day school, which is taught faithfully by Mr. J. H. Young, who considers them fairly clever in the ordinary branches, in which he includes Canadian history, hygiene and drawing. Mr. Young conducts a study-hour each evening.

The boys are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	4
" II	4
" III	8
" IV	6
" V	1

Farm and Garden.—Farming is not suited to this country, but by hard work a good garden has been made, and produces small fruits abundantly, and hardy vegetables when the season is at all favourable.

Industries Taught.—The boys are well trained in housework, under the matron, and a manual instructor is kept who directs the work in the garden, the general repairing of the building, the drains, roads, and whatever there is to be done. They spend a good deal of time in wet weather making paddles and boat models.

Moral and Religious Training.—Prominence is given to this side of the school life. The pupils receive Bible instruction daily, and prayers are conducted morning and evening. The teachers endeavour to instil into the minds of the children true Christian principles. The Sunday services are regularly attended and there is also one mid-week service.

Health and Sanitation.—In spite of most vigilant watchfulness on the part of the staff, there has been more sickness than usual.

Directly after the summer holidays, a few boys had measles; since then, there has been an epidemic of grippe, and a few of the boys were very ill, and were taken to the hospital. All but one have made a good recovery, and are again in school. Dr. Large has been most kind and attentive.

The building has been kept very clean and as free from infection of any kind as possible, by means of kalsomine and more powerful disinfectants.

Recreation.—Plenty of time is allowed for this; the pupils spend many hours out of doors, when weather permits. Football, running and jumping continue popular sports. Indoor games are provided, and often indulged in.

Ex-pupils.—The ex-pupils who have gone out in recent years, are at present engaged, either in fishing or logging. The winter months are not conducive to work, it would seem, but with the return of spring there is more activity. It is a problem to keep the young men of a reserve from idleness for several months each year.

General Remarks.—There is much criticism of the boarding and industrial schools, and it is true that the promoters of such are often disappointed, but under existing conditions, with the Indian parents going hither and thither, seeking a livelihood, the boarding school seems to be the only solution for the promotion of education amongst the children. There is one thing certain, that while evils may creep into a school, there is naught but good imparted. And there is a vast difference between the trained children and those who are allowed to simply 'come up.'

In these days of progress and advancement, one needs the proper plant to do the best work for children of any race.

THE REPORT OF MISS FRANCES E. HUDSON, PRINCIPAL OF THE PORT SIMPSON (CROSBY) GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL, PORT SIMPSON, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Buildings.—During the year a new fence was built around the property and the inside of the building is now being thoroughly renovated. The girls' dining-room has been furnished with chairs instead of benches.

Accommodation.—We have good accommodation for 40 girls and 5 teachers.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year is 34·63; the total enrolment is 43; the number discharged is 6; there have been 2 deaths; the number admitted is 3; present number in attendance is 31; 4 are out on extended vacation, making 35. Eight applicants were refused because of tubercular tendencies, or because they were otherwise unfit.

Class-room Work.—The progress made by the various classes has been satisfactory. The girls speak English fluently and are fond of reading. The course prescribed for the public schools of British Columbia is the one used. The subjects taught are: reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, composition, geography, history, hygiene, music, Bible history, and catechism. Eight girls are taking music lessons on the organ and six of these are able to take their turns in playing for prayers.

The girls are classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	2
" II	2
" III	8
" IV	9
" V	7
" VI	3
Total	31

Garden.—A small vegetable and flower garden is cultivated by the girls under the teacher's supervision. A number of hens are also kept.

Industries Taught.—The industrial training consists of instruction and training in general housework, laundry work, cooking, bread-making, sewing, mending, darning, fancy-work, raffia and reed work. In connection with the training in cooking, the work of the senior and junior classes in domestic science has proved valuable. The older girls are taught to cut and fit their own dresses, and all can patch and darn neatly. The industrial work of the school has frequently received high commendation.

Moral and Religious Training.—The girls are carefully trained to be honest, truthful, obedient, industrious, kind and obliging. A Bible lesson is taught almost

every day. The first aim is always to help the girls to a life of sincere Christian service, and, in many cases, when this ideal has been realized, the helpful home atmosphere of the school has been one of the strongest influences.

Health and Sanitation.—In December, one little girl, twelve years old, died of tuberculosis after being in the hospital several weeks. In January, another girl, seventeen years old, died at her home in Metlakatla, where she had gone in November. Two girls have been given an extended vacation because of eczema, and two others because of tubercular tendencies. The mothers of three of these girls died of tuberculosis. The general health of the others has been good.

The sanitary conditions are good. Every precaution in case of illness is always taken. After the removal of the girls spoken of above, the house was thoroughly fumigated by Dr. Large, and every girl was examined by him. Sick pupils are usually isolated in the hospital-room or taken to the hospital when that is deemed advisable.

The drainage is good and the house in every part is kept as clean as possible—disinfectants being frequently used.

Recreation.—Regular hours are set apart for recreation each day, and every day when weather permits exercise is taken outdoors. In wet weather the girls use the play-room. Their recreation consists of a variety of games, walking, and playing on the beach. One afternoon a week they play basketball. In season they gather wild berries. They have also regular lessons in physical culture, calisthenics, and fancy drills. There is a portable swing outside which affords much pleasure for the little girls.

On May day games were engaged in and a may-pole drill given by 12 girls. On May 24, a delightful picnic was held on the grounds in front of the home. Happy times are always planned for these special holidays.

Ex-Pupils.—Many of the ex-pupils are married, and living in Port Simpson. Some have made their homes up the Nass and Skeena rivers, others at Prince Rupert and on the Queen Charlotte islands. Four girls who were discharged within the past two years are maids in good homes, and are giving excellent satisfaction. A majority of the ex-pupils have conducted themselves creditably.

General Remarks.—Last September, one of the girls who had been in the school for several years was married to a young man from the Nass river. The ceremony was performed in the home in the presence of the pupils and friends. They left the same evening in their gasolene launch for their home on the Nass river.

In the same month we were highly honoured in having a visit from the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia. They spoke kind words of approval and were presented with samples of the girls' work.

In April, Mr. Marchant, inspector of customs from Victoria, while in Port Simpson in his official capacity, visited the school and offered a prize for the three best written stories of an event in the life of Sampson, told by Mr. Marchant. When the essays were completed they were sent to Mr. Marchant for the judging of their relative merits. When school re-opened after the summer vacation, the books which had been sent as prizes were presented to the winners. These prizes gave much pleasure. A public examination was held in the class-room, as a school closing, on Friday afternoon, June 28, to which many friends were invited. It also served as a farewell to a graduate, Rosa Alexcee, who left the school a few days afterwards.

THE REPORT OF CONSTANCE SISTER SUPERIOR, C. A. H., OF THE ALL HALLOWS (CHURCH OF ENGLAND) BOARDING SCHOOL, YALE, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Buildings.—A new concrete root-house was built during the past year. The school buildings were also repaired, a new floor laid down in the play-room, and the school-room was painted.

Accommodation.—Accommodation is provided for 26 children, by the new regulations, and a sufficient staff.

Attendance.—There are 25 children on the register; one does not receive the grant, and three are absent with leave from the department.

Class-room Work.—The course of study prescribed by the department is closely followed under the care of two experienced teachers. Physical drill and hygiene are taught regularly; in both of these the pupils take great interest.

Garden.—About three-quarters of an acre is devoted to fruit and vegetables, and last summer produced abundant crops of both, of large size and excellent quality. With the exception of potatoes, enough vegetables were raised for the whole year. Each pupil has her own small garden, which she is carefully taught to cultivate. These were very successful last year. Many of the girls also bought seeds to send home to their own people.

The garden near the house is bright with flowers from early spring until the winter sets in.

Industries Taught.—Every girl is thoroughly taught housework, laundry work and needlework. Most of them can knit and crochet as well. Each girl learns bread-making as soon as she is old enough. The older girls are taught cooking and dressmaking. A few learn basket-making.

Moral and Religious Training.—The greatest possible care is given to this. The girls attend a short service, morning and evening, in the school chapel, besides the extra services for Sundays and festivals. Religious instruction is given daily by the sisters. Every opportunity is taken for inculcating moral virtues, and, in most cases, the pupils respond readily.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been excellent during the past year. There were no illnesses of any kind. Dr. Elliot reports that 'There are no tuberculous or scrofulous pupils in school. The Indian children attending All Hallows boarding school are 90 per cent healthier than the ordinary Indian children. In fact, the healthiest Indian children I ever saw.'

The drains were put into thoroughly good order last autumn, and are kept well flushed by leaving a stream of water running through them at night. New flush tanks were placed in the two bath-rooms. Disinfectants are freely used, and the greatest care is taken to keep every place clean. All refuse and dust are burnt at once, and nothing of the sort is allowed to accumulate outside. In hot weather the yard is flushed down with water from the stand-pipe.

Rooms having glass doors opening on to balconies are provided for the isolation of pupils suffering from contagious diseases, or for any who may show signs of tuberculous or scrofulous trouble. Extra milk is given to the little girls, or to any who may be delicate, and fresh fruit is given to all the children freely.

Recreation.—The girls have a large playground, with a summer-house, swing and see-saw, and plenty of shade trees, where they play in the summer. In the winter they enjoy coasting, if the weather is suitable, or play indoor games. An hour's walk is

taken daily, whenever the weather permits. All the girls enjoy having books read aloud to them, and it is remarkable how much their taste is improving. They are able now to appreciate a much higher class of literature than formerly. They are all fond of music, and are learning to sing well. A few of the older girls are being taught to play the organ.

Ex-Pupils.—Most of the ex-pupils have settled again amongst their own people, and we are told that it is easy to know the girls from the school, as their houses are so much cleaner and neater than the others. Three girls, who had no homes, have lately been placed out in service, where they are giving much satisfaction. We constantly have applications to send out girls to service, but prefer, when possible, to send them home. We heard from about 30 former pupils at Christmas.

THE REPORT OF MISS IDA M. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL OF THE KITAMAAT (E. LONG MEMORIAL) BOARDING SCHOOL, KITAMAAT, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Buildings.—Over $1,500 was spent in additions and repairs during the year. A double lining was put in the basement for greater warmth. A boys' toilet, and one additional toilet for girls, were installed in connection with the sanitary system. A new dormitory, with capacity for 12 beds, was built in the attic; also a teacher's room adjoining. Iron fire-escapes in connection with each dormitory on two sides of the building are in process of erection. A new barn, 12 x 12 feet, was also built.

Accommodation.—Accommodation is provided for 34 pupils and 5 teachers.

Attendance.—The year opened with 21 girls and 8 small boys in attendance. Two boys were discharged and one transferred to the Coqualeetza institute; two boys were admitted. Six girls were admitted and two discharged. On the roll at present are 25 girls and 7 boys.

Class-room Work.—The children attend the village school and are making fair progress. The larger girls study one hour, four evenings a week. Eleven girls receive instruction in music.

Farm and Garden.—A small garden is under cultivation, where small patches of different vegetables are grown for instruction. There is also a small flower garden.

Industries Taught.—The girls are instructed in all branches of housework. They make all their own clothing, also that for the boys' every-day wear. They also do some knitting, crocheting and fancy-work. The boys are too small to do much, but they care for their own dormitory exclusively, split the wood and kindling, and help care for the cow.

Moral and Religious Training.—All attend morning and evening prayers, and a half hour each day is spent in studying catechism and memorizing verses of Scripture. They attend Sunday services and Sunday school. They are taught the evils of intemperance and vice, and instructed to be honest, truthful and diligent in their work. The girls play the organ at the Sunday services.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils during the year has been good. There has been no contagious disease. There is an isolation ward for sickness. The ventilation and heating are good. An outdoor play-house, open on all sides, has been found an excellent place for fresh air. Suitable clothing, good food and milk, have helped to keep them in a healthy condition. Native food, such as dry fish and grease, is used when procurable.

There is excellent drainage; the building is on rising ground, 100 feet above sea-level, and about 100 yards from the beach. There is a good grade on the main sewer,

which is 4-foot glazed pipe. The plumbing in the building is all up-to-date. Disinfectants are used and rooms fumigated occasionally.

Recreation.—Music, games in the play-house, football, swinging and walks, as well as picnics and bathing in the summer, are the principal forms of recreation.

Ex-Pupils.—Most of the ex-pupils are married and living in the village. A marked improvement is noticeable in their home-keeping and care of children, where they are allowed to live by themselves and do not have to adhere to the former customs of living with the old people.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. A. W. CORKER, PRINCIPAL OF THE ALERT BAY GIRLS' HOME, ALERT BAY, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Buildings.—During the year, this home has been erected by the department.

The main building, 62 x 68 feet, and 28 feet high, is of wood, plastered inside, with concrete foundation and basement.

Laundry, 24 x 16 feet, is made of wood, and lined with the same. Engine and pump house, 24 x 16 feet; cow shed, 20 x 16 feet; chicken-house, 20 x 6 feet. These two latter were erected by the boys of the industrial school. The department supplied the material.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 30 pupils and a staff of 4.

Attendance.—The home was opened in August, 1912, and 18 pupils were admitted, and in the course of a few weeks, the number of 23 was soon attained.

Class-room Work.—The girls have made a very good start. Most of them knew nothing when admitted. Miss Nixon has taught the girls, and has been most painstaking in her work.

The girls were graded as follows:—

Standard I	12
" II	10
" III	1

Farm and Garden.—There are about 2 acres of land fenced, and partly cleared. The soil is very poor and stony.

Miss Nevill, the matron, and the girls have made a noble beginning, and have planted seeds and vegetables, and hope to have a garden and grow enough vegetables for the girls.

Industries Taught.—All the girls receive systematic instruction in the general housework of the home. They are taught cooking, sewing, laundry work and gardening, and excellent progress has been made in these branches of work.

Moral and Religious Training.—To this important subject strict attention is given. Morning and evening prayer is said daily. The girls attend services in church, and Sunday school. A Bible lesson is given daily.

Health and Sanitation.—Thus far the health has been good, except a few colds and two cases of tonsilitis. The school is provided with a first-class infirmary and the girls are isolated from the others when sick.

The ventilation is very good, and the drainage and sewerage satisfactory, being all carried to a large septic tank.

Recreation.—Music and games indoors, outdoor games, skipping, walking with one of the staff, and occasional boat-rides are the chief amusements of the girls.

Ex-Pupils.—There have been no pupils discharged.

Remarks.—I should like to add that this institution has made a very good beginning, indeed an excellent beginning. The ladies in charge seem to have won the complete confidence of the Indians, and they have taught their children of their own free will and seem to enjoy their visits. On several occasions the matron has invited them to spend part of the day and most friendly feeling exists between the home and the Indians. These visits to a clean, properly conducted home must of themselves be an education to the Indians.

THE REPORT OF JOHN T. ROSS, PRINCIPAL OF THE AHOUSAHT BOARDING SCHOOL, AHOUSAHT, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 35 pupils and a staff of 4.

Attendance.—The present attendance is 17 boys and 14 girls. During the year three pupils were discharged and three admitted.

Class-room Work.—The hours of study are from 10 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 3.30 p.m. The course of study prescribed by the department is followed. A qualified lady teacher has charge of the class-room. Special attention was given to the study of hygiene. In all the other branches of study the pupils received careful instruction and satisfactory progress was made during the year.

The pupils are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	7
" II	2
" III	5
" IV	14
" V	3

Farm and Garden.—This consists of 18 acres, of low-lying soil, of sandy loam. It has improved since the ditches were deepened. The vegetable crop was fair, and over 5 bushels of cranberries were raised. Strawberries also were a good crop.

The stock consists of a bull, a cow, and about 30 hens.

Industries Taught.—The boys were given instruction in gardening, wood-cutting, laundry work, baking, rough carpentry and painting.

The girls were taught general housekeeping, dress-making, mending, laundry work and fancy-work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily. Regular services of divine worship are conducted in the church on the reserve, where old and young attend. By precept and example, as occasion offers, the pupils are taught morality, cleanliness and obedience.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of all the pupils during the year was good; no epidemic of any kind occurred. Cleanliness and proper ventilation are carefully attended to. The drainage is good.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is obtained from rainfall and stored in tanks. The tanks are cleaned from time to time. During the summer an over-head tank was put in of 500 gallons' capacity, the water from which is used for cooking purposes. The total tank capacity now is 4,070 gallons. A well, about 9 feet deep, to the rear of the school, is used during the dry season for washing purposes, but it is not fit for drinking.

Fire Protection.—A strong force-pump and 150 feet of hose, 18 fire-buckets, 12 dry-dust fire-extinguishers, are ready for use in case of fire. Fire-drill is given once a month.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated with a large-sized hot-air Gurney furnace. Stoves also are used to heat the class-room and children's dining-room. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting.

Recreation.—Such games as baseball, football, running and jumping are played by the boys after working hours. The girls find amusement in various outdoor games, when the weather is suitable.

Ex-Pupils.—All ex-pupils are living on Maktosis reserve. During the summer, they were employed in the canneries and saw-mills. They worked faithfully, and I learned also that their conduct was good. Some of them are married and live in homes with their parents. Although there is marked improvement in the homes where these ex-pupils live, as compared with homes where there are none, still it is a great hindrance to ex-pupils to keep up and put into practice their housekeeping ability, when their parents, in so many cases, are naturally slovenly and untidy in their habits. However, as a result of the moral and religious training in the boarding school, the greater good is more noticeable in the moral improvement of the whole tribe. The good example of ex-pupils has helped in a great measure to do away with drunkenness and gambling and other vices.

THE REPORT OF H. B. CURRIE, PRINCIPAL OF THE ALBERNI BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERNI, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Buildings.—The buildings are the same in number as last year, less the old class-room, which has been torn down, and the addition of an engine-house, which has been erected. This is a frame structure, 10 x 12 feet, with a concrete floor, and is used to provide protection for a four horse-power gasolene engine used for pumping purposes. A new poultry-house has also been erected during the year. This also is a frame building, 40 x18 feet, which will provide ample accommodation for over 100 fowls.

Our main building (residence) was re-shingled during the year. The whole of the outside residence, laundry and bakeshop, were painted, two coats, during the year, and the roofs of same received one coat of shingle stain. Four flight of steps were erected about the residence and considerable plastering and inside painting were also done.

A concrete floor was put in the basement, under the class-room . This basement is used as a play-room. Also a portion of our barn was floored with cedar-block pavement.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 55 pupils and a staff of 6 in the school.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year has been satisfactory. We started the year with 50 pupils in attendance (25 boys and 25 girls). During the year 7 pupils were discharged (5 boys and 2 girls), and there were added to the roll, 8 (6 boys and 2 girls), leaving the present enrolment, 51 (26 boys and 25 girls).

Class-room Work.—The regular course of studies prescribed by the department, is largely followed: calisthenics and hygiene are carefully taught. The half-day system is in vogue for the older pupils, while the junior pupils attend class-room, both forenoon and afternoon. The progress of the pupils is most satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—While there are 156 acres of land in connection with the school, only 11 or 12 acres are cleared, and about three of these are occupied by buildings and playground. From the balance, we have had fine returns in the way of fruits, vegetables, roots, potatoes, grain and hay. In live stock we have 3 horses, 7 cattle and about 120 chickens. From all of these most satisfactory results were obtained. At the Alberni agricultural exhibition, we won 4 first prizes on four entries of poultry, also first prizes on parsnips, plums, sheaf oats, sheaf barley and second prize on sheaf wheat. During January, February and March, 1913, a record of eggs was kept and resulted in 2,730 being laid by less than 100 hens in cramped quarters and without any forcing. Since then, however, our new poultry-house has been completed and I am satisfied under present conditions that double the eggs could be obtained. All the above eggs were used in the school. During the year a new democrat wagon was procured. By using our gasolene pumping engine installed during the year we are able to irrigate our garden; this in a large measure is responsible for such excellent results.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught the care of stock, farm work, gardening, baking, laundry work, painting and carpentry work; while the girls are instructed in all branches of good housekeeping, such as cooking, baking, sewing, dining-room work, dormitory work, darning and mending.

Moral and Religious Training.—This being the most important part of education, particular care is taken by all members of the staff in training the pupils to be obedient, truthful, honest, kind and obliging. Devotional exercises are conducted in the home, mornings and evenings. Sabbath school and one service are held each Sabbath, while the pupils are encouraged to memorize passages of Scripture, hymns and the catechism. We believe such instruction cannot fail to elevate the character of the pupils.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils during the year has been only fair. We had two cases of tuberculous meningitis; both of which proved fatal. During January and February, 1913, we had a regular epidemic of pneumonia (twelve cases) all of which recovered. But in two cases the lungs were left weak, and on the advice of the doctor, these two were let out of school on sick leave. They are doing well and expected back to school shortly. The rest of the pupils have been practically free from disease of any kind. In regard to the epidemic of pneumonia, I wish to express a few words of appreciation of the loyal support, and self-sacrificing spirit manifested by the several members of the staff. A great deal of sickness existed at the time throughout the whole district and extra temporary help was not available. For over a month some member of the staff was required in constant attendance night and day to look after the sick ones, and to do this in conjunction with the regular work was a trying task; but a task in which Mrs. Stevens, Miss Wright and Miss Grant vied with each other in assisting the matron and principal in caring for the sick. In several cases, I believe, it was only because of the excellent care they received that they are now with us.

Recreation.—During the past year the boys have taken a special interest in football and succeeded for the second time in succession in carrying off the west coast junior football league championship. They have also manifested much enthusiasm on the flying rings. The girls play ball principally. All pupils do considerable boating and bathing. All outdoor sports are encouraged.

Ex-Pupils.—The ex-pupils are doing well. They are principally located about Alberni and along the Alberni canal. They work at fishing, logging, saw-mills and a few as artisans. They do some farming on their own account, and as a rule, lead good, honest, moral lives.

THE REPORT OF VEN. ARCHDEACON T. H. CANHAM, PRINCIPAL OF THE CARCROSS BOARDING SCHOOL, CARCROSS, YUKON TERRITORY, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Buildings.—The new building has been fairly satisfactory. The heating and water pipes and pump have given some trouble, but these will be adjusted in time. The pump was entirely unsatisfactory for the work required of it. The new school building has been satisfactory and a great improvement on the old quarters. No additional buildings have been erected during the past year.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for at least 30 children and a staff of 6.

Attendance.—The average attendance of pupils for the year has been 25.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work takes up six hours of the day—three hours in the morning and three hours in the afternoon. Each child is supposed to spend half the day in the class-room—the other half in household or manual work.

Farm and Garden.—The garden in connection with the school was, on the whole, successful. Each year it is hoped the soil, which is fairly good, will be more productive. This year about a ton of potatoes was raised and a variety of other vegetables. As yet, very little in the line of farming has been done. During the greater part of the year, a horse, a cow and a number of chickens were kept, and these helped the school materially. The garden gave the opportunity of giving the children knowledge along this line that should be helpful in after life.

Industries Taught.—During the past year some of the older boys were given lessons in stable work, as feeding, cleaning and harnessing the horse; also driving with sleigh and wagon. Others were taught to milk the cow, and some of the older girls to make butter, and others again to feed and care for the chickens. They also had every opportunity to learn how to care for and drive the dogs. All the boys had their daily tasks in the woods and around the house, and in the winter months, especially, they were given every opportunity to learn the use of that most ordinary, but most useful tool, the axe; and the older boys, also the saw, hammer, and other carpenter's tools. They had also opportunities of learning fishing, shooting, and snaring rabbits, and some of them were taught cooking.

The girls were given instruction in cooking, washing, ironing, scrubbing, sewing, moccasin-making and other things that may be useful to them when they leave school. Some of them have become quite efficient in these arts.

Moral and Religious Training.—On Sunday mornings and evenings, as many of the scholars as are able, attend the services in the town church. In the afternoon all attend Sunday school, held in the building, and in the evening a short service is provided for the ones who stay at home.

Each day is begun and closed with prayer and the reading of the Bible. A Bible class is held on one evening of each week.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been fairly good during the past year. There have been two deaths from tubercular trouble. With the exception of coughs and colds, no epidemic or disease has visited the school. Antiseptics are used and the drainage system is thought to be the best. Care is taken to keep the building clean and ventilation is duly attended to.

Recreation.—All the children have ample time given them for recreation. In summer, boating and fishing and ball-playing, and in winter sleighing, tobogganing, &c., are indulged in. Regular calisthenic exercises were given in the morning, with marked benefit and improvement.

Ex-Pupils.—Some of the ex-pupils (girls) are married and some are engaged in domestic service in Dawson. Two or three boys have returned to their homes and are living with their friends. Another boy, until lately, was a workman on the railroad, and gave general satisfaction.

PART II

TABULAR STATEMENTS

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended March 31, 1913, the total amount of purchase money realized and the quantity of land unsold at that date.

ONTARIO.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
Albemarle	Bruce			362·00	
Amabel	"			72·00	
Eastnor	"	100·00	50 00	480·00	
Lindsay	"			587·00	
St. Edmund	"			26·60	
Bury (Town plot)	"			435·58	
Hardwicke "	"			1,111·00	
Oliphant "	"			40·00	
Southampton "	"			21·00	
Wiarton "	"			11·55	
Islands off West Coast of Saugeen Peninsula	"			170 00	
Keppel	Grey			54·00	
White Cloud Island	"			7·00	
Thessalon	Algoma	240·00	280 38	689·00	
" (Town plot)	"			12·31	
Awres	"			3,935·66	
Archibald	"			2,943·00	
Dennis	"			364·00	
Herrick	"			190·00	
Havilland	"			559·50	
Kars	"			6,947·00	
Apaquosh (Town plot)	"	66·00	132 00	121·23	
Laird	"			4,392·00	
Macdonald	"			2,466 50	
Meredith	"			3,638·30	
Duncan	"			12,857·00	
Kehoe	"			15,146·50	
Fenwick	"			5,394·30	
Cobden	"			370·21	
Pennefather	"			483·00	
Ley	"	1·50	10 00	929·00	
Fisher (Town plot)	"			365·00	
Whitefish River Reserve	"	180·73	1,317 53		
Fisher	"			80·00	
Tilley	"			878 00	
Tupper	"			3,193·50	
Vankoughnet	"			4,608·50	
Billings	Manitoulin			222·00	
Bidwell	"			205·00	
Howland	"			645·00	
Sheguiandah	"			1,247·00	
" (Town plot)	"			310·00	
Assiginack	"			100·00	
Campbell	"			909·00	
Manitowaning (Town plot)	"			14·00	
Carnarvon	"			8,102·33	
Tehkummah	"			7,467 50	
Sandfield	"			3,604·00	
Shaftesbury (Town plot)	"	3.50	275 00	13·50	
Tolsmaville "	"			1,002·00	
Allan	"	160·00	40 00	1,629·00	
Burpee	"			4,728·00	

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT showing the number of acres sold during the year ended March 31, 1913, &c.—*Continued.*

ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Town or Township.	County or District	Number of acres sold.	Amount of sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
Barrie Island	Manitoulin			1,384·00	
Gordon	"			1,736·00	
Gore Bay (Town plot)	"			2·00	
Mills	"	100·00	20 00	3,292·00	
Cockburn Island	"			18,670·00	
Dawson	"			10,624·00	
Robinson	"			19,881·00	
South Baymouth (Town plot)	"			133·00	
Meldrum	"			78·00	
Cayuga	Haldimand			297·00	
" (Town plot)	"			35·36	
Brantford (Eagle's nest)	Brant	1·11	33 42		
Dunn	Haldimand			1,548·50	
Caledonia (Town plot)	"			50·00	
Shannonville "	Hastings			1·45	
Deseronto	"			5·00	
Lake Huron	Prov. of Ontario	105·77	222 00		
Islands in the River St. Lawrence	Prov. of Ontario	·24	110 00	23·53	
Islands in the Georgian Bay	"	271·72	2,914 00		Four islands still unsold.
Islands in the Otonabee and Lakes	"	2·33	100 00		" "
Lake Huron	"	105 77	222 00		
Sarnia Res.	Lambton	73·23	21,393 00		
Sarnia Town	"	2 08	1,098 00		
Alnwick Res.	Northumberland	26·00	2 00		
Pays Plat Res.	Thunder Bay	22·70	250 00		
		1,402 68	28,469 33	161,900·41	

QUEBEC.

Ouiatchouan				3,917·14	
Dundee				4,057·74	
Maniwaki (Town plot)		1·34	620 00	43 47	
Temiscamingue	Pontiac	954·36	2,262 86	2,609·70	
Caughnawaga	Laprairie	19·19	6,436 75		
		974·89	9,319 61	10,628·05	

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Tobique	Victoria			3,573·00	

MANITOBA.

Gamblers Res.	Marquette	80·00	240 00	416·20	
The Pas (Town plot)	Prov. of Manitoba	6·65	9,625 00		Part Town plot unsold.
Brokenhead Res.	"	14·22	355 50		
Elkhorn (Town plot)	"	1·68	1,425 00		
		102·55	11,645 50	416·20	

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INDIAN LAND STATEMENT showing the number of acres sold during the year ended March 31, 1913, &c.—*Continued.*

SASKATCHEWAN.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres sold.	Amount of sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
Kamsack (Town plot)	Saltcoats	5·62	6,835 00	.....	
Coté Res. No. 64	Battleford	·37	20 00	942·03	
Assiniboine Res.	Wolseley	.....	.....	320·00	
Little Bone Res.	Yorkton	.....	.....	2,002·73	
Muscowpetung Res.	North Qu'Appelle.	.....	.....	352·00	
Moosomin and Thunderchild Res.	Battleford	144·00	2,160 00	759·00	
Keeseekoose Res.	"	.....	.....	457·00	
Key Res.	"	.....	.....	845·50	
Kylemore (Town plot)	"	.....	.....	21·00	
Lestock (Town plot)	"	0·12	0 20	15·58	
		150·11	9,015 20	5,714·84	

ALBERTA.

Samson Res.	Ponoka	.....	.....	1,920·00	
Blackfoot Res.	.....	.....	.....	64,609·00	
Peigan Res.	Macleod	.....	.....	6,240·00	
Sharphead Res.	Ponoka	160·00	1,000 00	685·20	
Louis Bull Res.	"	.....	.....	1,107·00	
Bobtail Res.	"	11·68	233 60	6,779·32	
Wabamun (Town plot)	.....	33·52	5,352 52	66·53	
Wabamun Res.	.....	4,351·00	35,886 25	.....	
Duffield (Town plot)	.....	2·65	1,365 00	234·95	
		4,558·85	43,837 37	81,642 00	

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Ashcroft Res. Nos. 1 and 2	Lillooet	66·96	1,339 20	.....	
Kamloops Res. No. 1	Yale	225·47	17,636 25	.....	
Skuppa Res.	"	18·35	17 00	.....	
Lytton Res.	"	1·11	3 00	.....	
Whyeek Res.	"	107·00	110 00	.....	
Coryatsaqua Res. No. 2	Atlin	39·53	1,827 95	.....	
Siska Flat Res. No. 7	Yale	89·51	89 60	.....	
Habalt Res.	Chemainus	5·20	1,323 45	.....	
Nanoose Res.	Nanoose	16·78	650 00	.....	
North Thompson Res.	Kamloops	81·90	7,229 07	.....	
		645·81	30,225 52	.....	

General Remarks.

The land sold during the year amounted to 7,834.89 acres, which realized $132,512.53. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department was approximately 263,875 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian lands sold, amounted to $2,628,472.75, a considerable portion of which has not yet become due.

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.									
Blackfoot Agency.									
Running Rabbit Yellow Horse	752	237			200				315
Blood Agency.									
Bloods	1,140	175			160				805
Edmonton Agency.									
Alexander's Band	146				146				
Alexis (Joseph's) Band	147				147				
Enoch's Band	120			13	107				
Michel's Band	110				110				
Paul (White Whale Lake)	150			130	20				
Total	673			143	530				
Hobbema Agency.									
Ermineskin	193				193				
Louis Bull	81			57	21				3
Montana (Little Bear)	78			12	14				52
Samson	431			268	156				7
Total	783			337	384				62
Peigan Agency.									
Peigans	437	63			134				240
Saddle Lake Agency.									
Beaver Lake	102				102				
Blue Quill's	129			21	108				
Chipewyan	93				93				
James Seenum	254			201	53				
Saddle Lake	251			160	91				
Total	829			382	447				
Sarcee Agency									
Sarcees, Bull's Head	199	70			18				111
Stony Agency.									
Stonies	647			647					
Total, Alberta Inspectorate	5,460	545		1,509	1,873				1,533

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AND ESKIMOS

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1913.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
61	62	57	62	37	27	215	205	12	14	33	49
97	99	104	115	60	56	283	281	13	32	46	35
19	14	7	8	11	8	35	39	2	3	11	1
22	26	14	15	7	9	26	22	2	4	4	3
16	8	11	9	5	3	32	26	6	4	3	5
23	14	10	7	6	10	14	22	2	2	2	3
28	22	18	6	7	10	28	26	2	3	6	3
108	84	60	45	36	40	135	135	14	16	26	15
17	15	11	14	14	10	50	52	4	6	.....	.....
8	13	11	9	4	4	16	16	....	.....	5	.....
7	4	9	6	7	5	18	16	3	3	.. ....	.....
38	39	66	48	21	25	85	88	7	14	8	.....
70	71	97	77	46	44	169	172	14	23	13	... .
51	28	36	53	17	18	111	107	3	13	23	19
16	22	9	5	7	6	17	20	.....	....	2	... .
26	21	12	10	12	11	17	20	.. .	.....	2	.....
15	11	5	11	6	8	14	21	....	2	1	... .
28	25	26	23	14	11	61	62	4	.....	.....	3
38	38	26	23	17	13	47	48	1	.....	2	.....
123	117	78	72	56	49	156	171	5	2	7	3
18	23	18	10	4	7	53	51	4	11	11	14
83	90	69	47	21	18	135	165	4	15	18	25
611	574	519	481	277	259	1,257	1,287	69	126	177	160

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholics.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES.									
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.									
Andimaul	92							92	
Fort Babine	157				157				
Getanmax (Hazelton)	238	230							8
Glen Vowell	102							102	
Hagwilget Village	168				168				
Kisgegas	231	184							47
Kispiax	225			210					15
Kitsegukla (old and new village)	64			59					5
Kitwancool	46	36							10
Kitwangar	151	143							8
Kitselas	76			76					
Kuldoe	37			13					24
Moricetown (Lackalsap)	168				168				
Old Fort Babine	137				137				
Total	1,892	593		358	630			194	117
Bella Coola Agency.									
Bella Bella	306			306					
Bella Coola and Tallio	222			206					16
Kinisquit	41								41
Kitasoo (China Hat)	112			112					
Kitimat	260			260					
Kitkahta (Hartly Bay)	105			105					
Kitkatla	203	203							
Kitlope	75								75
Oweekayno (Rivers Inlet)	108								108
Ulkatcho and Anaham Lake	94				94				
Total	1,526	203		989	94				240
Cowichan Agency.									
Cheerno (Beecher Bay)	30				15			15	
Clemclemaluts	111			10	101				
Comeakin	62				62				
Comox	38		35		3				
Cowichan	7			7					
Discovery Island	23				23				
Esquimalt	15			15					
Galiano Island	30				30				
Gualicum	15			15					
Hellelt	27			4	9				14
Kilpaulus	4				4				
Koksilah	17			2	15				
Kulleets	71				71				
Llmalche	8				8				
Lyacksum	81				81				
Malakut	10				10				
Mayne Island	18				18				
Nanaimo	155			155					
Panquachin	68				68				

AND ESKIMOS

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1913.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
5	5	9	11	6	7	23	24	1	1	7	6
6	7	15	15	9	10	42	43	5	5	8	7
4	4	23	23	10	12	78	80	1	3	12	24
4	5	15	16	5	7	24	24	1	1	6	5
7	8	14	15	11	12	46	47	3	5	8	4
6	7	20	21	11	11	72	73	5	5	17	18
7	7	25	26	12	12	63	65	4	4	7	5
3	2	10	10	5	4	14	14	1	1	5	4
2	3	5	5	3	3	10	10	3	2	1	2
5	6	15	15	9	9	41	42	5	4	10	15
1	2	8	8	7	8	13	13	7	9	3	7
2	3	4	3	3	3	7	9	1	2	.....	1
6	7	14	16	12	12	47	49	2	3	7	2
5	5	11	12	8	9	39	41	3	4	4	4
63	71	188	196	111	119	519	534	42	49	95	104
26	25	39	41	14	14	65	64	11	7	11	13
16	12	26	22	12	8	58	41	20	7	9	8
1	2	2	1	1	.....	13	12	4	5	.....	1
16	10	15	8	5	4	26	24	3	1	4	4
27	29	29	37	14	11	54	44	7	8	21	9
11	6	12	9	7	5	28	23	1	3	6	2
18	13	20	18	10	8	56	53	2	5	7	8
7	11	6	4	2	1	21	19	1	3	2	.....
7	12	9	4	6	5	32	28	3	2	3	3
11	7	8	9	5	3	26	22	1	2	5	1
140	127	166	153	76	59	379	330	53	43	68	49
2	1	3	4	4	2	6	7	.....	1	.....	2
6	8	22	13	2	4	25	31	.....	.....	2	3
3	3	3	3	3	2	20	22	2	1	3	3
1	1	3	4	1	2	13	12	.....	1	.....	.....
2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....
1	1	7	5	.....	.....	5	4	...	.....	.....	2
2	.....	3	5	...	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	1
2	2	2	2	3	4	8	7	.....	.....	2	3
1	.....	.....	1	1	1	5	5	.....	1	.....	.....
2	2	3	3	1	2	5	6	2	1	23	28
.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	6	6	1	.....	1	.....
10	10	10	5	1	2	15	17	.....	1	3	4
.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	10	4	12	10	6	15	14	1	1	2	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	2	2	2	5	6	...	.....	.....	1
6	5	20	25	18	20	25	34	1	1	3	4
4	4	5	3	6	2	21	23	.....	.....	3	.....

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—*Con.*									
Cowichan Agency—Con.									
Penelakut	135				135				
Quamichan	237			30	207				
Siccamen	42				42				
Shenepsin	41			1	40				
Snonawas	13			8					5
Somenos	101			10	91				
Songhees	93			10	83				
Sooke	31				31				
Tsartlip	69				69				
Tsawout	91				91				
Tsekum	21				21				
Tsussie	55				55				
Total	1,719		35	267	1,383			15	19
Kamloops Agency.									
Adams Lake	136				136				
Ashcroft	81	58			23				
Bonaparte	162				162				
Cook's Ferry	127	127							
Deadman's Creek	123				123				
Kamloops	257				257				
Little Lake Shuswap	87				87				
Neskainlith	178				178				
North Thompson	178				178				
Oregon Jack Creek	11	11							
Total	1,341	196			1,115				
Kootenay Agency.									
Arrow Lake (West Kootenay)	21				21				
Kinbaskets (Shuswap)	65				65				
Lower Columbia Lake	76				76				
Lower Kootenay (Flat Bow)	160				160				
St. Mary's	212				212				
Tobacco Plains	59				59				
Total	593				593				
Kwawkewlth Agency									
Klawatsis and Matilpi	94								94
Koskemo	53								53
Kwatsino	19								19
Kwawkewlth	119	119							
Kwawshela	28								28
Kwiakah	14			14					
Mamalilikulla	87								87
Nakwakto	92								92
Nimkish	138	138							
Nuwitti	52								52

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Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1913.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
15	10	10	10	7	6	38	39	.....	.....	2	4
26	20	15	23	5	6	65	75	....	2	3	5
3	4	5	5	5	3	10	6	....	1	2	3
2	3	3	3	2	3	12	11	1	1	1	2
1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	5	4	.....	.....	1	1
15	15	10	6	7	4	21	22	1	.....	3	2
4	6	6	6	5	4	29	28	2	3	2	3
2	3	2	3	2	2	9	7	....	1	1	1
4	4	9	8	7	8	14	14	1	.....	1	3
6	9	6	9	12	10	19	19	1	.....	2	2
.....	1	2	1	1	1	7	8	.....	.....	1	.....
3	2	3	2	8	9	15	13	.....	.....	2	2
132	128	162	168	115	108	425	450	13	18	41	55
7	12	18	12	4	9	35	32	3	4	.....	.....
5	7	8	8	5	4	15	21	6	2	.....	.....
17	16	22	12	11	10	37	28	4	6	.....	.....
15	9	7	12	3	2	25	40	7	7	.....	.....
5	12	13	14	4	8	28	34	5	.....	.....	.....
14	19	26	37	14	11	65	58	3	10	.....	.....
5	9	11	17	4	7	16	14	3	1	.....	.....
12	14	17	22	8	10	45	39	3	8	.....	.....
29	16	20	16	8	11	36	36	3	3	.....	.....
1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....
110	114	144	150	62	72	306	304	38	41	.....	.....
.....	1	3	1	1	2	7	5	.....	1	.....	.....
5	6	11	5	4	2	12	12	5	3	.....	.....
6	2	8	10	2	6	18	18	3	3	4	.....
15	16	11	16	4	6	44	40	3	5	.....	.....
27	19	26	20	4	5	50	45	4	12	.....	3
2	7	4	3	1	5	16	15	.....	6	3	.....
55	51	63	55	16	26	147	135	15	30	7	3
8	8	7	6	2	1	28	26	4	4	3	5
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	21	4	4	1	2
2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	5	5	1	2	1	2
14	13	10	8	5	3	33	31	1	1	2	3
2	3	4	1	.....	.....	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	1
8	6	6	4	2	1	30	26	2	2	3	4
9	11	8	6	1	.....	30	27	.....	.....	3	6
12	10	21	8	1	1	45	36	2	2	2	4
3	4	7	3	1	1	15	14	2	2	.....	1

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—*Con.*									
Kwawkewlth Agency—Con.									
Tanakteuk	90								90
Tsawataineuk	225	225							
Wawataineuk	35			35					
Wewaiaikum	55			55					
Wewaiaikai	85			85					
Total	1,186	482		189					515
Lytton Agency.									
Anderson Lake	53				53				
Boothroyd	165	153			12				
Boston Bar	151	90			61				
Bridge River	99				99				
Cayoosh Nos. 1 and 2	44				44				
Cheam	76			1	75				
Coldwater	110				110				
Clinton	60				60				
Ewa-woos	14				14				
Fountain	254				254				
High Bar	59				59				
Hope	83	2		1	80				
Kanaka Bar	109	109							
Lillooet	101	13			88				
Union Bar	47								
Lytton	475	475							
Nicomen or Thompson R	49	49							
Popkum	18								
Pavilion	61				61				
Ohamil	45				45				
Seton Lake	130				130				
Siska Flat (Cisco)	40	40							
Skawahlook	18				18				
Skuppa	14	14							
Spuzzum	161	78			83				
Squatits	45	10		2	33				
Texas Lake	30	2			28				
Upper Nicola	189				189				
Lower Nicola	360	325			35				
Yale	80	17			63				
Total	3,132	1,397		4	1,731				
Nass Agency.									
Aiyansh	182	182							
Gitladamax	78	78							
Gwinaha	63	63							
Kincolith	245	245							
Kitsumkalum	35							35	
Port Essington	144			144					
Lackalsap	236	236							

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Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1913.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
8	7	12	10	3	2	24	22	1	1	.....	6
16	16	12	10	12	8	79	66	3	3	8	9
2	2	5	1	2	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....	1
2	3	5	5	1	.....	21	16	1	1	2	3
7	6	9	6	3	1	25	25	1	2	2	3
97	90	111	68	33	19	384	338	22	24	27	50
3	4	4	5	4	4	14	13	1	1	4	2
15	12	12	11	7	8	50	48	1	1	5	2
11	11	11	10	7	6	45	50	.....	.....	3	.....
8	3	8	10	11	5	25	27	2	...	6	2
3	4	2	2	1	1	12	12	2	5	2	.....
4	2	7	6	3	4	16	20	6	8	6	.....
10	10	10	10	6	8	25	24	4	3	5	2
9	8	4	4	3	4	11	10	3	4	8	2
1	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	.....	1	2
28	27	13	15	14	17	54	62	7	14	10	2
3	5	2	3	2	1	20	21	1	1	4	1
8	7	8	7	6	5	19	20	1	2	8	4
12	10	6	7	5	9	25	23	6	6	5	5
9	8	12	12	6	7	23	24	1	1	.....	4
2	2	3	2	5	5	2	12	7	7	5	5
41	40	40	42	27	27	120	122	8	8	21	14
4	4	4	5	2	2	14	14	.....	.....	1	1
1	.....	2	2	2	.....	2	2	7	.....	2	2
12	8	7	2	1	8	10	12	....	1	4	2
4	4	2	5	5	4	10	8	1	2	.....	3
9	11	19	15	6	1	23	28	9	9	3	.....
2	1	3	2	6	3	13	8	1	1	3	3
2	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	3	2
1	1	1	1	..	....	1	4	5	.....	.....	2	3
12	12	14	14	9	10	43	43	2	2	8	6
3	4	5	4	4	3	6	8	3	5	....	...	2
3	3	2	3	2	3	5	6	1	2	2	1
17	18	15	16	10	11	46	47	4	5	6	5
26	25	29	30	20	19	97	97	8	9	9	2
6	7	7	6	7	6	13	20	3	5	7	4
269	254	255	255	183	185	752	791	85	103	143	83
19	13	21	25	11	9	38	38	5	3	9	7
7	10	17	2	1	4	16	18	2	1	2	.....
8	4	11	9	.....	2	15	11	1	2	1	1
22	15	34	26	6	10	56	56	8	12	8	3
1	5	6	4	2	5	4	5	1	2	2	3
11	16	14	16	9	13	30	27	6	2	8	7
22	22	25	33	13	7	52	54	5	3	9	5

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—*Con.*									
Nass Agency—Concluded.									
Metlakatla	192	192							
Port Simpson	744			744					
Total	1,919	996		888				35	
New Westminster Agency.									
Burrard Inlet—									
Burrard Inlet Mission	224				224				
Burrard Inlet No. 3	37				37				
False Creek	43				43				
Kapilano	37				35				2
Seymour Creek	18				18				
Chilliwack—									
Aitchelitz	3				3				
Kwawkwa	21				21				
Scowahlie	45			38	7				
Skulkayn	30			26	4				
Skwah	108			4	104				
Skway	29	3			26				
Squiahts	11			1	10				
Tyeachen	45	5		19	21				
Yakweakiwoose	28			6	22				
Coquitlam	22				22				
Douglas	67				67				
Harrison River—									
Chehalis	116	3			113				
Scowlitz	32				32				
Homalko	98				98				
Katzie	79				79				
Klahoose	69				69				
Langley	36				36				
Musqueam	102			9	90				3
Matsqui	36				36				
New Westminster	40				40				
Nicomen or Lakahamen (Fraser R.)	10				10				
Pemberton Meadows	266				266				
Seechelt	247				247				
Semahquan	65				65				
Semiahmoo	39				39				
Skookumchuck	105				105				
Skweahm	27				27				
Sliamon	111				111				
Squamish, Howe Sound	29				15				14
Sumass	46			22	24				
Tsawwassem	50				50				
Wharnock	30				30				
Total	2,401	11		128	2,243				19

AND ESKIMOS

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1913.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
16	24	27	14	5	9	47	44	3	3	7	5
71	74	85	100	33	28	170	162	16	5	.....	21
177	183	240	229	80	87	428	415	47	33	46	52
28	28	23	17	18	18	38	44	4	6	8	9
4	3	4	6	2	2	7	9	.....	.....	1	.....
4	2	2	1	4	3	10	13	2	2	1	3
4	3	2	3	1	2	10	11	.....	1	1	2
1	2	2	1	2	1	4	4	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	2	2	2	1	.....	4	5	.....	1	1	1
6	4	3	4	4	4	7	9	2	2	2	4
3	2	2	2	1	2	8	7	2	1	2	2
10	8	10	11	9	10	20	21	4	5	5	3
2	2	3	2	1	3	7	8	1	.....	1	1
2	1	1	.....	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1
5	5	4	4	3	3	8	10	1	2	2	2
3	3	3	2	2	2	4	5	1	3	1	1
5	2	3	2	1	.....	6	3	.....	.....	1	2
9	6	5	6	6	6	10	15	2	2	2	4
14	14	7	6	7	7	24	29	3	5	3	3
2	5	4	4	4	3	3	4	1	2	.....	2
11	10	15	13	7	9	14	15	2	2	4	4
9	9	6	5	7	6	15	19	1	2	4	3
8	6	6	5	6	9	10	14	2	3	2	2
3	4	3	3	2	2	7	8	2	2	1	2
10	8	8	9	10	12	17	21	3	4	4	1
5	4	2	3	4	4	4	7	1	2	1	4
4	4	3	3	5	3	7	10	.....	1	1	3
1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
28	33	24	21	22	21	52	55	4	6	9	5
27	28	25	24	18	16	51	50	4	4	9	7
7	7	7	8	6	5	8	12	2	3	3	1
4	4	3	4	1	2	7	10	2	2	2	1
11	12	9	9	8	9	18	19	4	6	5	3
3	2	4	3	2	2	4	6	.....	1	2	1
13	13	11	13	11	12	15	17	2	4	5	4
4	3	2	3	1	1	4	7	2	2	1	2
4	3	4	4	2	3	8	14	1	3	1	3
6	6	6	4	4	4	8	8	1	3	4	2
3	4	4	2	1	2	6	6	2	.....	2	1
267	253	224	212	185	189	430	500	58	83	91	91

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—*Con.*									
Okanagan Agency.									
Okanagan	277				277				
Osoyoos	70				70				
Penticton	167				167				
Semilkameen (Lower)	135				135				
" (Upper)	38				38				
Spallumcheen	168				168				
Total	855				855				
Queen Charlotte Agency.									
Massett	353	353							
Skidegate	232			232					
Total	585	353		232					
Stickine Agency.									
*Atlin Band	85								
*Casca Tribe (McDames Creek)	56								
*Fort Graham Nomads (McDames Creek)	32								
*Liard, Francis Lake Band	67								
*Nelson River, Nomads (Liard Port)	88								
Tahltans	221	145	30		46				
Total	549	145	30		46				
Stuart Lake Agency.									
Blackwater	25				25				
Chislatta Lake	67				67				
Connolly Lake	90				90				
Fort Graham	92				92				
Fraser Lake	68				68				
Francis Lake	84				84				
Fort George	120				120				
Grand Rapids	11				11				
Kluskus	78				78				
McLeod's Lake	90				90				
Na-annees (2 bands north of Connolly Lake)	115								115
Pintce	39				39				
Stella	84				84				
Stony Creek and Lake Town	152				152				
Stuart Lake	169				169				
Thatce	38				38				
Tsislaulli	29				29				
Yucutce	40				40				
Total	1,391				1,276				115

* No information as to religion belief.

AND ESKIMOS

Districts for the Year ended March 31, 1913.

Under 6 years.		From 5 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
23	25	25	26	12	14	60	61	15	16	7	.....
7	6	11	9	1	4	15	14	1	2	1	.....
15	14	16	17	9	10	38	35	6	7	7	.....
13	12	17	12	5	5	29	29	6	7	.....	3
1	1	6	4	5	.....	9	7	1	4	1	.....
11	10	21	20	11	10	38	39	4	4	.....	.....
70	68	96	88	43	43	189	185	33	40	22	3
43	32	39	38	8	19	91	80	2	1	8	8
20	23	15	17	7	5	73	68	3	1	7	10
63	55	54	55	15	24	164	148	5	2	15	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	5	4	9	5	2	16	10	.....	.....	1	.....
2	.....	5	6	1	4	8	5	1	.....	.....	.....
6	7	3	9	5	6	15	13	3	2	.....	.....
12	9	16	10	4	6	14	16	1	.....	.....	.....
17	17	31	23	7	8	52	51	10	5	4	8
42	38	59	57	22	24	105	95	15	7	5	8
2	3	2	4	2	1	5	6	.....	.....	2	1
5	5	16	6	4	5	10	14	.....	2	4	6
10	8	11	12	4	6	17	20	.....	2	3	5
6	6	10	12	5	7	18	24	.....	4	4	6
5	7	11	8	6	1	13	14	1	2	3	4
4	6	12	10	4	2	23	21	1	1	3	6
12	9	11	13	2	4	34	31	2	2	3	5
2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	1
5	9	10	11	4	3	17	16	2	1	4	4
10	9	9	13	7	4	18	18	.....	2	4	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	4	4	2	2	2	8	11	1	1	2	.....
10	8	10	6	3	4	17	22	2	2	3	4
17	15	11	20	6	6	32	41	2	2	7	5
19	18	20	18	9	7	36	37	2	3	9	5
2	4	4	4	2	3	9	8	.....	2	1	1
4	3	5	3	2	2	5	4	.....	1	1	.....
3	2	7	6	2	2	10	7	.....	1	2	.....
120	117	154	149	65	60	274	296	13	28	56	58

* No details.

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian beliefs.	Pagan.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—*Con.*									
West Coast Agency.									
Ahousaht	176		100		10				66
Clayoquot	205			50	80				75
Checklesit	54				50				4
Ehatisaht	87				30				57
Heshquiat	125				125				
Kelsemaht	81			15	20				46
Kyuquot	165				135				30
Matchilaht	36				28				8
Moachaht	143				110				33
Moochatlaht	34				25				9
Nitinaht	171			100				20	51
Oiah	118		84		4				30
Opitchesaht	48		45						3
Pachenaht	50								50
Toquaht	18		16						2
Tseshaht	138		100						38
Uchucklesit	33		9		5				19
Ucluelet	123		100						23
Total	1,895		454	165	622			20	544
Williams Lake Agency.									
Alexandria	47				47				
Alkali Lake	201				201				
Anaham	275				275				
Canim Lake	59				59				
Canoe Creek	132				132				
Dog Creek	20				20				
Nemiah Valley	58				58				
Quesnel	37				37				
Red Stone	56				56				
Soda Creek	98				98				
Stones	48				48				
Toosey	47				47				
Williams Lake	151				151				
Total	1,229				1,229				
Nomadic Indians (estimated)	*2,678								
Total, British Columbia	24,801	4,376	519	3,220	11,847			264	1,569

*No official information as to religious belief and vital statistics.

AND ESKIMOS

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1913.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
8	6	20	8	5	3	57	57	7	5	4	24
9	15	17	11	10	6	56	59	10	12	3	10
4	4	3	2	2	1	17	19	1	1	2	4
4	6	5	5	2	3	24	34	2	2	2	8
10	10	18	8	7	8	29	32	2	1	3	11
3	6	10	9	5	1	20	21	3	3	1	3
6	5	8	9	3	4	58	63	5	4	4	27
1	2	2	3	2	10	12	3	1	.....	2	6
4	5	8	5	6	7	47	53	3	5	6	8
2	2	2	1	3	1	11	10	1	1	1	3
7	10	19	19	6	12	38	47	10	3	3	7
9	9	11	9	6	5	24	40	4	1	4	9
4	2	8	7	2	.....	9	13	1	2	2	4
2	4	7	1	2	3	13	16	1	1	3	7
1	.....	3	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	2	3
11	11	9	17	1	5	35	34	8	7	4	4
1	2	9	5	2	3	5	5	.....	1	.....	3
8	8	11	10	7	6	32	36	1	4	4	11
94	107	170	130	71	79	493	548	60	53	59	152
3	3	5	3	4	4	15	7	2	1	2	1
20	10	9	10	10	8	52	67	6	9	13	10
20	18	14	18	27	36	64	75	2	1	4	3
9	7	3	1	2	2	19	13	2	1	2	8
11	16	10	10	8	8	32	29	2	6	5	6
3	3	2	1	.....	.....	4	3	1	3	1	1
5	8	5	3	4	3	8	10	6	6	3	2
4	2	3	2	4	3	6	8	2	3	.....	3
6	6	9	4	3	.....	12	14	1	1	2	1
15	10	9	3	6	10	15	19	6	5	4	3
10	9	4	5	2	.....	6	10	1	1	3	4
3	4	2	2	3	2	13	15	2	1	3	6
17	20	10	10	5	5	31	40	6	7	5	4
126	116	85	72	78	81	277	310	39	45	47	52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,826	1,772	2,171	2,037	1,155	1,175	5,272	5,379	538	599	713	778

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
MANITOBA INSPECTORATE.									
Birtle Agency.									
Birdtail Sioux	76		68	1					7
Clear Water Lake	18				18				
Gambler	15				15				
Keeseekoowenin	95		87		6				2
Rolling River	78		17		8				53
Waywayseecapo	196	1	78		45				72
Total	478	1	250	1	92				134
Clandeboye Agency.									
Black River	76	76							
Brokenhead River	142	114			17				11
Fort Alexander	531	297			218				16
Hollow Water	98	23			15				60
Total	847	510			250				87
Fort Francis Agency.									
Couchiching	191	1			162				28
Hungry Hall No. 1	30	10							20
" " 2	13	2			5				6
Lac la Croix	115								115
Little Forks	48	2							46
Long Sault No. 1	20	7							13
" " 2	42	17							25
Manitou Rapids No. 1	69								69
" " 2	20								20
Niacatchewenin	65								65
Nickickousemenecaning	47								47
Seine River	132								132
Stongecoming	38				1				37
Sturgeon Lake	12								12
Total	842	39			168				635
Griswold Agency.									
Oak Lake	70		28		6				36
Oak River	322	138	7	8	32				137
Total	392	138	35	8	38				173
Kenora and Savanne Agencies.									
Assabaska	151	2			8				141
Big Island	126				4				122
Buffalo Bay	31	1							30
Eagle Lake	65	7			10				48
Frenchman's Head	164	164							
Grassy Narrows	148	34			65				
Ignace	72				62				10
Islington	231	146	1		15				69

AND ESKIMOS

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1913.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
8	8	5	9	2	4	11	17	5	7	1	2
1	.....	1	.....	3	2	2	6	2	1	2	1
1	3	2	3	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	4	9	13	6	5	16	30	2	2	1	.....
5	6	7	4	4	4	18	23	4	3	4	2
15	25	32	11	10	6	37	47	7	6	4	4
38	46	56	40	27	21	86	125	20	19	12	9
3	6	5	8	8	7	13	14	5	7	4	2
8	8	12	12	5	6	36	36	10	9	4	7
35	18	49	36	91	66	116	92	8	20	19	13
7	8	7	8	9	9	21	18	5	6	5	.....
53	40	73	64	113	88	186	160	28	42	32	22
7	15	17	27	10	9	42	51	5	8	8	7
2	.....	2	3	2	1	7	12	1	.....	1	4
1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	4	.....	2	1	.....
3	7	16	9	4	7	23	37	4	5	4	.....
6	2	3	4	.....	2	10	12	3	6	1	1
.....	1	2	2	.....	1	6	7	.....	1	.....	1
.....	3	5	4	1	3	8	11	3	4	1	3
4	5	9	4	4	2	19	22	.....	.....	3	5
1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	7	6	1	1	.....	2
3	3	6	13	3	3	14	15	2	3	3	1
1	5	7	7	3	1	9	11	.....	3	1	2
8	9	14	10	4	6	26	40	9	6	3	1
3	1	4	5	1	5	7	11	.....	1	1	2
.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	52	88	91	34	42	184	244	28	40	27	29
6	9	3	7	4	2	13	12	5	9	4	3
27	34	26	30	19	19	76	65	7	19	7	10
33	43	29	37	23	21	89	77	12	28	11	13
7	18	16	16	4	8	31	40	7	4	8	5
12	7	19	12	9	6	29	30	1	1	6	9
6	2	4	2	1	.....	8	7	.....	1	2	2
3	8	8	11	3	.....	13	15	2	2	1	.....
23	11	23	21	7	5	33	37	3	1	8	5
15	14	23	19	7	3	33	30	1	3	8	5
9	4	8	12	1	4	17	15	1	1	4	10
14	24	28	32	7	2	61	55	4	4	9	9

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
MANITOBA INSPECTORATE—*Con.*									
Kenora and Savanne Agency—Con.									
Lac des Mille Lacs	79	1			4				74
Lac Seul	459	419	1		16				23
North West Angle No. 33 B	34								34
" " No. 34	11								11
" " No. 37	79	4	1		4				70
Rat Portage	81	6			5				70
Shoal Lake No. 39	63		11						52
" No. 40	82		10						72
The Dalles	86	23			45				18
Wakigoon	93	14			8				71
Wabuskang	55	19			9				27
Whitefish Bay	61	3			5				53
Total	2,171	843	24		260				1,044
Manitowapah Agency.									
Crane River	38	7							31
Ebb and Flow Lake	79				75				4
Fairford	193	142				59			1
Lake Manitoba	132	31			88			5	8
Lake St. Martin	176	126				26			24
Little Saskatchewan	145	62				83			74
Pine Creek	220				220				
Sandy Bay	321	10			308				3
Shoal River, including Steep Rock Point, Swan River, Dog Island and Dawson Bay	188	143			24				21
Water-hen River	72				63				9
Total	1,564	521			778	159		5	101
Fisher River Agency.									
Berens River	283			239	44				
Bloodvein River	55			12					43
Deer Lake East	97			97					
Fisher River	472			472					
Grand Rapids	123	117			1				5
Jackhead River	82	42							40
Little Grand Rapids (Berens River)	174			20					154
Pekangekum	143								143
Poplar River	153			153					
St. Peters and Peguis	1,212	893			136	75		60	48
Total	2,794	1,052		993	181	75		60	433

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AND ESKIMOS

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1913.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years Upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
5	5	7	16	4	4	15	22	1	.....	2	4
53	43	62	66	21	19	93	92	5	5	18	10
2	3	4	4	1	3	7	9	.....	1	1	2
.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	5	.....	1	.....	1
7	2	9	4	6	6	22	22	.....	1	2	3
8	8	13	11	6	.....	14	17	2	2	2	4
4	7	7	9	2	4	13	13	.....	4	4	3
14	6	16	8	2	2	16	22	1	1	4	1
14	7	17	8	2	.....	14	22	2	.....	7	6
4	6	9	16	5	7	16	26	.....	4	3	2
5	4	9	8	.....	3	6	13	5	2	1	.....
4	4	5	9	2	2	18	16	.....	1	3	7
209	183	281	286	91	78	461	508	35	39	93	88
5	4	4	1	3	2	6	12	1	.....	2	2
14	8	9	10	4	10	10	11	2	1	2	9
25	29	20	18	8	14	34	34	6	5	5	7
25	19	14	14	6	8	22	19	2	3	8	2
23	27	23	14	13	15	29	26	4	2	6	6
28	24	5	17	8	10	26	25	1	1	6	6
30	39	15	38	10	14	27	40	3	4	8	4
45	42	39	30	24	32	55	41	7	6	15	6
29	32	16	16	11	7	29	35	4	9	12	5
13	5	8	7	2	2	16	17	1	1	.....	.....
237	229	153	165	89	114	254	260	31	32	64	47
20	15	26	25	50	25	40	13	16	21	1	.....
5	3	6	4	6	3	8	45	2	5	2	1
8	5	12	7	16	9	11	19	2	8	2	.....
32	34	30	45	65	48	97	100	11	10	25	8
6	5	13	15	15	15	18	21	6	9	1	4
7	6	9	9	7	7	13	14	4	6	3	.....
20	14	18	16	20	15	25	32	5	8	10	2
12	13	16	18	12	23	16	22	4	7	9	1
12	8	15	13	19	14	31	29	4	8	8	3
92	80	103	101	129	124	240	231	50	62	43	26
214	183	248	253	339	283	500	526	104	144	104	45

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
MANITOBA INSPECTORATE—*Con.*									
Norway House Agency.									
Cross Lake	512	.....	.....	238	274	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Churchill	143	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
God's Lake	301	.....	.....	301	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Island Lake	491	.....	.....	491	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nelson House	430	.....	.....	375	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway House	738	214	.....	494	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oxford House	300	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Split Lake	326	326	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York Factory	166	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,407	849	.....	2,199	359	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portage la Prairie Agency.									
Long Plain	114	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Roseau River (including Rapids)	186	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	111
Sioux	120	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Swan Lake(including IndianGardens)	107	.....	87	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	44
Total	527	.....	2 6	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	226
The Pas Agency.									
Chemawawin	141	139	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland	156	132	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Le Pas	441	422	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	9	.....
Moose Lake	122	121	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Earth	134	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Shoal Lake	89	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,083	1,024	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	9	13
Total, Manitoba Inspectorate	14,105	4,977	515	3,201	2,258	234	.....	74	2,846

* No details.

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AND ESKIMOS

Districts for the Year ended March 31, 1913.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
53	50	58	58	41	36	86	100	13	17	24	17
*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	33	31	41	22	30	45	53	7	11	8	15
54	56	62	54	43	44	76	97	6	11	20	18
47	50	50	58	34	43	61	66	9	12	24	1
39	57	118	76	24	26	164	189	16	29	36	47
33	26	32	25	26	20	54	63	9	12	14	11
41	31	43	35	36	28	45	52	6	9	15	7
*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
295	297	394	347	226	227	525	620	66	101	105	116
12	11	10	10	4	6	21	31	4	5	3	2
17	19	23	20	11	10	41	35	5	5	1	3
20	22	8	10	5	3	22	19	4	7	6	1
13	14	5	12	4	8	22	25	.....	4	2	6
62	66	46	52	24	27	106	110	13	21	12	12
15	17	15	14	6	4	21	32	9	8	8	.....
15	17	13	16	12	10	33	34	3	3	.....	1
45	49	34	29	36	38	85	114	7	4	.....	.....
14	13	6	12	8	9	25	30	3	2	6	.....
19	19	14	12	5	6	22	24	4	9	8	.....
13	4	11	8	2	2	21	22	4	2	.....	.....
121	119	93	91	69	69	207	256	30	28	22	1
1,301	1,258	1,461	1,426	1,035	970	2,598	2,886	367	494	482	382

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
NOVA SCOTIA AGENCIES.									
Annapolis County.									
Micmacs	59	....	.....	.....	59	....	....	....	... ...
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties									
Afton	89	.....	....	.....	89	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guysborough	14	..	... ..	....	14	. ...	.....	.	.....
Heatherton	42	.....	.....	...	42	.. .	.....	.. .	.....
Summerside	26	.....	.....	...	26	....	....	.....	... ...
Cape Breton County.									
Eskasoni	143	.....	....	. . .	143	.....	.....	....	.....
Sydney	132	. .	.....	... .	132	. .	.....	.....	... ...
Colchester County.									
Millbrook	97	.....	..	. ....	97	... ..	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland County.									
Franklin Manor	30								
Parrsboro	10								
River Hebert	15	....	.. .	....	97	. ...	.. .	.....	.....
Springhill Junction	20								
River Phillip	13								
Amherst	9								
Digby County.									
Bear River	98	... .	. .	.. .	98	....	.....	. ..	.....
Halifax County.									
Bedford	8	.....	.. ...	.....	8	....	.....	....	.....
Dartmouth	52	...	.....	.....	52	....	..	.....	.. ....
Elmsdale	91	.....	....	.....	91	.....	.....	....	.....
Enfield	42	. .	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	..... .
Fall River, Windsor Junction and Wellington	14	...	..	.....	14	.....	....	... ..	.....
Sheet Harbour and Upper Musquodoboit	30		.	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hants County.									
Indian Brook	76	.....	.....	....	76	.. .	.....	..	....
Inverness County.									
Malagawatch	27	.....	..	... .	27	....	.. ...	.. ..	. . ..
Whycocomagh	134	.....	.....	.....	134	. . .	.....	... .	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

AND ESKIMOS

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1913.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
4	7	6	4	.....	4	15	13	3	3	.....	.....
6	6	15	12	3	2	17	21	4	3	4	5
2	1	3	2	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	1	1
3	1	5	6	2	2	10	11	1	1	2	1
1	2	7	3	2	.....	2	6	2	1	.....	.....
20	21	11	12	9	4	27	33	2	4	5	1
21	15	18	8	9	4	28	27	....	2	5	2
10	8	6	6	8	5	23	22	5	4	1	.....
4	1	4	5	1	1	5	5	2	2	1	2
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	1	.....
1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	2	2	2	.....	.....	4	5	2	.....	1	1
.....	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	.....	2	2
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....
13	9	12	7	5	6	21	18	5	2	4	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....
1	3	3	6	1	6	13	13	3	3	2	2
16	17	5	6	7	7	16	13	3	1	7	2
7	7	5	2	.....	1	10	7	3	.....	.....	.....
1	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....
2	4	3	5	3	3	6	4	.....	.....	1	2
6	7	9	9	2	5	15	16	3	4	6	7
2	.....	2	2	3	1	9	8	.....	.....	1	1
16	16	12	13	8	7	27	21	6	8	11	.....

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
NOVA SCOTIA AGENCIES—*Con.*									
Kings County.									
Aylesford, Berwick, Bishopville, Blue Mountain, Brooklyn Corner, Cambridge, Gaspereaux, Kentville	93				93				
Lunenburg.									
Bridgewater	29				28	1			
Gold River	25	14			3	8			
New Germany	50	1			48			1	
Pictou County.									
Fisher's Grant, Indian Island	170				170				
Queens County.									
Caledonia	8				8				
Mill Village	11				11				
Milton	42				42				
Wild Cat	8				8				
Richmond County.									
Chapel Island	130				130				
Shelburne County.									
Barrington, Clyde River, Sakle River, Shelburne	30				30				
Victoria County.									
Middle River	88				88				
Yarmouth County.									
Yarmouth	63				63				
Total, Nova Scotia Agencies	2,018	15			1,993	9		1	

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AND ESKIMOS

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1913.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
6	7	8	7	14	10	18	15	3	5	2	.....
2	.....	4	3	4	4	4	5	2	1	2	.....
1	8	4	2	2	2	3	3	....	.....	1	.....
3	3	5	5	2	2	12	16	1	1	.....	1
3	8	26	20	7	9	48	34	8	7	5	7
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	.....
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	1	.....
1	2	6	5	4	4	7	7	3	3	2	4
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	2
12	15	18	17	7	5	24	26	3	3	5	9
2	3	4	.....	2	3	9	6	1	.....	2	2
7	6	10	8	7	7	21	19	2	1	3	1
4	8	1	4	2	4	15	18	4	3	1	.....
183	199	224	188	117	111	431	417	81	67	80	55

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
NEW BRUNSWICK AGENCIES.									
Northern Superintendency.									
Edmundston	41				41				
Tobique	185				185				
Northeastern Agency.									
Bathurst	27				27				
Big Cove	335				335				
Buctouche	20				20				
Burnt Church	220				220				
Eel Ground	167				167				
Eel River	94				94				
Fort Folly and vicinity	56				56				
Indian Island	32				32				
Red Bank	58				58				
Southwestern Agency.									
Charlotte County	50				50				
Gagetown, Queens County	65				65				
Indians of Nova Scotia in Kings, St. John, Charlotte and Queens Counties	156				156				
Kingsclear	80				80				
Kings County	75				75				
Oromocto	62				62				
St. Mary's	121				121				
St. John's County	22				22				
Woodstock	54				54				
Total, New Brunswick Agencies	1,920				1,920				

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AND ESKIMOS

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1913.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
3	1	7	5	3	8	9	5	....	....	1	.....
10	14	20	24	4	8	50	50	3	2	....	.....
4	5	3	5	.....	....	4	3	1	2	.....	.....
57	43	35	32	15	11	69	56	8	9	11	5
2	2	1	2	2	1	5	3	.....	2	2	.....
26	20	17	20	4	10	52	48	11	12	8	5
16	17	12	14	4	7	43	40	8	6	6	8
19	17	7	10	.....	2	15	21	1	2	.....	.....
4	8	5	5	3	1	15	12	1	2	.....	.....
2	2	3	2	5	4	8	6	..	.....	.....	.....
7	8	3	2	4	4	13	13	2	2	3	3
*											
*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	9	10	15	4	3	14	16	1	3	2	.....
*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	4	6	9	3	2	12	12	3	1	3	2
11	14	11	13	9	11	24	25	1	2	4	3
4	2	1	2	4	1	4	3	1	.....	1	.....
4	5	6	8	3	3	13	11	....	1	1	1
184	171	147	168	67	66	350	324	41	46	42	27

* No details.

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religions.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
ONTARIO AGENCIES.									
Alnwick Agency.									
Mississaugas	268	4		262	2				
Cape Croker Agency.									
Chippewas of Nawash	384	12		221	151				
Caradoc Agency.									
Chippewas of the Thames	480	223		254		3			
Munsees of the Thames	115	53		56		6			
Oneidas of the Thames	778	200		312		124		15	127
Chapleau Agency.									
Michipicoten (*see* also Sault Ste. Marie Agency)	164	141		23					
Mississagi River (*see* also Thessalon Agency)	36	36							
Spanish River (*see* also Thessalon Agency)	40	40							
Christian Island Agency.									
Chippewas of Beausoleil (*see* also Manitowaning Agency)	272			224	48				
Golden Lake Agency.									
Algonquins	153				153				
Gore Bay Agency.									
Cockburn Island	54				54				
Obidgewong	6								6
Sheshegwaning	181				181				
West Bay	349				349				
Hagersville Agency.									
Mississaugas of the Credit	277	12		225		15		25	
Lake Simcoe Agency.									
Chippewas, Georgina and Snake Island	103	1		102					
Manitowaning Agency.									
Chippewas of Beausoleil (*see* also Christian Island Agency)	13				13				
Maganatawan (*see* also Parry Sound Superintendency)	38				38				
Manitoulin, Unceded	724				724				
Point Grondin	47			10	37				

AND ESKIMOS.

Districts, for the year ended March 31, 1913.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
33	17	23	20	19	12	63	72	6	3	11	10
23	22	38	35	23	17	106	98	10	12	.....	.....
40	47	35	41	16	18	137	140	3	3	5	8
5	6	12	13	8	6	30	31	2	2	3	2
71	67	74	58	42	29	233	176	14	14	16	18
11	19	10	14	12	11	38	39	6	4	3	6
3	4	5	7	2	5	4	6	.....	.....	1	.....
4	5	3	7	3	3	7	8	.....	.....	1	9
14	18	29	32	24	20	53	70	6	6	3	5
20	21	22	18	17	16	17	18	2	2	1	2
2	5	8	5	3	3	11	12	3	2	2	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....
17	21	15	16	10	9	44	38	3	8	9	4
33	37	27	33	18	14	82	95	5	5	14	5
21	17	21	21	17	12	83	73	7	5	7	8
7	10	14	5	2	2	25	23	10	5	4	1
.....	2	1	2	2	.....	3	3	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	4	3	1	3	12	13	1	1	.....	1
45	46	82	79	36	26	177	179	30	24	27	16
.....	5	4	4	3	2	10	16	2	1	1	1

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
ONTARIO AGENCIES—*Con.*									
Manitowaning Agency—Con.									
Sheguiandah	112	78			34				
South Bay	102				102				
Spanish River No. 3	385				385				
Sucker Creek	119	100			19				
Sucker Lake	12				12				
Tahgaiwinini	214				214				
Whitefish Lake	168				168				
Whitefish River	72	45			27				
Moravian Agency.									
Moravians of the Thames	333	100		233					
Parry Sound Agency.									
Henvey Inlet (32 non-members)	203			42	129				
Maganatawan (*see* Manitowaning)	28				28				
Parry Island (134 non-members)	245			54	55			1	1
Shawanaga (16 non-members)	134			63	55				
Watha (Gibson)	134			133	1				
Port Arthur Agency.									
Fort William	297				266				31
Lake Nipigon, Gull Bay and Island Point	469	20			260				189
Long Lake	269	10			210				49
Pays Plat	39				39				
Pic	222				222				
Red Rock (Lake Helen)	234	32			202				
Rama Agency.									
Chippewas of Rama	241			223	15			3	
Rice and Mud Lake Agency.									
Mississaugas of Mud Lake	213			213					
" Rice Lake	102			102					
Sarnia Agency.									
Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Points, " Sarnia	424	116	8	299	1				
Saugeen Agency.									
Chippewas of Saugeen	435			395	40				
Sault Ste. Marie.									
Batchawana	413	38		6	369				
Garden River	427	183			244				
Michipicoten (*See* also Chapleau Agency)	132	12			120				

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Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1913.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years. inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
9	15	12	13	2	4	26	23	2	6	11	9
10	5	11	11	8	4	23	27	2	1	5	.. .. ..
31	30	45	32	24	12	93	108	5	5	14	8
13	17	11	13	4	1	33	26	....	1	8	2
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	5	1	1	.....	.....
19	14	26	21	13	15	53	50	....	3	6	9
19	8	19	21	8	9	32	43	2	7	7	7
3	1	4	10	7	4	18	19	2	4	1	1
38	25	32	23	26	23	79	76	6	5	5	4
17	17	12	6	13	8	45	47	2	4	.. .. ..	3
3	1	5	3	2	1	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	2	11	10	6	5	32	33	1	1	.....	.....
11	12	7	10	4	8	23	34	4	5	5	4
16	12	17	10	9	8	37	30	1	....	3	1
23	26	38	42	20	20	50	70	4	4	5	3
39	43	47	44	39	46	90	106	6	9	12	15
28	31	30	33	17	19	46	53	5	7	8	11
3	4	5	4	3	3	8	8	.. ..	1	1	.. ..
14	15	22	26	17	.. ..	.....	.....	....	.....	.... ..	.....
22	28	33	24	16	17	37	53	2	2	6	9
15	11	32	28	18	14	48	50	9	16	3	1
22	21	20	17	14	17	60	40	2	.....	8	.....
3	12	10	10	6	9	26	22	2	2	.....	.....
29	29	56	40	11	12	114	101	10	22	7	5
36	25	42	33	36	26	100	115	12	10	8	7
23	26	38	40	24	28	101	115	8	10	17	16
31	24	41	48	29	32	100	109	5	8	2	18
3	3	11	10	13	13	37	38	2	2	5	6

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
ONTARIO AGENCIES—*Con.*									
Scugog Agency.									
Mississaugas of Scugog	31			31					
Six Nation Superintendency.									
Six Nations of the Grand River	4,564	1,574	2	761		945	21	381	880
Sturgeon Falls Agency.									
Dokis	97				97				
Nipissing	302				302				
Temagami	93				93				
Matatchewan	82				82				
Thessalon Agency.									
Mississagi River (*See* Chapleau)	101				101				
Serpent River	116				116				
Spanish River No. 1 (*See* also Chapleau Agency)	220				205				15
" No. 2 (*See* also Chapleau Agency)	41	32			9				
Thessalon	101				101				
Tyendinaga Agency.									
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte	1,411	1,390						21	
Walpole Island Agency.									
Chippewas of Walpole Island	563	300		249	14				
Pottawattomies of Walpole Island	172	89		80					3
North Renfrew County.									
Algonquins	198			*					
Thunder Bay and Rainy River.									
Smooth Rock Lake	54			*					
Tamarack Lake	21								
Wabinosh Bay	37								
Total, Ontario Agencies	19,640	4,861	10	4,573	6,613	1,093	21	446	1,521

* No official information as to 502 Indians in Ontario.

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AND ESKIMOS

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1913.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years, inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
2	1	3	3	.....	2	10	10	.....	.....	.....	3
298	294	414	410	305	301	1,216	1,136	91	99	116	59
13	16	6	9	5	1	17	28	1	1	7	2
51	50	29	37	9	4	47	73	2	.....	11	9
15	8	6	5	1	2	19	35	1	1	1	2
3	5	5	5	2	2	18	32	.....	.....	1	5
4	5	7	8	10	8	28	26	3	2	2	.....
7	8	10	7	12	11	28	26	4	3	2	.....
17	17	16	20	19	24	48	46	9	4	6	2
3	4	4	5	5	3	9	7	1	.....	.....	3
2	3	7	7	8	2	35	30	4	3	1	2
103	117	130	147	75	54	360	350	40	35	41	78
27	36	48	41	36	47	164	134	10	20	10	12
7	10	21	17	6	6	58	39	4	4	8	8
*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,458	1,470	1,857	1,802	1,199	1,119	4,703	4,722	386	422	444	442

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SUPERINTENDENCY.									
P. E. I. Superintendency.									
Lennox Island reserve	223	.....	.....	.....	223	.....	.....	....	.....
Morell reserve	69	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, P.E.I. Superintendency..	292	.....	.....	.....	292	.....	.....	....	.....

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AND ESKIMOS

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1913.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years. inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
20	19	26	33	8	9	40	46	15	7	10	15
5	6	7	8	4	3	18	16	...	2	1	1
25	25	33	41	12	12	58	62	15	9	11	16

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
QUEBEC AGENCIES.									
Becancour Agency.									
Abenakis	27				27				
Bersimis Agency.									
Bersimis	535				535				
Escoumains	43				43				
Cacouna Agency.									
Amalecites of Viger	109				109				
Caughnawaga Agency.									
Iroquois	2,207	3		36	2,166			2	
Lake St. John Agency.									
Pointe Bleue	583	49			534				
Lorette Agency.									
Hurons	495	1	7		487				
Maniwaki Agency.									
River Desert Band	436	11			425				
Maria Agency.									
Micmacs	117				117				
Mingan Agency.									
Mingan and Shalloop River	167				167				
Seven Islands and Moisie	690				690				
Natashkwan, Romaine and St. Augustin	489				489				
Oka Agency.									
Algonquins of Two Mountains	55			9	46				
Iroquois " "	410			293	117				
Pierreville Agency.									
Abenakis of St. Francis	332	37			276		19		
Restigouche Agency.									
Micmacs	533				533				
St. Regis Agency.									
Iroquois	1,573			126	1,427			20	

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AND ESKIMOS

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1913.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years. inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
4	4	1	1	1	....	5	8	2	1	1	2
65	62	44	39	27	23	126	123	14	12	30	39
2	2	7	7	3	2	9	9	2	.. ..	1	.....
6	3	6	7	20	17	19	28	2	1	.....	.....
184	196	246	244	136	90	510	495	54	52	84	62
77	79	62	64	36	32	116	105	5	7	20	16
66	55	50	48	36	33	99	96	7	5	21	15
29	29	32	44	32	46	94	109	10	11	22	8
15	14	16	16	6	6	20	20	2	2	4	... .
16	12	8	17	11	9	48	37	3	6	11	22
60	55	40	50	55	75	165	155	20	15	12	42
60	57	51	64	33	36	86	86	8	8	.....	5
4	3	7	7	2	3	13	12	3	1	.....	.....
26	34	45	43	29	14	103	86	16	14	.....	2
22	28	36	39	22	19	76	72	9	9	3	9
56	53	56	54	25	26	116	115	18	15	27	23
186	195	159	153	93	101	256	290	68	72	47	24

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
QUEBEC AGENCIES.—*Con.*									
Timiskaming Agency.									
Timiskaming	244				244				
Champlain Agency.									
Kikendalsh	168								
Koukoucache	19								
Wemoutashing	79								
Pontiac County.									
Grand lac Victoria	227								
Hunter's Point	11								
Kipiwa and Grassy Lake	135								
Lac Barriere	128								
Long Point	105								
Opasatika	30								
Unorganized	37								
Northern Districts.									
East Main	144								
Labelle and Wright Counties (North)	69								
Nemiskan and Stratton Island	45								
Mistassini Lake	169								
Quebec County	379								
Rupert's House	386								
St. Maurice	101								
Waswanipi Lake	283								
Fort Chimo (Ungava)	710								
Great Whale River (Ungava)	572								
Total, Quebec Agencies	12,842	101	7	464	8,432		19	22	

AND ESKIMOS

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1913.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years. inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births an l Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
22	20	31	24	14	13	54	58	4	4	4	6
899	901	897	921	581	545	1,915	1,904	247	235	287	275

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATES.									
Assiniboine Agency.									
Carry the Kettle	208	.....	103	.....	60	.....	.....	....	45
Battleford Agency.									
Bear's Head	34								
Mosquito	60	26	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	58
Leanman	1								
Kopwayawakenum	90	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	....	7
Little Pine and Lucky Man	148	71	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	20
Moosomin	138	43	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	24
Poundmaker	117	15	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	....	2
Red Pheasant	170	120	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	6
Sweet Grass	78	31	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	7
Thunderchild	135	51	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	18
Total	971	360	.....	.....	469	.....	.....	.....	142
Carlton Agency.									
Ahtahkakoop	231	211	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	4
James Roberts (*See* Isle a la Crosse Agency)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kenemotayoo	126	60	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	21
Mistawasis	143	4	92	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Lake	240	239	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pelican Lake	53	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	38
Petaquakey	121	.....	.....	.....	121	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peter Ballendine (*See* Isle a la Crosse Agency)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wahspaton Sioux	66	.....	32	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	33
William Twatt (Sturgeon Lake)	164	33	2	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	116
Total	1,144	547	126	.....	259	.....	.....	.....	212
Crooked Lakes Agency.									
Cowessess	212	.....	109	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	217
Kahkwistahaw	102	.....	31	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	51
Little Bone and Sakimay	142	.....	20	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	103
Ochapowace	120	.....	35	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	58
Total	576	.....	109	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	217
Duck Lake Agency.									
Beardy and Okemasis	148	19	.....	.....	129	.....	.....	.....	.....
James Smith	251	251	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Smith	149	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kinistino	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
Nut Lake	243	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	241
One Arrow	103	.....	.....	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	967	420	.....	.....	233	.....	.....	.....	314

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AND ESKIMOS

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1913.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years. inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
15	17	14	13	7	2	59	49	12	20	6	7
4	3	4	3	1	2	7	7	...	.....	.....	.....
5	3	5	5	1	3	15	16	3	4	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	8	12	8	9	6	11	21	2	4	.....	.....
11	16	14	12	10	6	34	38	2	5	2	.....
10	14	9	16	7	11	33	33	2	3	3	.....
16	13	4	8	4	3	25	27	4	3	3	.....
12	15	15	16	11	9	38	39	6	9	.....	.....
6	8	6	9	2	.....	23	19	1	4	.....	.....
8	13	12	12	9	4	32	36	4	5	3	.....
81	93	91	89	54	44	219	236	24	40	13	.....
22	27	24	18	16	12	47	60	3	2	13	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	13	13	10	11	12	23	27	1	2	9	7
14	12	15	11	9	10	36	31	3	2	6	11
15	21	21	21	24	23	48	56	6	5	9	8
8	6	4	2	6	7	5	13	1	1	1	2
8	14	8	11	11	12	27	28	1	1	6	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	11	6	3	2	4	15	17	3	.....	.....	.....
17	12	18	10	14	10	29	49	4	1	7	8
103	116	109	86	93	90	230	281	22	14	51	50
18	20	32	26	10	6	32	54	7	7	11	7
4	11	11	17	2	1	20	26	3	7	4	4
5	12	11	15	13	3	32	40	4	7	5	6
7	11	18	9	5	2	27	32	4	5	3	2
34	54	72	67	30	12	111	152	18	26	23	19
9	15	16	29	10	8	23	21	6	11	.....	2
32	31	30	30	17	20	38	42	5	6	16	6
16	15	20	20	9	13	24	25	5	2	3	5
7	5	9	6	6	2	16	17	3	2	.....	3
31	31	26	28	13	10	50	48	3	3	11	.....
11	8	14	5	10	4	23	21	2	5	6	.....
106	105	115	118	65	57	174	174	24	29	36	16

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATES—*Con*									
Moose Mountain Agency.									
White Bear	214	3			17			194	
Onion Lake Agency.									
Island Lake	188	10			7				171
Keeheewin	205	11			194				
Kinosayo (Chipewyan)	282				282				
Ooneepowhayo	55	6			49				
Pushkeeahkeewin	24	4			20				
Seekaskootch	188	50			12				11
Sweet Grass (attached to Seekaskootch)	12	12							
Weemisticooseahwasis	82	5			76				1
Total	1,036	98			755				183
Pelly Agency.									
Cote	262		177		26				59
Keeseekoose	145	7	13		105				20
The Key	88	45			34				9
Valley River	78		24	18	36				
Total	573	52	214	18	201				88
Qu'Appelle Agency.									
File Hills Colony	91	14	23	6	48				
Little Black Bear	43		12		26				5
Muscowsetung	76		19		32				25
Okanase	44		13		23				8
Pasquah	142		26		103				13
Peepeekeesis	174	12	39	8	95				20
Piapot	159		33		96				30
Standing Buffalo Sioux	191				124				67
Star Blanket	42		11		18				13
Total	962	26	176	14	565				181
Sioux.									
Moosejaw	124	*							
Whitecap, Moose Woods	62			59					3
Total	186			59					3
Touchwood Hills Agency.									
Day Star	74								74
Fishing Lake	113		1		9				103
George Gordon	220	143			40				37

AND ESKIMOS

Districts, for the Yeai ended March 31, 1913.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years. inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
37	26	15	17	5	3	47	48	8	8	11	13
18	16	24	30	1	1	45	41	2	10	9	5
22	24	27	25	9	3	37	37	7	14	19	2
26	24	47	45	3	4	53	62	4	14	14	7
8	3	4	6	1	1	13	14	2	3	3	.....
2	3	1	5	.....	.....	4	5	.....	4	1	.....
16	15	21	20	6	1	44	47	7	11	4	6
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3	4	1	1	.....	.....
5	8	8	11	3	3	19	17	2	6	6	.....
97	94	133	143	23	13	218	227	25	63	56	20
39	30	41	34	14	11	41	44	2	6	4	3
14	12	14	15	8	5	32	34	4	7	7	3
14	10	11	16	5	2	10	15	3	2	1	4
12	5	9	9	1	4	17	19	2	.....	1	4
79	57	75	74	28	22	100	112	11	15	13	14
15	12	12	9	3	.....	20	20	.....	.....	7	6
4	4	5	3	3	8	6	4	2	4	.....	3
4	6	9	6	2	5	16	18	6	4	2	1
2	5	2	4	2	4	8	12	2	3	.....	.....
10	13	12	13	2	4	33	45	2	8	8	2
30	19	17	17	9	10	30	31	6	5	17	4
10	13	9	12	8	5	45	49	4	4	5	6
11	10	22	23	13	13	40	43	6	11	5	2
2	5	4	4	1	3	11	9	2	1	1	1
88	87	92	91	42	52	209	231	30	40	45	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	5	10	5	.....	2	12	16	2	5	.....	.....
5	5	10	5	.....	2	12	16	2	5	.....	.....
8	4	7	8	4	4	17	13	5	4	3	2
13	14	19	5	5	2	20	29	5	1	3	6
19	26	29	23	4	9	50	47	7	6	12	9

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATES—*Con*									
Touchwood Hills Agency—Con.									
Muscowequan	166	1	.....	.....	129	.....	.....	....	36
Poorman	124	20	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	92
Total	697	164	1	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	342
Total, Saskatchewan Inspectorates	7,534	1,670	729	91	2,999	.....	.....	194	1,727

* No official information as to 124 Indians in Saskatchewan.

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AND ESKIMOS

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1913.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years. inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
20	20	15	20	3	7	40	36	1	4	9	2
9	13	13	21	4	4	21	29	6	4	5	3
69	77	83	77	20	26	148	154	24	19	32	22
714	731	809	780	367	323	1,527	1,680	200	279	286	186

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
TREATY NO. 8 INSPECTORATE.									
Lesser Slave Lake Agency.									
Dunvegan	139	139							
Fort St. John	139				139				
Fort Vermilion	619				619				
Kinnosayo's (Lesser Slave Lake)	447	115			332				
Little Red River	142	142							
Peace River Crossing	62				62				
Sturgeon Lake	213				213				
Wabiskaw	293	99			194				
Whitefish Lake	99				99				
Total, Lesser Slave Lake Agency	2,153	495			1,658				
NORTHERN DISTRICT.									
Fond du Lac	468				468				
Fort Chipewyan	605				605				
Fort Nelson	232								232
Fort McMurray	123				123				
Fort Resolution	518				518				
Fort Smith	262				262				
Hay River	91	61			30				
Stragglers—Athabasca Landing and Fort McMurray	27				27				
Total, Northern District	2,326	61			2,033				232
Total, Treaty No. 8 Inspectorate	4,479	556			3,691				232
TREATY NO. 9 INSPECTORATE.									
Albany River District.									
English River	79								
Fort Hope	533								
Martin Falls	125								
Osnaburg	429								
Chapleau Agency.									
Flying Post	92								
Mattagami	90								
Moose Factory Crees at Chapleau	75								
" " Missinaibi	62								
New Brunswick House	127								
Ojibbewas at Chapleau	58								
James Bay District.									
Fort Albany	879								
Moose Factory	360								
New Post	34								

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AND ESKIMOS

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1913.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years, inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.

Note.—No details received.

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
TREATY NO. 9 INSPECTORATE.—*Con.*									
Port Arthur Agency.									
Long Lake	145								
Sturgeon Falls Agency.									
Matatchewan	82								
Timiskaming Agency.									
Abitibi	285								
Total, Treaty No. 9 Inspectorate.	3,455								
Isle à la Crosse Agency.									
Amos Charles	227								
Barren Lands	170								
Canoe Lake	98								
Clear Lake	194								
English River	187								
Port McMurray	32								
James Roberts	302								
Lac la Hache	97								
Matthias Colomb	221								
Peter Ballendines	336								
Total, Isle à la Crosse Agency	1,864								
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.									
Attawapiskat	795								
Agumiska Island	44								
Beaver House	153								
Cat Lake	107								
Cedar Lake	158								
Charlton Island	20								
Egg Island	236								
Fort Hope	812								
Hopes Advance Bay	10								
Lac du Brochet Post	38								
One Man Post	50								
Nitchequon	57								
Rigolet	28								
Salt River Settlement	13								
Trout Lake	471								
Wakeham Bay	8								
Winisk River and other Nomads	102								
Total	3,102								

AND ESKIMOS

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1913.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years. inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.

CENSUS OF INDIANS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT.									
Arctic Red River	188								
Fort Good Hope	423								
Fort Liard	136								
Fort Macpherson	340								
Fort Norman	298								
Fort Providence	428								
Fort Rae	743								
Fort Simpson	345								
Fort Wrigley	70								
Mackenzie Delta	68								
Nomads	550								
Total	3,589								
Total, Northwest Territories and Mackenzie R. District	6,691								
YUKON.									
Big Lake	44								
Big Salmon	79								
Carcross	49								
Carmacks	20								
Coffee Creek	5								
Lansing Creek	66								
Livingstone Creek	43								
Moosehide	109								
Peel River	279								
Rampart House	193								
Selkirk	92								
Tatlaman Lake	40								
Teslin Lake	76								
Whitehorse	206								
Wood Camps, Stewart River	64								
Unknown, estimated	124								
Total, Yukon	1,389								

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Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1913.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years. inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.

NOTE.—No details received.

RECAPITULATION:—CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Inspectorates, Agencies and Districts	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
Alberta Inspectorate	5,460	545	.. ..	1,509	1,873	.....	.....	.....	1,533
British Columbia Inspectorates	24,801	4,376	519	3,220	11,847	.....	.....	264	1,569
Manitoba Inspectorates	14,105	4,977	515	3,201	2,258	234	.....	74	2,846
Nova Scotia Inspectorate	2,018	15	.....	.....	1,993	9	.....	1	.....
New Brunswick Inspectorate	1,920	.....	.....	.....	1,920	.....	.. .	.. .	.....
Prince Edward Island Inspectorate	292	.....	...	.....	292	.....	.....	....	.....
Ontario Inspectorate	19,640	4,861	10	4,573	6,613	1,093	21	446	1,521
Quebec Inspectorate	12,842	101	7	464	8,432	.....	19	22	... .
Saskatchewan Inspectorate	7,534	1,670	729	91	2,999	.....	.....	194	1,727
Treaty No. 8 Inspectorate	4,479	556	.....	.....	3,691	....	.... .	.....	232
Treaty No. 9 Inspectorate	3,455	... .	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....
Isle à la Crosse Agency	1,864	.....	....	.....	.....	. ...	. ..	....	.....
Northwestern Territories	6,691	.....	....	.....	.. ....	....	....	....	.....
Yukon	1,389	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Total, Indian Population	106,490	17,101	1,780	13,058	41,918	1,336	40	1,001	9,428
Eskimos.									
Arctic Coast line to Herschel Island.	850	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....
Baie Arctic	113	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black Lead Island	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland Sound and Davis Strait	590	.....	... .	.....	.....	. ..	.....	.....	.....
Hudson Bay District	1,101	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herschel Island	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	...	.. ..	.....
Kekertin Island	75	.....	.. ..	.. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killonek (Port Burwell)	109	.....	.....	....	.....	. .	.....	.....	.....
Topik Vink Baffin Land	107	....	.....	.. .	.....	.. .	.. ..	.....	.....
Total, Eskimos	3,447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....
Total, Native Population	109,937	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .

NOTE.—There are no official returns for the religious belief of

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INDIANS AND ESKIMOS

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1913.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years. inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births	Deaths.
611	574	519	481	277	259	1,257	1,287	69	126	177	160
1,826	1,772	2,171	2,037	1,155	1,175	5,272	5,379	538	599	713	778
1,301	1,258	1,461	1,426	1,035	970	2,598	2,886	367	494	482	382
183	199	224	188	177	111	431	417	81	67	80	55
184	171	147	168	67	66	350	324	41	46	42	27
25	27	33	41	12	12	58	62	15	9	11	16
1,458	1,470	1,857	1,802	1,199	1,119	4,703	4,722	386	422	444	442
899	901	897	921	581	545	1,915	1,904	247	235	287	275
714	731	809	780	367	323	1,527	1,680	200	279	286	186
7,201	7,101	8,118	7,844	4,870	4,580	18,111	18,661	1,944	2,277	2,522	2,321

20,828 Indians, nor for the ages of 25,783 Indians.

RECAPITULATION:—CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Provinces and

Provinces and Districts.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.
Alberta	8,229	1,040	....	1,509	4,147	.....	.....	.....	1,533
British Columbia	25,172	4,376	519	3,220	11,986	...	... ..	264	1,801
Manitoba	10,822	3,754	515	3,219	1,842	234	.... .	65	1,193
Nova Scotia	2,018	15	.. ..	.....	1,993	9	.....	1	.....
New Brunswick	1,920	.....	.....	.....	1,920	.....	.....	.. ...	.....
Prince Edward Island	292	.....	...	.....	292	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	26,077	5,742	34	4,573	7,041	1,093	21	446	3,170
Quebec	12,842	101	7	464	8,432	.....	19	22	....
Saskatchewan	9,699	2,012	705	73	2,987	.....	.....	194	1,740
Northwest Territories	8,030	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... .	.....	.....
Yukon	1,389	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Indian Agencies	106,490	17,101	1,780	13,058	41,918	1,336	40	1,001	9,428
Eskimos.									
Arctic Coast line to Herschel Island.	850	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. .	.....	.....
Baie Arctic	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black Lead Island	102	.....	....	.... .	.....	.. ..	.....	.. .	... .
Cumberland Sound and Davis Strait.	590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herschel Island	400	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson Bay District	1,101	.....	.....	.....	.. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kekertin Island	75	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	. ..	.....	.....
Killenek (Port Burwell)	109	.....	.... .	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....
Topik Vink Baffin Land	107	.....	... .	....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....
Total, Eskimos	3,347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Native Population	109,937	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	. ....	.....

NOTE—There are no official returns for the religious belief

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS

Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1913.

Under 6 years.		From 5 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
611	574	519	481	277	259	1,257	1,287	69	126	177	160
1,826	1,772	2,171	2,037	1,155	1,175	5,272	5,379	538	599	713	778
1,024	990	1,067	1,024	893	836	1,902	2,080	295	402	357	270
183	199	224	188	177	111	431	417	81	67	80	55
184	171	147	168	67	66	350	324	41	46	42	27
25	25	33	41	12	12	58	62	15	9	11	16
1,700	1,703	2,222	2,177	1,323	1,239	5,340	5,467	449	500	562	557
899	901	897	921	581	545	1,915	1,904	247	235	287	275
749	766	838	807	385	337	1,586	1,741	209	293	293	183
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,201	7,101	8,118	7,844	4,870	4,580	18,111	18,661	1,944	2,277	2,522	2,321
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

of 20,828 Indians, nor for the ages of 25,783 Indians.

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Lands and Sources from which Indians derive their Support.						
	Cleared but not under Cultivation.	Under actual Cultivation.	Total Value of Lands in Reserve.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping and Fishing.	Number engaged in other Industries.	Number engaged in Stock Raising.
ALBERTA.	Acres.	Acres.	$ cts.				
Blackfoot	170,330	1,950	2,797,280 00	70	.....	.....	125
Blood	345,426	3,900	5,306,990 00	51	.....	.....	305
Edmonton	36,888	1,842	1,176,928 00	58	70	43	67
Hobbema	138	1,156	408,155 00	98	102	50	72
Lesser Slave Lake	11,460	40	152,000 00	.....	40	1	24
Peigan	90,516	3,022	972,660 00	70	.....	.....	125
Saddle Lake	78,631	1,569	565,478 00	112	192	.....	125
Sarcee	58,120	218	1,099,596 00	10	16	6	23
Stony	44,365	355	207,905 00	50	100	100	82
Total	835,874	14,052	12,686,932 00	519	520	200	948
BRITISH COLUMBIA.							
Babina and Upper Skeena	7,711	790	56,308 00	.....	815	520	28
Bella Coola	230	34	183,460 00	10	390	249	5
Cassiar (Stickine)*	.....	400	.....	.....	151	.....	7
Cowichan	5,403	3,272	1,652,375 00	57	.....	332	.....
Kamloops	74,207	6,894	5,515,475 00	269	8	.....	.....
Kootenay	38,140	1,856	135,000 00	127	146	71	111
Kwawkewlth	311	15¾	140,545 00	.....	693	233	.....
Lytton	52,057¼	21,388	582,680 00	618	31	88	42
Nass	283⅓	144	3,645,910 00	.....	456	78	17
New Westminister	3,438	2,909	1,806,990 00	403	530	479	316
Okanagan	88,811	9,090	1,292,948 00	192	22	.....	182
Queen Charlotte†	373	19	55,290 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stuart Lake	3,513	311	161,970 00	24	382	172	63

West Coast	332	74	25,895 00		598	68	
Williams Lake	15,787	1,360	229,632 00	142	174	77	125
Total	290,597	48,596‡	15,484,478 00	1,842	4,396	247	896
MANITOBA.							
Birtle	17,342	2,884	358,258 00	50	50	14	36
Clandeboye	9,575	243	178,979 00		221		1
Griswold	8,213	3,181	195,815 00	58	38	35	23
Manitowapah‡	40,857	152	203,838 00	9			
Norway House	5,220	400	44,776 00		344		
Pas	7,981	122	76,598 00		388		
Portage la Prairie	18,946	1,334	199,302 00	44	120	65	15
Valley River Band	9,155	125	60,245 00	10	19	18	13
Total	117,289	8,441	1,317,811 00	171	1,180	132	88
NEW BRUNSWICK.							
Northeastern Division :—							
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	1,370	980	45,375 00	181	146	239	
Northern Division :—							
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	153	280	16,220 00	37		19	
Southwestern Division :—							
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	186	52	5,950 00	21	36	128	
Total	1,709	1,312	67,545 00	239	182	386	

* Barren Land. † The Indian agent states that these Indians support themselves by fishing. ‡ The agent says that all the Indians in this agency make their living by hunting, fishing, trapping.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Public Buildings, Property of the Band.											
	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Properties, &c.
ALBERTA.												$ cts.
Blackfoot				2	113					10		26,148 00
Blood			2	3	65			3		8		37,955 00
Edmonton	2		1	1	1			2		8		17,715 00
Hobbema				1	1			1				12,161 00
Lesser Slave Lake												
Peigan			1	1		1		1		13		23,150 00
Saddle Lake	1							4				5,650 00
Sarcee						1		1				
Stony							3					500 00 00
Total	3		4	8	180	2	3	12		39		123,279 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.												
Babine and Upper Skeena	3						1			2		15,335 00
Bella Coola							5					8,700 00
Cassiar (Stickine)												
Cowichan						4		6				9,750 00
Kamloops						10	6		3			26,500 00
Kootenay					1	5						104,180 00
Kwawkewlth								4				2,875 00
Lytton						46						53,850 00
Nass	4			4	1	11	4	6				61,275 00
New Westminister						29	4	2				48,500 00
Okanagan						7	3					11,300 00
Queen Charlotte							4					1,700 00
Stuart Lake						11						14,266 95
West Coast												
Williams Lake	2					12						15,600 00
Total	9			4	2	135	27	18	3	2		373,831 95

MANITOBA.												
Birtle			2	2		4		1	3	1		7,095 00
Clandeboye						5		5				11,950 00
Griswold			1	1	4	2		1		2		7,200 00
Manitowapah						8		10		8		5,750 00
Norway House						10		7				34,200 00
Pas	1					2		4		5		3,970 00
Portage la Prairie						1		2	1	5		1,800 00
Valley River Band								1				500 00
Total	1		3	3	4	32		31	4	21		72,465 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.												
Northeastern Division :—												
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties						6	3	3		7		19,400 00
Northern Division :—												
Madawaska and Victoria Counties					4	1	1	1		3	1	8,000 00
Southwestern Division :—												
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. John and York Counties						1	1	4		1		14,400 00
Total					4	8	5	8		11	1	41,800 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Private Fencing and Buildings.															Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Total Value of Private Fencing and Buildings.
	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.			
ALBERTA.																$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Blackfoot	12,050	....	..	74	115	23	1	130	3	25	1	4	2	1	....	2,000 00	109,630 00	111,630 00
Blood	5,620	....	..	15	200	.....	....	75	....	100	....	....	18	....	60	5,000 00	17,740 00	22,740 00
Edmonton	5,393	....	..	15	77	33	13	95	17	48	11	31	29	4	12	4,058 00	22,050 00	26,168 00
Hobbema	2,450	....	..	2	86	48	....	67	....	48	2	14	20	8	....	2,175 00	12,600 00	14,775 00
Lesser Slave Lake	182	....	..	.....	44	.....	....	30	....	16	...	9	3	....	....	364 00	7,600 00	7,964 00
Peigan	114	....	..	25	109	5	3	44	....	25	1	....	20	....	....	9,120 00	9,610 00	18,730 00
Saddle Lake	7,640	....	..	.....	124	48	1	93	....	76	2	16	....	....	2	7,761 00	20,620 00	28,381 00
Sarcee	70,600	....	..	1	40	.....	....	20	....	15	....	2	....	....	....	7,000 00	3,000 00	10,000 00
Stony	11,000	....	..	10	130	.....	....	50	...	25	....	....	....	....	....	8,000 00	15,000 00	23,000 00
Total	115,049	....	..	142	945	157	18	604	20	378	17	76	92	13	74	45,478 00	217,850 00	263,328 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																		
Babine and Upper Skeena	994	....	..	402	298	58	....	112	..	79	....	38	155	....	....	16,000 00	119,700 00	135,700 00
Bella Coola	1,307	....	..	290	14	226	7	8	....	14	....	74	79	....	....	2,350 00	111,500 00	113,850 00
Cassiar (Stickine)	.....	....	..	1	57	.....	....	.....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	.....	9,650 00	9,650 00
Cowichan	5,524	....	..	590	10	21	213	5	....	71	....	....	....	....	....	109,600 00	167,800 00	277,400 00
Kamloops	9,810	....	..	109	153	.....	5	202	22	4	....	....	151	....	....	19,550 00	61,715 00	81,265 00
Kootenay	1,856	....	..	39	144	86	35	23	....	25	....	....	23	....	....	11,121 00	14,610 00	25,731 00
Kwawkewlth	27	....	..	93	.....	175	....	1	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	690 00	34,515 00	35,205 00
Lytton	28,249	....	..	424	444	...	367	304	....	....	84	....	....	....	....	37,000 00	72,085 00	109,085 00
Nass	162	....	..	378	.....	21	16	.....	....	....	....	26	90	1	....	5,085 00	250,025 00	255,110 00
New Westminster	3,923	....	..	566	55	232	241	212	11	201	67	10	23	1	....	12,201 00	111,700 00	123,901 00
Okanagan	24,000	1	..	51	65	.....	...	144	....	61	37	2	90	1	....	43,000 00	66,560 00	109,500 00
Queen Charlotte	40	....	..	116	1	20	3	4	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	500 00	30,000 00	30,500 00

Stuart Lake	1,439	..	..	18	219	85	25	36	...	38	....	28	23	....	....	6,140 00	38,850 00	44,990 00
West Coast	127	....	..	164	...	218	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,850 00	104,650 00	108,500 00
Williams Lake	8,090	....	..	6	228	.....	....	143	....	4	....	.....	181	.....	....	15,950 00	35,150 00	51,100 00
Total	85,488	....	..	3,547	1,688	1,142	917	1,194	33	295	187	178	815	4	....	283,037 00	1,228,450 50	1,511,487 00
MANITOBA.																		
Birtle	10,528	....	..	16	81	19	3	87	9	53	5	72	2	4	...	1,650 00	20,071 00	21,721 00
Clandeboye	.....	....	..	5	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	...	3	....	.....	.....	400 00	28,325 00	28,725 00
Griswold	1,176	1	..	31	34	27	....	44	12	13	2	36	23	.....	.....	880 00	13,000 00	13,880 00
Manitowapah	470	....	..	.....	366	29	....	189	...	254	13	179	41	44	....	940 00	25,000 00	25,940 00
Norway House	100	...	..	...	373	.....	.....	.....	...	13	....	3	.....	.....	....	300 00	40,395 00	40,695 00
Pas	193	....	..	19	171	9	....	16	....	53	....	13	....	4	....	965 00	16,951 00	17,916 00
Portage la Prairie	3,000	....	..	....	68	36	....	61	....	36	4	18	4	4	....	3,000 00	5,350 00	8,350 00
Valley River Band	1,363	....	..	.....	15	...	1	12	....	8	1	3	....	....	....	310 00	4,275 00	4,585 00
Total	16,537	1	..	52	762	111	4	393	21	433	25	311	70	52	....	8,445 00	153,367 00	161,812 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.																		
Northeastern Division :—																		
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	930	....	..	198	.....	35	38	58	...	51	20	....	49	1	....	2,075 00	22,725 00	24,800 00
Northern Division :—																		
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	220	...	..	50	2	....	11	4	....	9	1	....	9	....	....	550 00	8,500 00	9,050 00
Southwestern Division :—																		
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. John and York Counties	125	....	..	64	....	4	9	3	....	4	6	1	....	....	....	105 00	20,185 00	20,290 00
Total	1,275	....	..	312	2	39	58	65	...	64	27	1	58	1	....	2,730 00	51,410 00	54,140 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.																		Value of Implements and Vehicles
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
ALBERTA.																			$ cts.
Blackfoot	53	19	1	3	2	85	1	77	2	....	3	275	192	3	25	50	30	50	24,870 00
Blood	60	2	6	....	....	100	12	100	....	....	6	2,000	300	550	....	....	70	16	38,000 00
Edmonton	79	67	18	16	....	58	18	59	4	2	3	360	85	....	78	22	11	14	22,130 00
Hobbema	86	40	2	6	....	61	7	56	....	....	....	812	127	2	104	28	9	11	21,525 00
Lesser Slave Lake	6	4	....	....	....	9	....	9	....	....	2	....	13	....	25	9	4	1	3,050 00
Peigan	38	9	1	1	....	53	1	52	1	....	..	400	113	....	4	5	23	20	*27,283 00
Saddle Lake	54	41	....	..	....	43	4	42	....	....	1	600	96	10	92	15	20	6	17,268 30
Sarcee	8	2	1	1	....	23	2	15	1	....	.	280	40	....	15	3	12	....	4,500 00
Stony	39	9	1	2	....	39	....	13	....	....	....	.... ..	80	....	40	....	45	....	13,000 00
Total	423	193	30	29	2	471	45	423	8	2	15	4,727	1,046	565	383	132	224	112	171,566 30
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																			
Babine and Upper Skeena	8	4	....	....	....	7	....	3	....	....	54	4,750	25	1	73	2	....	....	10,550 00
Bella Coola	9	6	....	....	....	5	....	3	....	....	41	1	11	6	18	5	1	....	5,250 00
Cassiar (Stickine)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cowichan	165	115	....	5	3	45	17	30	7	16	9	1,144	186	2	13	8	31	166	36,370 00
Kamloops	275	279	5	42	52	180	13	204	8	3	8	....	207	39	242	67	131	54	43,120 00
Kootenay	143	137	....	....	....	36	4	25	3	1	....	295	65	....	65	7	21	14	17,214 00
Kwawkewlth	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	815	..	....	....	....	....	....	5,955 00
Lytton	226	181	15	56	33	89	4	63	11	1	1	933	263	....	154	9	51	17	32,888 00
Nass	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	118	1,600	4	..	103	1	....	....	7,750 00
New Westminster	80	68	....	4	....	20	3	6	....	....	....	1,896	87	5	6	....	3	3	13,100 00
Okanagon	178	134	2	6	87	79	10	79	8	2	....	560	121	2	90	42	51	54	29,390 00
Queen Charlotte	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	1	200 00
Stuart Lake	18	3	....	....	....	7	....	6	..	....	9	1,785	5	....	35	27	7	..	6,500 00

West Coast	1	1				1		1				195	5					13	1,305 00
Williams Lake	134	66			44	82	7	79	2				85		171		59		33,285 00
Total	1,244	997	22	113	219	551	58	499	39	23	210	16,971	1,068	56	971	169	355	322	212,877 00
MANITOBA.																			
Birtle	103	61	25	6	1	50	34	42	5	2		1,160	93	3	93	73	33	70	19,020 00
Clandeboye	16	12				3		2					6	2	23	3			1,528 00
Griswold	96	40	14	1		27	36	25	6	1	1	494	68		61	37	45	33	18,960 00
Manitowapah	32	25	1			61		44	1		8	870	102	23	108	89	1	79	10,600 00
Norway House	4	3									6	610							741 00
Pas	11	12				9		6				970	84	5	11				2,780 00
Portage la Prairie	36	23	10	3		28	13	22	3			275	36	3	38	13	12	43	7,700 00
Valley River Band	7	4	1			6	1	4				41	12		12	12	6	8	1,740 00
Total	305	180	51	10	1	184	84	145	15	3	18	4,420	401	36	346	227	97	233	63,069 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.																			
Northeastern Division— Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	23	22		6	5	8		4			19	1,445	17	1	42	21	22	11	3,920 00
Northern Division Madawaska and Victoria Counties	9	10	1	6	1	4	1	6	1			65	10		10	8	5	4	1,700 00
Southwestern Division Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. John and York Counties	2					1	1		1				7		7				310 00
Total	34	32	1	12	6	13	2	10	2		19	1,510	34	1	59	29	27	18	5,930 00

* Including 2 tractors with ploughs, farming and harvesting machinery, valued at $19,683 purchased from Band funds.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry.																	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.				
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	
ALBERTA.																		$ cts.
Blackfoot	21	1,500	350			157	377	551										138,760 00
Blood	36	2,422		66	2	649	1,107	1,455										210,715 00
Edmonton	2	393	17	10	18	3	191	330					187	27	10	43	43	53,588 00
Hobbema		398	88		10	26	107	150					24				492	31,735 00
Lesser Slave Lake	12	113	3	9		9	93	67										
Pegan		1,434				95	365	600			1	4					20	105,712 00
Saddle Lake		448		1	90	76	329	360			2	3	4				34	82,905 00
Sarcee		400	29	18		22	73	81									100	19,500 00
Stony	7	1,700	120			49	183	199										36,170 00
Total	78	8,808	607	104	120	1,066	2,825	3,793			3	7	215	27	10	43	689	679,085 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																		
Babine and Upper Skeena	29	286	71	10			108	51										27,300 00
Bella Coola	6	217	22	8			24	28			5	10	35		2		580	13,880 00
Stuart Lake	27	337	62	19		74	92	63										
Cassiar (Stickine)	17											5	30		372	340	5,155	42,625 00
Cowichan		278	37	5	4	32	336	191	475	1,068		29	48	14	62	96	1,508	134,166 50
New Westminster	30	427	75	32	45	102	462	462	235	240	34						835	92,321 00
Okanagan	35	1,560	420	24		265	510	1,260	10	10	23						1,500	1,210 00
Kamloops	18	1,423	227	12		48	273	90				254	275		18	76	1,033	49,160 00
Kootenay	60	1,185	195	40		108	765	580									1,090	4,675 00
Kwawkewlth		1		1			5	2	11			155	904		98	690	3,161	56,485 00
Nass	1	8	1	1			32	18				114	440				1,110	185,460 00
Lytton	54	802	141	46		137	526	676			50						110	4,000 00
Queen Charlotte		6	2	2			15	5										26,890 00

West Coast		16		14			81	52	2								4,959	00
Williams Lake		1,372	370	24		100	675	327				12	52				525	72,090	00
Total	271	7,918	1,623	238	49	866	3,904	3,805	733	1,318	112	579	1,784	14	552	1,202	16,557	715,221	50
MANITOBA.																			
Birtle	5	500		7	25	52	86	75				3	15	6	14	6	448	44,386	20
Clandeboye		18		11	109	52	114	103					7				200	15,100	00
Griswold		189	21		14		4	1			1	1	4	12	6	4	210	21,300	00
Manitowapah		321	50	31	70	51	673	910	65			6	58				180	41,450	00
Norway House				7	6	2	17	10										1,415	00
Pas	3	50	7	13	7	118	115			1	1							9,564	00
Portage la Prairie		133		2	33		28	34				3	27				191	7,100	00
Valley River Band		33		1	11		17	38					2			1	15	4,980	00
Total	8	1,047	78	72	275	275	1,054	1,161	65	1	2	13	113	18	20	11	1,247	145,295	20
NEW BRUNSWICK.																			
Northeastern Division:—																			
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties		15			2	41	42	22					28				315	3,330	00
Northern Division—																			
Madawaska and Victoria Counties		16		1			7	6					9				150	2,300	00
Southwestern Division—																			
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. John and York Counties		5					3	7	1								126	989	00
Total		36		1	2	41	52	35	1				37				591	6,619	00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	General Effects.									Value of Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of.		
									$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta.											
Blackfoot	.....	11	.....	60	44	.....	48	140	5,000 00	16,100 00	3,119,728 00
Blood	.....	1	.....	10	10	.....	.....	200	2,000 00	6,000 00	5,624,400 00
Edmonton	.....	.....	18	54	79	38	1,577	109	2,990 00	3,680 00	1,303,139 00
Hobbema	.....	1	.....	33	75	66	1,434	116	3,535 00	2,405 00	491,291 00
Lesser Slave Lake	.....	.....	28	29	30	50	350	42	1,600 00	2,200 00	166,814 00
Peigan	.....	1	.....	20	35	.....	.....	120	1,515 00	3,000 00	1,151,990 00
Saddle Lake	.....	27	41	62	110	187	1,708	172	5,145 70	7,135 55	711,963 55
Sarcee	.....	.....	.....	6	8	.....	50	70	500 00	2,000 00	1,136,096 00
Stony	.....	.....	.....	150	12	.....	1,200	150	3,000 00	10,000 00	293,575 00
Total	.....	47	87	454	403	341	6,367	1,119	25,285 70	52,520 55	14,001,996 55
British Columbia.											
Babine and Upper Skeena	.....	4	210	568	326	152	7,800	111	41,900 00	28,600 00	315,693 00
Bella Coola	50	97	67	448	201	84	4,000	100	42,175 00	32,600 00	399,915 00
Cassiar (Stickine)	.....	4	2	157	57	20	915	98	8,495 00	7,100 00	25,245 00
Cowichan	138	1	407	354	291	68	29	185	26,080 00	37,500 00	2,082,100 00
Kamloops	1	11	129	15	.....	.....	15	298	5,545 00	10,000 00	5,816,071 50
Kootenay	.....	.....	57	185	26	.....	115	151	5,016 00	5,635 00	385,097 00
Kwawkewlth	35	72	70	263	179	212	2,930	109	34,800 00	60,700 00	281,290 00
Lytton	.....	47	47	252	109	51	397	186	5,621 00	21,750 00	855,034 00
Nass	141	100	271	940	130	353	3,420	167	70,000 00	142,500 00	4,187,220 00
New Westminister	175	129	398	340	394	159	989	327	48,490 00	65,000 00	2,162,466 00
Okanagan	5	16	17	186	63	20	345	199	4,854 00	11,000 00	1,644,452 00
Queen Charlotte	.....	80	30	90	100	20	40	70	9,000 00	9,000 00	109,690 00
Stuart Lake	3	6	212	349	201	455	4,560	115	22,755 00	15,500 00	292,871 95

West Coast	88	5	1,267	195	428	63	1,850	335	49,035 00	26,000 00	215,694 00
Williams Lake	.....	.....	45	243	36	.....	2,580	321	8,780 00	6,650 00	417,137 00
Total	636	572	3,229	4,585	2,540	1,657	29,985	2,772	382,546 00	479,535 00	19,189,976 45
MANITOBA.											
Birtle	.....	.....	.....	42	49	15	947	97	2,055 00	3,120 00	455,655 20
Clandeboye	.....	152	32	36	119	225	1,140	199	6,305 00	5,105 00	247,692 00
Griswold	.....	.....	4	47	63	2	1,650	69	1,660 00	3,360 00	262,175 00
Manitowapah	41	179	108	133	274	1,574	7,234	276	14,400 00	12,675 00	314,653 00
Norway House	.....	320	695	184	700	1,290	4,760	1,280	51,000 00	18,500 00	191,327 00
Pas	.....	23	290	72	290	641	5,000	172	14,659 00	6,980 00	132,467 00
Portage la Prairie	.....	9	5	43	43	15	900	80	1,350 00	3,600 00	229,202 00
Valley River Band	.....	.....	.....	19	10	.....	217	17	700 00	2,300 00	75,050 00
Total	41	683	1,134	576	1,549	3,762	21,848	2,209	92,129 00	55,640 00	1,908,221 20
NEW BRUNSWICK.											
Northeastern Division—											
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	34	48	30	14	154	245	66	6	5,020 00	16,000 00	117,845 00
Northern Division—											
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	.....	.....	12	10	6	.....	55	2	500 00	3,350 00	41,120 00
Southwestern Division—											
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. John and York Counties	.....	2	37	32	35	6	1,206	.....	1,896 40	3,561 00	47,396 40
Total	34	50	79	56	195	251	1,327	8	7,416 40	22,911 00	206,361 40

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1912—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.															
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.		Buck-wheat.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ALBERTA.																
Blackfoot	.....	.....	36	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blood	1,266	19,336	471	14,683	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edmonton	69	1,110	1,197¾	27,821	184	2,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hobbema	21¾	210	1,089½	34,308	32½	1,168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lesser Slave Lake	.....	.....	24	25	10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peigan	1,322	21,718	342	5,800	160	7,145	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saddle Lake	2	36	582	5,306	84	1,125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarcee	.....	.....	65	828	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stony	.....	.....	190	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,680¾	42,410	3,997¼	88,771	470½	12,285	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																
Babine and Upper Skeena	.....	.....	71	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bella Coola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cassiar (Stickine)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cowichan	3	110	217	11,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kamloops	66	2,950	323	15,500	.....	.....	20	881	14	582	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	491
Kootenay	45	1,325	1,295	25,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kwawkewlth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lytton	189	6,369	416	12,940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116½	3,620
Nass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Westminster	38	1,530	323	22,160	.....	.....	16½	630	102½	3,990	.....	.....	.....	.....	14¼	465
Okanagan	1,135	17,100	1,900	37,750	.....	.....	4	60	11	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	80

Queen Charlotte																
Stuart Lake			87	3,440												
West Coast																
Williams Lake	117	2,080	286	7,990												
Total	1,593	31,464	5,718	136,402	....	....	40½	1,571	129	4,892	....	....	....	....	142¾	4,656
MANITOBA.																
Birtle	798	6,147	1,248½	29,464	45	445	2½	111								
Clandeboye			30	1,200	2	80			3	75						
Griswold	2,006	31,963	132	9,289	8	315	7½	316								
Manitowapah	20	390	65	1,815												
Norway House																
Pas																
Portage la Prairie	737	11,743	364	9,833	102	2,543										
Valley River Band			101													
Total	3,561	50,243	2,240½	51,601	157	3,383	10	427	3	75	....	....	....	....	....	....
NEW BRUNSWICK.																
Northeastern Division:—																
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties			210	1,900									11	150		
Northern Division:—																
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	4½	40	51	1,297					1	7			36	519	¼	3
Southwestern Division:—																
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury St. John and York Counties			6	50											1	20
Total	4½	40	267	3,247					1	7			47	669	1¼	23

*Green feed only.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1912—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*											New Land Improvements.			
	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.						
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	Other Fodder.	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for First Time.	Land Fenced.
ALBERTA.															
Blackfoot	7	1,305	¼	10	¼	35	.....	.....	.....	1,637	60	..	1,696	.....	500
Blood	10	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,352½	.....	...	782	1,757	.....
Edmonton	26¼	2,027	1	90	... .	.....	.....	.....	135	1,480	68	.....	306	.....	.....
Hobbema	8¾	2,667	.. .	.....	.....	.....	3½	925	..	2,887	155	137¾	.....	.....	.....
Lesser Slave Lake	6¾	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	721	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Peigan	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	200	470	....	1,129	1,000	1,440
Saddle Lake	11¼	1,691	1½	3	4½	5	.....	.....	.....	3,208	184	... .	100	.....	80
Sarcee	1	120	.. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	225	....	... ...	.....	.....
Stony	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	576	.....	.....	... .	.....	... .
Total	76	8,722	2¾	103	4¾	40	3½	925	520	13,661½	1,162	137¾	4,013	2,757	2,020
BRITISH COLUMBIA.															
Babine and Upper Skeena	317	51,300	.....	.....	49	10,700	.....	... .	379	320	.....	67	64	64	59
Bella Coola	11	1,525	1	100	½	75	.....	.....	20	177	10	6	4	4	7
Cassiar (Stickine)	.....	.....	.....	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Cowichan	44½	2,217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	834	1	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
Kamloops	288	42,433	82½	10,900	123	15,767	231	28,566	2,620	148	1,030	.....	689	689	.....
Kootenay	76	8,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	310	700	190	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kwawkewlth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lytton	265	6,498	... .	.....	.....	.....	2	25	915	790	.....	43	10	52½	49½
Nass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Westminster	192	32,810	13½	1825	31¾	5,740	.....	.....	454	382	268	65½	65½	65½	62½
Okanagan	175	19,365	11	1365	17	1,955	.....	.....	2,400	310	800	115	300	340	910

Queen Charlotte	4		½		½		3					6			10
Stuart Lake	11½	5,920			9¼	3,190	1¼	90	121	769		9	13	55	90
West Coast	1¾	243	⅛	19					19	3		15	5		6½
Williams Lake	81	3,370	18½	1,465	17½	1,500	12	820	238	1,275					320
Total	1,496¾	174,531	127⅛	15,774	258½	37,927	219¼	29,501	8,310	4,902	2,298	348½	1,210½	1,270	1,514½
MANITOBA.															
Birtle	15½	2,016					6	170		964	1,478		150	166	
Clandeboye		1,050							20	530					
Griswold	17½	3,069					5¼			507	160		29	17	46
Manitowapah	59	5,141	5½	347	2½	278				4,594			19		
Norway House	40	650								90					
Pas	86	4,630	6	65	4	140				915					
Portage la Prairie	9½	876	1	161			1¼	100		504	32		34	148	
Valley River Band	1	100								123	118		9		100
Total	228½	17,532	12½	513	6½	418	12½	270	20	8,137	1,788		241	331	146
NEW BRUNSWICK.															
Northeastern Division— Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	192	6,245		1					93	8	51				
Northern Division— Madawaska and Victoria Counties	31	2,512			1	43			90			2	6	6	
Southwestern Division— Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. John and York Counties	13	1,035							22			7			
Total	236	9,792		1	1	43			205	8	51	9	6	6	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued*

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1912—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913—*Continued*

Agency.	Buildings Erected.														Increase in Value.		
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
ALBERTA.															$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Blackfoot			60				60								10,800 00	84,500 00	95,300 00
Blood			3				3								2,500 00	2,000 00	4,500 00
Edmonton			1	14	8		20	2	10	4	3	18		7	1,224 00	6,150 00	7,374 00
Hobbema				12	9		9				3				822 00	1,610 00	2,432 00
Lesser Slave Lake				3			3									1,075 00	1,075 00
Peigan				5			3			1					13,540 00	910 00	14,450 00
Saddle Lake				9		1	9								482 00	4,195 00	4,677 00
Sarcee																	
Stony			5	5												2,000 00	2,000 00
Total			69	52	17	1	106	2	10	5	6	18		7	29,368 00	102,440 00	131,808 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																	
Babine and Upper Skeena			10	4	10							19			3,200 00	5,300 00	8,500 00
Bella Coola			10		2										1,500 00	5,400 00	6,900 00
Cassiar (Stickine)																	
Cowichan			9			2									2,300 00	3,350 00	5,650 00
Kamloops			14	7			2					8			137,400 00	8,360 00	145,760 00
Kootenay			1	1		1										550 00	550 00
Kwawkewlth			6													1,050 00	1,050 00
Lytton			21	1	1	18	3			4					3,965 00	2,635 00	6,600 00
Nass			4													3,650 00	3,650 00
New Westminster			8			3	2					2			13,100 00	2,000 00	15,100 00
Okanagan	1		10	1	2	3	2					6			3,400 00	7,000 00	10,400 00
Queen Charlotte			5	1											1,500 00	2,300 00	3,800 00
Stuart Lake				5	1	2	2		5		20				1,945 00	3,200 00	5,145 00

West Coast	....	....	3	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	570 00	1,000 00	1,570 00
Williams Lake	...	..	....	1	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	... .	250 00	250 00
Total	1	....	101	22	16	9	11	....	5	4	20	35	....	....	165,480 00	39,045 00	204,525 00
MANITOBA.																	
Birtle	....	....	1	7	1	...	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,163 00	1,345 00	2,508 00
Clandeboye	....	....	....	27	....	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	525 00	5,100 00	5,625 00
Griswold	...	....	2	3	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	605 00	320 00	925 00
Manitowapah	....	....	....	15	2	....	5	....	2	....	6	...	....	....	175 00	625 00	800 00
Norway House	...	....	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2,475 00	2,475 00
Pas	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	410 00	410 00
Portage la Prairie	....	....	....	4	4	....	10	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	1,010 00	750 00	1,760 00
Valley River Band	....	....	..	4	...	1	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	75 00	1,450 00	1,525 00
Total	....	....	6	77	7	1	20	..	18	2	14	....	....	....	3,553 00	9,590 00	13,143 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.																	
Northeastern Division—																	
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	....	...	4	....	....	....	....	..	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	400 00	400 00
Northern Division—																	
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	...	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100 00	400 00	500 00
Southwestern Division—																	
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. John and York Counties	....	...	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. .	....	....	....	70 00	1,500 00	1,570 00
Total	...	..	7	....	...	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	170 00	2,300 00	2,470 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef Sold also of that used for Food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.		
ALBERTA.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Blackfoot	9,295 00	11,995 50	12,000 00		150 00	600 00	19,800 00	53,840 50
Blood	24,000 00	14,348 84	17,751 87				5,500 00	61,600 71
Edmonton	30,941 55	6,465 95	6,250 00		850 00	10,750 00	4,400 00	59,657 50
Hobbema	22,628 70	2,100 00	3,240 00	7,519 00	1,325 00	8,859 40	3,965 00	49,637 10
Lesser Slave Lake	6,838 00	900 00	1,030 00		650 00	6,500 00		15,918 00
Peigan	22,000 00	8,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00			4,000 00	36,000 00
Saddle Lake	14,706 00	11,750 00	2,020 00		435 00	9,020 00	3,225 00	41,156 00
Sarcee	4,450 00	3,165 00	3,500 00			450 00	6,400 00	17,965 00
Stony	3,825 00	2,128 96	3,656 85	35 00		8,735 60	30,498 19	48,879 60
Total	138,684 25	60,854 25	50,448 72	8,554 00	3,410 00	44,915 00	77,788 19	384,654 41
BRITISH COLUMBIA.								
Babine and Upper Skeena	62,300 00	1,450 00	50,000 00		10,400 00	15,800 00	28,800 00	168,750 00
Bella Coola	4,325 00	550 00	12,500 00		67,300 00	12,200 00	27,200 00	124,075 00
Cassiar (Stickine)								
Cowichan	22,175 00	1,050 00	29,600 00		27,000 00	500 00	1,550 00	81,675 00
Kamloops	110,258 25	600 00		2,000 00		1,200 00	23,700 00	137,758 25
Kootenay	30,700 00	9,850 00	19,300 00		1,500 00	5,650 00	3,300 00	70,300 00
Kwawkewlth			20,040 00		95,000 00	3,870 00	19,350 00	138,260 00
Lytton	59,800 00	32,300 00	88,400 00		3,425 00	3,100 00	20,150 00	207,175 00
Nass					50,000 00	20,000 00	30,000 00	100,000 00
New Westminster	36,175 00	5,550 00	65,750 00		59,130 00	30,680 00	57,180 00	254,465 00
Okanagan	110,500 00	16,000 00	10,500 00		1,500 00	5,400 00		143,900 00
Queen Charlotte	300 00	700 00	9,000 00		12,000 00	800 00	7,500 00	30,300 00
Stuart Lake	34,032 00	4,530 00	21,170 00		10,380 00	20,905 00	6,755 00	97,772 00

West Coast	415 00	260 00	28,300 00		32,500 00	6,070 00	2,475 00	70,020 00
Williams Lake	30,205 00	4,300 00	9,350 00			15,650 00	5,250 00	64,755 00
Total	501,185 25	77,140 00	363,910 00	2,000 00	370,135 00	141,625 00	233,210 00	1,689,205 25
MANITOBA.								
Birtle	28,563 05	2,835 00	7,744 50		282 00	2,610 00	2,020 00	44,059 55
Clandeboye	2,802 50							2,802 50
Griswold	30,411 00	160 00	3,300 00		200 00	300 00	2,350 00	36,721 00
Manitowapah	34,132 80	2,340 00	13,760 00		32,470 00	10,637 00	2,830 00	96,169 80
Norway House	1,450 00		29,000 00		14,000 00	129,000 00		173,450 00
Pas	4,344 00	400 00	6,400 00		2,050 00	19,300 00		62,494 00
Portage la Prairie	12,417 20	325 00	5,600 00		200 00	4,450 00	3,050 00	25,442 20
Valley River Band	1,325 00	800 00	145 00			1,680 00	1,191 00	5,141 00
Total	115,450 55	6,860 00	65,349 50		49,202 00	197,977 00	11,441 00	446,280 05
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Northeastern Division:—								
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	3,875 00		26,050 00		9,050 00	310 00	9,650 00	48,935 00
Northern Division:—								
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	2,468 20	150 00	9,500 00	22 00			4,000 00	16,140 20
Southwestern Division:—								
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. John and York Counties	699 80		17,525 00		200 00	1,140 00	1,486 00	21,050 0
Total	7,043 00	150 00	53,075 00	22 00	9,250 00	1,450 00	15,136 00	86,126 60

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS — STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Lands and Sources from which Indians derive their Support.						
	Cleared but not under Cultivation.	Under actual Cultivation.	Total Value of Lands in Reserve.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping and Fishing.	Number engaged in other Industries.	Number engaged in Stock Raising.
NOVA SCOTIA.	Acres.	Acres.	$ cts.				
Annapolis County							
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	230	155	4,275 00	28	26	32	6
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	400	400	14,500 00				
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	3		12,000 00			28	
Colchester	20	14	1,750 00		22	12	
Cumberland	240	10	1,550 00		20		
Digby	225	54	1,675 00		16		
Halifax	2	32	615 00				
Hants	300	98	13,810 00	9	30	11	3
Inverness	366	514	9,590 00	23	10	10	10
Kings	29	5	3,300 00	1	21	4	1
Lunenburg	490	210	2,400 00	17	5	21	
Pictou	90	50	2,200 00				
Queens	200	200	1,150 00	22	25	26	
Richmond	150	150	6,450 00	30	12	5	
*Shelburne							
Victoria	210	60	3,170 00	21	24	14	7
Yarmouth	6	2	150 00		3	1	
Total	2,961	1,954	78,585 00	151	214	174	27
ONTARIO.							
Alnwick	110	2,526	99,740 56	9			
Cape Croker	3,500	1,600	152,500 00	158	31	88	107
Caradoc	4,459	10,512	375,536 00	97			
Chapleau	55	20	1,550 09		226		

Christian Island	580	200	29,400 00	6	12	8	10
Fort Frances	76	134	219,295 00	2	462	177	8
Golden Lake	200	70	4,329 00	6	20	6	.....
Gore Bay	2,310	1,584	64,500 00	288	24	278	.....
Kenora	166	56	129,016 00	.....	153	119	4
Lake Simcoe	492	290	32,150 00	14	.....	17	.....
Manitowaning	32,075	4,039	168,605 00	289	67	217	.....
Moravian	1,200	1,000	95,300 00	63	2	5	63
Mud Lake	880	320	40,000 00	14	60	.....	.....
New Credit	1,925	3,875	197,500 00	40	2	44	.....
Parry Sound	1 197	835	127,225 00	67	56	40	.....
Port Arthur	408	252	93,567 00	.....	325	160	.....
Rama	419	766	50,650 00	2	20	55	.....
Rice Lake	880	580	37,200 00	18	8	.....	.....
Sarnia	2,320	2,802	505,900 00	80	.....	85	.....
Saugeen	4,000	1,180	64,320 00	75	.....	100	.....
Sault Ste-Marie	1,513	1,762	45,759 50	49	88	101	.....
Savanne	936	60	101,387 00	.....	184	90	.....
Scugog	130	670	70,240 00	3	7	7	3
Six Nations	8,260	26,436	1,092,400 00	428	.....	380	428
Sturgeon Falls	25	395	229,779 00	67	97	14	5
Thessalon	500	627	133,468 00	3	.....	121	.....
Tyendinaga	1,726	7,840	645,300 00	77	5	2	9
Walpole Island	33,415	1,025	308,400 00	90	40	125	.....
Total	103,657	71,456	5,115,015 06	1,945	1,889	2,239	637

*Agent reports that all Indians make a living by hunting and fishing.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Public Buildings, Property of the Band.											
	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Properties, &c.
NOVA SCOTIA.												
Annapolis County												
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties						1						1,000 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County						1		1		1		5,000 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County								1				1,200 00
Colchester								1		1		350 00
Cumberland						1						125 00
Digby						1		1	1			1,500 00
Halifax												
Hants						1		1		1		2,000 00
Inverness						1		2	1	1		2,830 26
Kings							1					
Lunenburg								1				600 00
Pictou						1		1				4,000 00
Queens												
Richmond						1		1		2		9,000 00
Shelburne	1											500 00
Victoria								1	1	2		2,625 00
Yarmouth												
Total	1					8	1	11	3	8		30,770 26
ONTARIO.												
Alnwick						1	1		1	4		6,250 00
Cape Croker			1	1	1	2	1	3	2	5		16,000 00
Caradoc							3	6	1	11		10,700 00
Chapleau						4						
Christian Island			1	1		2	1	1	1			3,000 00

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REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Private Fencing and Buildings.															Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Total Value of Private Fencing and Buildings.
	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.			
NOVA SCOTIA.																$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Annapolis County																		
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	320			30		6	8				2		5			175 00	2,710 00	2,885 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	160			16		8	14	13		13						450 00	3,700 00	4,150 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	5,638			21		6					1					3 00	4,000 00	4,003 00
Colchester	15			16		3	2					2				30 00	1,600 00	1,630 00
Cumberland	10			23		7	4	4		3	12					27 00	1,000 00	1,027 00
Digby	250			24			3				3					75 00	1,750 00	1,825 00
Halifax				27	10	8										260 00	915 00	1,175 00
Hants	80			15	1	2	7	1		7	3					5,000 00	6,000 00	11,000 00
Inverness	697			34	1	1	16						4	1		900 00	6,200 00	7,100 00
Kings				16			2	1				1			1		1,600 00	1,600 00
Lunenburg	519			17		2	13	9		10	13					320 00	7,855 00	8,175 00
Pictou	75			30		3	6			2						100 00	5,000 00	5,100 00
Queens	150			16		4	2				3					80 00	1,650 00	1,730 00
Richmond	101			20		8	12						5	3		240 00	2,100 00	2,340 00
Shelburne	10			8	1	2	3			1	1	1				475 00	1,350 00	1,825 00
Victoria	180			20			14			8	6			1		500 00	4,300 00	4,800 00
Yarmouth				4		1	1										300 00	300 00
Total	8,505			337	13	61	107	28		44	34	4	14	5	1	8,635 00	52,030 00	60,665 00
ONTARIO.																		
Aluwick	2,530			48	8	2	18	20	2	4	2		1	1		4,880 00	18,050 00	22,930 00
Cape Croker	1,600	3	1	37	39	9	37	46	4	30	13	4	3	8		3,200 00	45,816 00	49,016 00
Caradoc	15,500	5	10	194	92	20	15	109	17	74	30	43	18	23	43	27,696 00	94,000 00	121,696 00
Chapleau	9	27														300 00	7,950 00	8,250 00
Christian Island	580		2	15	21	1	1	20	1	12	15	5	5	2		800 00	6,500 00	7,300 00

Fort Frances	1,543	....	....	5	143	31	....	40	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	1,815 00	15,600 00	17,415 00
Golden Lake	120	....	....	2	24	....	4	6	....	6	5	2	....	7	....	300 00	2,725 00	3,025 00
Gore Bay	2,256	....	....	15	106	7	39	74	28	40	91	45	37	13	1	8,435 00	22,825 00	31,260 00
Kenora	217	...	....	1	224	....	...	83	....	31	....	49	....	....	..	476 25	6,656 00	7,132 25
Lake Simcoe	389	....	....	14	16	4	8	15	4	10	8	4	3	2	...	760 00	6,200 00	6,960 00
Manitowaning	6,753	1	....	30	405	41	125	310	1	77	228	129	239	1	...	7,020 00	48,960 00	55,980 00
Moravian	2,900	....	1	81	6	.. .	13	50	3	30	35	10	15	....	...	5,800 00	27,600 00	33,400 00
Mud Lake	600	....	1	30	6	....	10	10	5	10	5	2	5	2	....	3,720 00	18,000 00	21,720 00
New Credit	6,000	1	3	57	14	1	32	14	13	8	5	4	2	7	1	7,800 00	40,600 00	48,400 00
Parry Sound	833	....	....	28	89	23	9	32	12	41	15	3	7	9	3	2,380 00	18,875 00	21,255 00
Port Arthur	76	....	....	45	81	35	....	7	6	....	....	....	...	2	....	861 00	50,590 00	51,451 00
Rama	1,185	....	....	49	10	....	1	8	2	7	4	...	10	4	....	3,600 00	13,250 00	16,850 00
Rice Lake	196	..	1	10	8	....	13	14	2	7	10	..	2	....	....	3,962 00	14,920 00	18,882 00
Sarnia	6,720	....	4	110	9	14	30	62	7	16	22	31	7	8	13	9,600 00	28,000 00	37,600 00
Saugeen	1,400	....	1	78	24	....	30	73	20	30	38	1	12	2	....	1,500 00	9,500 00	11,000 00
Sault Ste. Marie	1,875	..	....	59	95	21	61	65	....	38	19	21	26	25	....	2,075 00	27,000 00	29,075 00
Savanne	91	....	..	.....	159	....	....	8	....	10	1	....	....	....	....	172 00	4,570 60	4,742 60
Scugog	800	....	....	7	1	2	5	5	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	1,380 00	2,300 00	3,680 00
Six Nations	43,696	7	33	459	405	12	254	386	114	185	179	61	41	108	67	436,960 00	600,245 00	1,037,205 00
Sturgeons Falls	273	....	....	37	61	22	20	24	4	5	7	21	4	3	....	640 00	25,000 00	25,640 00
Thessalon	627	....	..	38	75	11	23	28	....	24	24	2	22	....	....	8,700 00	14,085 00	22,785 00
Tyendinaga	13,768	1	1	227	10	....	106	117	38	140	65	25	10	13	40	134,825 00	87,555 00	222,380 00
Walpole Island	1,185	1	....	120	110	....	2	57	2	....	25	53	4	9	52	14,700 00	27,500 00	42,200 00
Total	103,222	46	58	1,796	2,246	236	886	1,783	285	844	846	515	473	248	220	694,357 25	1,284,872 00	1,979,229 25

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.																		Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Waggons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Waggons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
NOVA SCOTIA.																			$ cts.
Annapolis County																			
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	2	1											1	1	2				68 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	12	10				5		2				10	12	8	10	5		3	900 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County																			
Colchester	1	1		1							1	12	1		1	1		1	110 00
Cumberland	1											15	1	2		1		1	200 00
Digby												10							30 00
Halifax	2	2									33	1	1	1					276 00
Hants	4	4		5		3		3			10	50	2		6	6	1	3	1,900 00
Inverness	8	7		6		4		3			5	135	4	8	10	4			928 00
Kings	1	1										10	2		1		1		100 00
Lunenburg	8	8				2					5	11	17		8	4		7	813 00
Pictou	1	1		1									3	2	3	3		2	300 00
Queens	1	1						1				12	2	1	1				180 00
Richmond	6	4		2		1					3	50	1	3	5	2			540 00
Shelburne												25	1						35 00
Victoria	4	4				1		1				150	4	4	5	3			500 00
Yarmouth																			
Total	51	44		15		16		10			57	581	52	30	52	29	2	17	6,880 00
ONTARIO.																			
Alnwick	21	14	7	8	5	7	6	6	7		13	276	11		12	15	5	20	3,572 00
Cape Croker												320	26	2	30	15	20	20	8,798 00
Caradoc	148	120	34	97	26	57	33	51	26	6	52	2,380	84	16	73	72	45	172	25,350 00
Chapleau																			
Christian Island	11	10	2	5	1	4	3	3	3	1	7	100	8	1	12	5	3	4	2,000 00
Fort Frances	26	15									2	663	3		11	6			1,583 00

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry.																		Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.					
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.		
Nova Scotia.																			$ cts.
Annapolis County																			
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties		3	1				3	5				1					3		330 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County		12					22	30	20	12							150		2,000 00
Cape Breton (Sidney) County													1						2 00
Colchester		1																	100 00
Cumberland		1					2	1					1				30		121 00
Digby							1												35 00
Halifax			2			9	10	15									150		850 00
Hants		6			2	3	7	10				2					100		870 00
Inverness		9		1			18	14	5	1	2	1					140		1,005 00
Kings		3				2	3	4					2				200		635 00
Lunenburg		3		1	8	10	19	18	50			2	2		8	2	266		1,636 50
Pictou		4						2									65		450 00
Queens		1			2	2	4	3	10	6			6				12		350 00
Richmond		4					13	13									53		787 90
Shelburne					2														80 00
Victoria		6		4		4	20	16			2	4	10				60		1,500 00
Yarmouth																			
Total		53	3	6	14	29	122	131	85	19	4	10	22		8	2	1,229		10,752 40

ONTARIO.																		
Alnwick		27	1	3		6	25	17				3	35	20	22		444	4,009 00
Cape Croker												30	95	45	6	16	350	20,025 00
Caradoc		232	18	4		75	143	121			1	43	139	86	35	107	5,326	48,700 00
Chapleau																		
Christian Island		30		1		6	20	10	6		2	10	30				200	4,000 00
Fort Frances		93		2		2	9	8										5,895 00
Golden Lake		6	2				7	5				6	10				40	1,200 00
Gore Bay												36	239	8	7	2	769	16,409 25
Kenora		91	10	9	24	9	33	10									84	5,851 00
Lake Simcoe		17	1				14	30				4	15	32		6	160	4,100 00
Manitowaning	10	401	106	9		92	293	125	95	12	18	72	726	30	5	12	2,255	49,900 00
Moravian		100	30			10	71	50			5	60	125	25	15	35	890	2,100 00
Mud Lake		32	8	1	10	16	42	19	10	6	1	11	61		71	60	86	7,050 00
New Credit	1	89	14	2		14	67	39	11	15		9	22	15	9	6	575	13,275 00
Parry Sound	9	37	10	10	3	6	52	14	1		6	32	8	16	12	108	800	11,200 00
Port Arthur		16		1			17	15									370	3,770 00
Rama		7	2			2	7	3					4	6	4		200	1,300 00
Rice Lake		18	6				21	23			1	6	41	19	62	40	77	5,140 00
Sarnia		106	14	3			52	38			1	20	139	74	27	17	2,997	18,199 00
Saugeen		75	5				48	35				20	25	30	25	30	200	76,000 00
Sault Ste. Marie	4	104	8	9	31	58	79	110			3	29	47				1,029	12,750 00
Savanne		4		8	7	3	15	7									15	1,392 75
Scugog		6	3				1	2				1		2	3		104	901 00
Six Nations	21	692	179	41		141	801	880	130	62	31	460	1,541	781	240	980	17,945	200,549 00
Sturgeon Falls	16	58	4	9	2	6	56	68			7	17			24	12	360	11,190 00
Thessalon	8	42		2		12	21	11			5	21	43				429	7,597 00
Tyendinaga	2	295	25	15		20	530	275	50	40	5	60	262	400	100	250	3,760	84,347 00
Walpole Island	14	190		5	10	65	205	210			18	130	310	230	75	375	4,500	21,500 00
Total	85	2,768	446	134	90	543	2,629	2,125	303	165	104	1,080	3,917	1,319	742	2,056	43,065	638,340 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	General Effects.									Value of Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of		
NOVA SCOTIA.									$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Annapolis County			3	6	1			2			
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties		5			20	13		1	355 00	585 00	9,498 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	5	8			5	6	42		250 00	500 00	27,300 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County										2,000 00	19,205 00
Colchester				2	15		25		85 00	275 00	4,300 00
Cumberland	1	4		12	14		35		220 00	400 00	3,643 00
Digby			7	11	5		32	5	200 00	625 00	5,890 00
Halifax	4	7	2	13	29	5	45		915 00	955 00	4,786 00
Hants	2	3	3	10	9		100		760 00	2,000 00	32,280 00
Inverness	3	11		18	6		195		385 00	965 00	22,803 26
Kings		2		20	10	1	50		180 00	500 00	6,315 00
Lunenburg		10	4	2	22	4	30	3	334 50	1,530 75	15,489 75
Pictou		5		3	11	2			350 00	800 00	13,200 00
Queens		5	7	8	6	10	12	6	260 00	275 00	3,945 00
Richmond	5	12			14	7	90		1,184 70	540 00	20,842 60
Shelburne	1	2	1	2	6	2	75	2	150 00	300 00	2,890 00
Victoria		11	1	3	18	2	125		410 00	500 00	13,505 00
Yarmouth			1	2	1		6	1	50 00	250 00	750 00
Total	21	85	29	112	192	52	862	20	6,029 20	13,000 75	266,642 61
ONTARIO.											
Alnwick	1		41	17	42		2,012	25	2,023 00	9,368 00	147,892 56
Cape Croker	15	17	1	22	25	158	25	6	3,474 50	18,750 00	268,563 50
Caradoc		1		51	52	1	607		731 00	48,500 00	631,283 00
Chapleau		1	138	78	134	254	584	117	7,325 00	7,000 00	24,125 00
Christian Island	5	12	2	10	12	8	200	15	800 00	2,650 00	149,150 00
Fort Frances	*	24	237	84	1,465	504	3,650	87	7,540 00	7,000 00	261,778 00

Golden Lake		7	12	22	6	8	300	12	700 00	1,000 00	13,654 00
Gore Bay	28	22	.....	23	42	120	280	2	2,760 00	16,940 00	155,936 25
Kenora	.....	9	339	89	233	397	7,065	215	14,380 00	15,750 00	173,715 50
Lake Simcoe	5	15	3	8	15	7	128	11	800 00	2,100 00	48,610 00
Manitowaning	*115	27	40	117	168	330	1,170	106	8,120 00	29,000 00	358,230 00
Moravian	.....	4	.....	20	15	15	17	.....	300 00	5,000 00	49,100 00
Mud Lake	.....	6	61	20	50	.....	1,600	30	1,700 00	11,200 00	95,180 00
New Credit	.....	1	1	9	21	.....	190	.....	300 00	9,600 00	285,975 00
Parry Sound	11	43	47	71	53	24	1,000	71	5,200 00	16,000 00	199,280 00
Port Arthur	54	53	302	136	231	1,117	650	216	14,062 00	6,190 00	179,807 00
Rama	.....	4	28	32	28	....	475	34	1,480 00	4,500 00	82,080 00
Rice Lake	.....	4	10	18	16	.....	900	14	1,500 00	6,600 00	77,422 00
Sarnia	.....	16	.....	19	45	1	151	.....	677 00	18,200 00	600,776 00
Saugeen	.....	4	.....	30	80	25	150	20	1,075 00	5,600 00	179,995 00
Sault Ste. Marie	58	54	60	72	84	155	384	68	9,500 00	14,000 00	140,984 50
Savanne	1	4	395	132	248	475	6,151	242	15,675 10	17,665 50	142,493 55
Scugog	.....	4	12	7	6	....	528	6	132 00	1,140 00	77,244 00
Six Nations	.....	11	5	40	142	.....	290	4	2,500 00	50,496 00	2,645,545 00
Sturgeon Falls	12	56	147	106	131	145	1,480	145	10,300 00	23,300 00	311,957 00
Thessalon	31	24	67	9	102	270	617	66	8,457 00	8,013 00	191,085 00
Tyendinaga	2	17	2	24	27	10	800	3	2,645 00	55,800 00	1,092,526 00
Walpole Island	†	35	44	15	65	9	860	7	1,900 00	14,000 00	398,300 00
Total	448	475	1,994	1,281	2,238	4,033	32,201	1,522	126,056 60	425,362 50	8,982,677 86

* Also 1 motor-boat. † Also 3 motor-boats.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1912—STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.															
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.		Buck-wheat.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
NOVA SCOTIA.																
Annapolis County																
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	3	50	17	260												
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County			1½	120	2	140			1	32					1	32
Cape Breton (Sydney) County																
Colchester			1	20												
Cumberland			1	35												
Digby																
Halifax			20						3						5	
Hants			15	150												
Inverness			10	120			¼	4	¼	3					¼	3
Kings			2	40									1	25	¼	10
Lunenburg			7	190	3	56				1			4	60		2
Pictou	2	15	6	65												
Queens			1	20	½	15							¼	12		
Richmond			8	40												
Shelburne																
Victoria			10	80			½	5							¼	6
Yarmouth																
Total	5	65	99½	1,140	5½	211	¾	9	4¼	36			5½	97	7	53
ONTARIO.																
Alnwick	12	185	159	3,240			1	35	7	60	21	345	50	860		2
Cape Croker																

Caradoc	239	4,854	510	11,600	61	1,300	575	19,800			8	187			45	800
Chapleau																
Christian Island	10	180	30	600			2	40	3	40						
Fort Frances																
Golden Lake	4	40	12	140			1	5	6	12						
Gore Bay																
Kenora							8	335								
Lake Simcoe	33	425	79	950	8	80	5	60								
Manitowaning	122	3,032	426	11,376	28	475	126	3,180	237	4,060	11	445	8	220	17	326
Moravian	125	1,500	400	600			180	6,500			60	600	60	600	50	100
Mud Lake	180	3,600	200	3,005			27	1,002	208	1,001			41	1047	7	290
New Credit	149	2,456	350	10,271	30	378	10	1,000			9	140			1	46
Parry Sound			20	1,500			8	755	2	100					2	150
Port Arthur																
Rama	10	160	200	2,000					4	80						
Rice Lake	78	2,100	110	2,100			1	52	42	186			3	46		
Sarnia	190	2,948	123	3,113	11	193	55	1,075	5	86					6	146
Saugeen	20	250	225	2,500			20	500							5	100
Sault Ste. Marie			75	1,235			6	160	15	225					2	40
Savanne							3	103								
Scugog	4	40	45	700			2	41					23	310	½	10
Six Nations	1,983	25,490	3,504	89,840	384	6,840	390	16,690	340	4,340	78	591	39	509	70	712
Sturgeon Falls	3	90	25	550	1	40	5	140	7	210			2	60		
Thesselon			11	300			11	245	8	149						
Tyendinaga	42	400	250	15,000	375	2,950	85	1,500	35	178	10	200	45	300	4	20
Walpole Island	80	2,000	145	5,000	7	85	215	8,800	5	10			16	350	24	500
Total	3,284	45,710	6,932	145,620	805	12,341	1,736	61,918	924	10,758	257	2508	281	4272	233½	3,032

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1912—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder *Continued.*										Other Fodder.	New Land Improvements.			
	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.						
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.		Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for First time.	Land Fenced.
NOVA SCOTIA.									Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
Annapolis County															
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	18	735				7			41		12		4½	4½	158
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	13	1,800				47			40	25	3				
Cape Breton (Sydney) County															
Colchester	2	100							5						
Cumberland	6	400			½	50			4						
Digby	7	359							10				2	3	
Halifax	14						6								
Hants	5	200				50			70	5					
Inverness	31	1,650				20			100	45	10	1	3	3	3
Kings	2	200							6	25	2			1	
Lunenburg	11	925	1	10	5	475	2	50	94	30		4	5	2	
Pictou	4	415													
Queens	2	210				250	1	150	15	10	2	1			1½
Richmond	12	1,388				20			38	1	5				5
Shelburne									6						
Victoria	10	600							100	120	15		3	1	2
Yarmouth										2		6	2		
Total	137	8,982	1	10	7¾	919	9	200	529	263	49	12½	20	14½	169½
ONTARIO.															
Alnwick	20	1,710			4	1,300			133	9	100				
Cape Croker															
Caradoc	145	8,050	1	167	4	1,712	9	2,475	1,451	13	254				250
Chapleau															

Christian Island	6	300			1	200			60		15	6		2	2
Fort Frances	16	2,815							77	158					
Golden Lake	5	150			1	60			7	12		5			
Gore Bay															
Kenora	88	8,339	6	229	10	512	10			459					176
Lake Simcoe	5	100							58						
Manitowaning	377	28,630	8	226	62	6,177	17	604	1,984	71	106	183	107	107	106
Moravian	60	3,000			5	500	4	100	200		60				30
Mud Lake	22	1,600	2	208	6	1,800	5	92	116	100					
New Credit	6	760	$\frac{1}{3}$	80	$\frac{1}{3}$	158	$\frac{1}{2}$	110	600		460		3	5	
Parry Sound	25	2,750		50		125	1	300	205	135	13	27		12	15
Port Arthur															
Rama	5	300							20	25		5	7	7	
Rice Lake	10	870			4	700	3	47	92						
Sarnia	60	1,707	1	42	2	93	1	46	498		6	18	11	1	
Saugeen	30	500			5	200	6	200	75	5	80				
Sault Ste. Marie	152	2,950	3	100	7	225	4	190	125	250			2	2	
Savanne	55	5,512	3	138	3	213	5			95					15
Seugog	5	340			1	25			24	14					
Six Nations	343	13,704	38	600	30	1,800	44	3,660	6,915		5,540	36			
Sturgeon Falls	34	1,310	3	60	7	250	4	90	40	68					
Thessalon	76	5,600							33	50	8	90		90	90
Tyendinaga	112	300	5	50			6	210	3,780	325					10
Walpole Island	100	1,750	6	110	20	450		2,300	185	1,700	900		6		40
Total	1,792	85,047	$76\frac{1}{3}$	2,061	$172\frac{1}{3}$	16,500	$118\frac{1}{2}$	10,421	16,678	3,479	7,542	370	136	226	734

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Buildings Erected.														Increase in Value.		
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
NOVA SCOTIA.															$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Annapolis County																	
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties			25	1	11	7	1			2					40 00	200 00	240 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County			2													350 00	350 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County																	
Colchester					1											50 00	50 00
Cumberland																	
Digby															45 00	50 00	95 00
Halifax																	
Hants				1	1											100 00	100 00
Inverness			2			1									125 00	400 00	525 00
Kings						1									50 00	50 00	100 00
Lunenburg															165 00		165 00
Pictou			1													200 00	200 00
Queens					1					1					60 00	50 00	110 00
Richmond			3		1							2	1		30 00	220 00	250 00
Shelburne																	
Victoria			2			1									20 00	1,825 00	1,845 00
Yarmouth			4		1	1										100 00	100 00
Total			39	2	16	11	1			3		2	1		535 00	3,595 00	4,130 00

Ontario.																	
Alnwick																	
Cape Croker																	
Caradoc															500 00		500 00
Chapleau			3													1,775 00	1,775 00
Christian Island			1	1											180 00	800 00	980 00
Fort Frances																	
Golden Lake			1	1											50 00	75 00	125 00
Gore Bay																	
Kenora				68			46		9		26				264 00	3,190 00	3,254 00
Lake Simcoe																	
Manitowaning			1	24		6	25								2,298 00	2,975 00	5,273 00
Moravian			1												100 00	600 00	700 00
Mud Lake																	
New Credit			2			1									760 00	600 00	1,360 00
Parry Sound			2	1											780 00	800 00	1,580 00
Port Arthur																	
Rama															125 00		125 00
Rice Lake																	
Sarnia			3												210 00	400 00	610 00
Saugeen													1		200 00		200 00
Sault Ste. Marie				3		2	4	1		3			2		50 00	650 00	700 00
Savanne				18							6				30 00	630 00	660 00
Scugog			1												40 00	300 00	340 00
Six Nations	2		10	3		4	5	5							500 00	16,500 00	17,000 00
Sturgeons Falls			2	4												2,750 00	2,750 00
Thessalon			1	1	1	1			3						2,300 00	800 00	3,100 00
Tyendinaga			3			3	2	3	3	2	3	5			50 00	4,250 00	4,300 00
Walpole Island			3	2											250 00	1,100 00	1,350 00
Total	2		34	120	1	17	102	9	15	5	35	5	3		8,687 00	38,195 00	46,682 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef Sold also of that used for Food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these Columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.		
NOVA SCOTIA.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Annapolis County								
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	750 00	480 00	2,820 00	134 00	1,050 00	770 00	1,190 00	7,194 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	1,840 00	200 00	2,300 00		300 00	75 00		4,715 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County			7,000 00				7,000 00	14,000 00
Colchester	115 00		3,250 00			350 00	1,250 00	4,965 00
Cumberland	400 00		1,500 00		40 00	1,000 00	1,200 00	4,140 00
Digby	369 00		2,800 00		25 00	300 00	900 00	4,394 00
Halifax	1,150 00	850 00	5,825 00		100 00	3,750 00	10,675 00	22,350 00
Hants	800 00		500 00		50 00	1,000 00	2,000 00	4,350 00
Inverness	3,000 00	15 00	4,500 00		185 00	235 00	1,625 00	9,560 00
Kings	305 00	50 00	2,000 00		100 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	4,455 00
Lunenburg	2,214 00	950 00	3,440 00		300 00	100 00	250 00	7,254 00
Pictou	700 00		3,800 00		400 00	600 00	3,600 00	9,100 00
Queens	1,000 00	200 00	1,500 00		250 00	1,000 00	250 00	4,200 00
Richmond	1,455 00	145 00	2,600 00		682 00	190 00	437 00	5,509 00
Shelburne	120 00		1,200 00		200 00	500 00	200 00	2,220 00
Victoria	2,600 00	250 00	2,000 00	110 00	800 00	350 00	4,000 00	10,110 00
Yarmouth			75 00			20 00		95 00
Total	16,818 00	3,140 00	47,110 00	244 00	4,482 00	11,240 00	35,577 00	118,611 00
ONTARIO.								
Alnwick	5,778 00	539 00	7,689 35		200 00	1,703 00	2,088 00	17,997 35
Cape Croker	7,116 00	900 00	3,500 00		3,500 00	100 00	6,008 00	21,116 00
Caradoc	33,863 00	3,560 00	77,775 00	7,344 91	496 00	849 00	6,000 00	129,895 91
Chapleau			1,900 00		1,700 00	2,800 00	850 00	7,250 00
Christian Island	1,540 00	150 00	1,200 00		200 00	350 00	1,000 00	4,440 00

Fort Frances	3,760 00	.....	33,600 00	.....	30,800 00	27,200 00	7,000 00	102,360 00
Golden Lake	300 00	.....	829 00	.....	77 00	300 00	525 00	2,031 00
Gore Bay	20,717 15	6,834 00	33,805 00	.....	930 00	229 00	22,827 00	85,342 15
Kenora	6,494 80	465 00	28,038 00	.....	19,119 00	30,942 00	10,631 00	95,689 80
Lake Simcoe	1,235 00	.....	2,220 00	231 00	.....	.....	1,500 00	5,186 00
Manitowaning	46,917 00	1,800 00	18,000 00	6,484 00	2,925 00	3,375 00	15,950 00	95,451 00
Moravian	12,800 00	1,500 00	5,000 00	30 00	260 00	200 00	2,500 00	22,250 00
Mud Lake	4,000 00	1,700 00	2,100 00	.....	.....	3,500 00	870 00	12,110 00
New Credit	14,950 00	2,000 00	13,500 00	28,790 00	25 00	250 00	5,000 00	64,515 00
Parry Sound	4,970 00	800 00	7,800 00	.....	800 00	1,200 00	5,300 00	20,870 00
Port Arthur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rama	1,500 00	.....	12,000 00	200 00	500 00	1,200 00	2,000 00	17,400 00
Rice Lake	890 00	420 00	920 00	450 00	.....	1,200 00	420 00	4,300 00
Sarnia	11,834 00	.....	27,475 00	2,289 50	380 00	80 00	22,060 00	64,118 50
Saugeen	4,500 00	700 00	19,000 00	8,500 00	500 00	450 00	8,000 00	41,650 00
Sault Ste. Marie	6,700 00	1,600 00	19,500 00	2,400 00	6,600 00	1,110 00	9,650 00	47,560 00
Savanne	3,296 30	329 25	30,018 00	.....	29,333 00	51,376 00	7,427 00	121,779 55
Scugog	1,099 00	1,000 00	543 00	80 00	142 00	1,011 00	830 00	4,705 00
Six Nations	189,432 00	.....	125,940 00	5,500 00	.....	.....	.....	320,872 00
Sturgeon Falls	2,300 00	250 00	21,800 00	.....	.....	13,100 00	7,000 00	44,450 00
Thessalon	5,524 00	.....	31,509 00	.....	2,228 00	1,950 00	1,950 00	43,161 00
Tyendinaga	52,827 40	3,000 00	48,700 00	5,000 00	1,300 00	325 00	750 00	111,902 40
Walpole Island	18,300 00	5,300 00	38,000 00	15 00	1,700 00	1,600 00	10,500 00	75,415 00
Total	462,643 65	32,847 25	612,361 35	67,314 41	103,655 00	146,400 00	158,576 00	1,583,797 66

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Lands and Sources from which Indians derive their Support.						
	Cleared but not under Cultivation.	Under actual Cultivation.	Total Value of Lands in Reserve.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting. Trapping and Fishing.	Number engaged in other Industries.	Number engaged in Stock Raising.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	Acres.	Acres.	$ cts.				
Prince Edward Island	254	394	19,914 00	96	10		
QUEBEC.							
Becancour	21	90	4,175 00	2		12	2
Bersimis	335	76	36,000 00	1	182		
Cacouna							
Caughnawaga	7,130	3,814	205,300 00	130	512		
Lake St. John	450	830	25,790 00	70		97	
Lorette	27		22,000 00		7		
Maniwaki	100	925	128,829 00	161	121	154	
Maria	136	2,500	22,500 00	7	3	8	1
Mingan and Seven Islands	12		500 00		373		
Oka	355	2,088	46,995 00	25	3	110	
Pierreville	147	362	24,167 00	7	11	192	
Restigouche	82	600	162,800 00	50	5	85	15
St. Regis	2,718	3,125	187,550 00	600	34	11	
Timiskaming	178	228	22,290 00	21	10	18	15
Total	11,691	14,638	888,896 00	1,084	1,261	687	33
SASKATCHEWAN.							
Assiniboine	16,642	1,292	440,436 00	22	16	9	17
Battleford	153,596	2,340	1,409,572 00	98	17	189	187

Carlton	131,837	2,994	743,721 00	132	152	184		193
Crooked Lake	101,849	1,846	800,263 00	46				60
Duck Lake	96,808	1,747	1,345,729 00	93	156	3		14
Moose Mountain	3,523	1,021	206,000 00	18	32	21		
Onion Lake	147,991	545	1,907,045 00	62	163	12		131
Pelly	25,674	1,485	253,140 00	52	23			68
Qu'Appelle	71,660	3,247	968,120 00	87	19			76
Touchwood Hills	72,707	3,861	1,123,717 00	94	192	192		91
Isle à la Crosse					365			
File Hills	53,186	4,268	572,364 00	42	21	57		49
Moose Woods	2,800	60		5	6	12		16
Total	876,304	24,706	9,870,038 00	751	1,162	669		902

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Public Buildings, Property of the Band.											
	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Properties, &c.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.												$ cts.
Prince Edward Island			1			1	1	1		5		7,800 00
QUEBEC.												
Becancour					4			1				400 00
Bersimis						1						3,000 00
Cacouna												
Caughnawaga						1	1	5		2		60,000 00
Lake St. John						1		1				5,735 00
Lorette				1		1		1				25,000 00
Maniwaki							1	2	2			2,070 00
Maria						1						2,500 00
Mingan and Seven Islands						2						3,000 00
Oka			2			1		1				1,790 00
Pierreville						3	1	2		2	2	32,000 00
Restigouche												
St. Regis						2	1	4		11		15,000 00
Timiskaming			1		1			1		2		1,560 00
Total			3	1	5	13	4	18	2	17	2	152,055 00
SASKATCHEWAN.												
Assiniboine			1	1	55		2	1		4		8,000 00
Battleford	1		3	2	5			6				9,500 00
Carlton		2	1	2	1	2		6		5		25,400 00
Crooked Lake			1	1								2,051 00
Duck Lake			3	2		2						6,950 00
Moose Mountain			1	1	89		1	1	1	2		6,500 00

Onion Lake	1			1												4,000 00
Pelly				2												7,000 00
Qu'Appelle				1												750 00
Touchwood Hills				2	2											14,814 00
Isle a la Crosse					2											
File Hills				2	2											7,200 00
Moose Woods																
Total	2	2	16	16	16	181	11	3	19	3	11					92,165 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Private Fencing and Buildings.															Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Total Value of Private Fencing and Buildings.
	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.			
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Prince Edward Island	392	....	....	51	....	1	25	22	....	25	6	5	47	6	....	1,630 00	7,100 00	8,730 00
QUEBEC.																		
Becancour	105	....	....	4	....	3	2	2	....	2	2	....	2	....	....	90 00	800 00	890 00
Bersimis	38	....	....	30	42	....	4	7	....	8	....	....	..	....	....	370 00	17,250 00	17,620 00
Cacouna	....	....	....	....	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,170 00	2,170 00
Caughnawaga	2,613	50	2	415	....	5	130	180	3	150	400	15	....	....	....	7,840 00	370,000 00	377,840 00
Lake St. John	1,066	....	....	37	18	2	29	....	....	....	16	1	9	16	....	4,005 00	16,533 00	20,538 00
Lorette	20	1	1	85	....	....	6	5	....	5	8	....	....	....	....	350 00	30,000 00	30,350 00
Maniwaki	500	....	....	3	32	32	16	18	3	11	4	4	7	5	....	3,084 00	10,115 00	13,199 00
Maria	147	....	....	18	3	1	16	7	5	15	17	1	3	5	....	230 00	1,275 00	1,505 00
Mingan and Seven Islands	....	....	....	36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,800 00	4,800 00
Oka	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34,554 00	34,554 00
Pierreville	195	....	2	50	10	14	17	13	....	2	5	7	....	1	....	400 00	48,750 00	49,150 00
Restigouche	682	....	....	74	16	3	62	28	....	64	48	9	....	14	....	12,000 00	45,000 00	57,000 00
St. Regis	570	....	....	175	33	....	70	65	60	48	9	9	....	60	61	1,325 00	66,575 00	67,900 00
Timiskaming	172	....	....	10	21	9	....	11	....	7	2	..	11	3	....	688 00	7,650 00	8,338 00
Total	5,608	51	5	937	196	69	352	336	71	312	511	46	32	104	61	30,382 00	655,472 00	685,854 00
SASKATCHEWAN.																		
Assiniboine	11,040	....	....	3	39	....	....	22	1	26	....	15	....	....	....	1,063 20	14,350 00	15,413 20
Battleford	24 030	....	....	....	210	....	....	56	....	129	....	23	38	....	....	17,750 00	30,650 00	48,400 00

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.																		Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																			$ cts.
Prince Edward Island	7	5	....	1	2	1	....	1	1	1	...	48	1	4	6	....	....	....	580 00
QUEBEC.																			
Becancour	2	1	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	.....	2	3	2	2	1	2	500 00
Bersimis	1	1	....	..	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	.....	2	3	2	1	....	....	180 00
Caconna	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Caughnawaga	150	200	75	7	9	130	15	125	6	17	24	575	145	100	275	335	....	275	33,870 00
Lake St. John	24	30	....	1	3	4	1	8	9	10	1	233	17	25	32	28	20	10	4,653 00
Lorette	4	5	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	162	4	3	5	1	2	3	700 00
Maniwaki	28	26	1	..	3	5	1	5	9	1	...	600	12	12	26	13	6	19	5,602 00
Maria	6	6	....	2	..	....	....	2	....	1		125	5	6	.....	6	....	7	1,100 00
Mingan and Seven Islands	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Oka	33	50	23	22	5	16	11	28	7	5	....	.....	21	50	55	39	...	....	12,225 00
Pierreville	4	4	...	1	....	1	....	1	...	....	3	.....	7	....	8	4	....	6	550 00
Restigouche	31	30	....	8	4	4	2	16	3	2	8	205	10	6	38	16	2	12	5,600 00
St. Regis	242	113	10	102	6	72	19	72	8	6	60	356	81	28	65	33	10	85	10,800 00
Timiskaming	11	10	..	1	....	3	....	2	1	....	3	300	7	1	12	4	....	3	1,520 00
Total	536	477	110	146	31	236	49	261	43	42	100	2,556	313	237	520	482	41	422	77,360 00
SASKATCHEWAN.																			
Assiniboine	39	9	9	1	....	24	8	27	2	1	...	280	35	....	34	16	12	23	10,254 50
Battleford	135	57	7	....	....	96	15	77	10	....	...	1,370	175	31	147	133	52	57	36,815 00
Carlton	127	103	7	13	3	78	18	72	1	1	7	1,767	146	5	125	111	49	21	33,923 50
Crooked Lake	71	47	18	15	....	50	16	46	5	....	....	575	101	7	90	57	19	53	23,167 50

Duck Lake	86	76	13	7	....	61	14	56	4	2	....	1,309	107	13	92	54	22	47	25,210	00
Moose Mountain	36	8	4	1	1	24	7	17	2	1	2	366	38	....	42	15	29	19	6,500	00
Onion Lake	27	23	1	....	....	46	....	44	....	....	2	1,000	100	12	97	....	8	53	13,667	00
Pelly	96	65	23	....	....	47	19	35	5	2	5	492	64	8	71	36	13	28	13,000	00
Qu'Appelle	77	33	26	14	....	39	25	33	13	....	3	800	72	11	71	64	34	57	21,320	00
Touchwood	113	56	27	46	....	66	18	54	9	1	3	1,292	114	20	168	73	22	42	34,087	00
Ile à la Crosse	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	4	2	....	....	....	410	00
File Hills	63	29	18	....	....	42	24	42	15	2	....	730	62	16	62	49	11	41	21,990	00
Moose Woods	8	2	1	....	....	12	....	8	....	....	6	50	17	....	13	7	3	....	4,000	00
Total	878	498	154	98	5	585	164	519	69	10	28	9,967	1,032	127	954	615	274	461	244,334	50

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry.																	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.				
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																		$ cts.
Prince Edward Island		7				1	9	8					2				187	1,296 00
QUEBEC.																		
Becancour		2	3	1			16	7	4				1	2			48	600 00
Bersimis	6		1	15	6								10				40	1,175 00
Cacouna																		
Caughnawaga	1	295	80	75		75	400	200	5			100	580	200	50	75	580	60,175 00
Lake St. John	15	25	6	8	5	27	64	40		12	7	30	36				250	6,417 00
Lorette	2	10			1	1	12	4					6				100	700 00
Maniwaki		33	1	3		4	53	12	19	7	3	10	27	25			400	4,152 00
Maria		2	1	1	2	12	14	15	24	26		1	6				90	1,380 00
Mingan and Seven Islands																		
Oka																		
Pierreville		7		1	1		29	18					40				121	2,176 00
Restigouche		26	3	3		10	32	81			5	6	49				120	7,500 00
St. Regis	7	208	51	19	3	32	320	180			20	73	144	320	105	110	575	35,750 00
Timiskaming		13		2			24	25	10			5	20				320	3,000 00
Total	31	621	146	128	18	161	961	582	62	39	35	225	919	547	155	185	2,644	123,025 00

SASKATCHEWAN.																							
Assiniboine	.....	173	35	.....	35	.....	35	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	24,730 00
Battleford	7	544	.....	22	101	126	463	217	.....	.....	6	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	445	106,000 00
Carlton	3	34	4	22	6	4	4	10	7	2	1	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	131,726 00
Crooked Lake	1	219	.....	6	46	13	135	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	323	33,508 00
Duck Lake	6	286	10	20	111	235	341	301	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	555	57,105 00
Moose Mountain	1	110	.....	3	18	30	60	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	20,260 00
Onion Lake	.....	420	.....	4	51	195	378	407	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	90,495 00
Pelly	.....	165	.....	12	27	36	124	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	245	21,000 00
Qu'Appelle	1	342	41	10	6	101	253	202	.....	.....	3	9	.....	.....	8	.....	13	50	60,810 00
Touchwood Hills	10	272	.....	16	88	111	381	336	.....	.....	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	271	88,004 25
Isle à la Crosse	1	21	.....	1	4	.....	10	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,840 00
Pile Hills	1	197	30	7	41	104	148	231	.....	2	10	56	10	..	3	.....	.....	530	38,526 00
Moose Woods	.....	59	11	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	6,532 00
Total	31	2,843	131	123	540	955	2,136	2,358	17	2	7	36	139	10	11	13	2,669	707,586 25

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	General Effects.								Value of Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.									$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Prince Edward Island	5	12	.....	.....	22	8	14	.....	705 00	3,000 00	42,108 00
QUEBEC.											
Becancour	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	50 00	200 00	6,815 00
Bersimis	.....	1	107	30	155	20	1,625	110	4,650 00	6,100 00	68,725 00
Cacouna	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	228	.....	455 00	1,090 00	3,715 00
Caughnawaga	.....	40	.....	50	25	.....	125	.....	1,800 00	59,000 00	797,985 00
Lake St. John	.....	.....	160	175	240	150	7,200	200	21,070 00	8,600 00	92,803 00
Lorette	.....	.....	6	10	30	.....	500	6	400 00	10,000 00	89,150 00
Maniwaki	.....	.....	50	33	26	20	850	34	3,213 00	5,000 00	162,065 00
Maria	.....	.....	8	16	10	.....	130	2	300 00	2,000 00	31,285 00
Mingan and Seven Islands	4	.....	500	520	550	500	18,000	330	59,620 00	17,000 00	84,920 00
Oka	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,750 00	99,314 00
Pierreville	.....	11	12	6	31	.....	1,002	17	922 00	15,365 00	124,339 00
Restigouche	.....	2	25	30	4	.....	94	2	1,500 00	16,000 00	250,400 00
St. Regis	.....	68	1	20	24	27	525	.....	635 00	13,400 00	331,035 00
Timiskaming	.....	2	26	30	10	25	300	20	1,050 00	3,700 00	41,458 00
Total	4	125	896	922	1,129	743	20,579	722	95,665 00	161,205 00	2,184,000 00
SASKATCHEWAN.											
Assiniboine	.....	.....	.....	15	35	.....	500	39	2,895 00	3,000 00	504,728 20
Battleford	.....	12	6	82	151	174	1,578	213	8,395 00	15,640 00	1,634,322 00
Carlton	.....	7	52	143	168	152	4,004	170	8,573 00	13,168 00	996,681 50
Crooked Lake	.....	.....	.....	37	65	16	103	132	2,382 05	7,150 00	897,954 55

Duck Lake			12										
Moose Mountain				73	126	10	2,571	134	5,366 00	15,590 00	1,498,621 00		
Onion Lake				24	45	6	300	46	1,440 00	1,660 00	248,260 00		
Pelly			3	81	102	121	155	2,075	154	8,006 00	3,990 00	2,066,853 00	
Qu'Appelle					37	88		715	73	2,025 00	7,500 00	424,115 00	
Touchwood Hills					21	66	32	175	106	2,161 00	6,650 00	1,081,965 00	
Isle à la Crosse					80	106	5	4,160	134	4,605 00	11,520 00	1,306,452 25	
File Hills				569	339	308	550	3,521	397	31,630 00	22,160 00	95,456 00	
Moose Woods					32	46		145	50	1,310 00	8,975 00	680,040 00	
			4	1	10	9		50	17	500 00	1,200 00	13,032 00	
Total			38	708	995	1,334	1,100	20,097	1,665	79,288 05	118,113 00	11,448,474 50	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1912—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.															
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.		Buck-wheat.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels. Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																
Prince Edward Island	4	82	20	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	...	....	.....	.....
QUEBEC.																
Becancour	.....	.....	20	400	.....	.....	3	35	.....	.....	....	....	6	150	.....	.....
Bersimis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	...	.....	.....	.....
Caconna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	...	.....	.....	.....
Caughnawaga	....	.....	800	16,000	40	400	80	800	8	80	....	....	90	2,050	10	150
Lake St. John	60	500	400	5,000	34	260	.....	.....	45	400	....	....	60	1,100	3	45
Lorette	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	...	.....	.....	.....
Maniwaki	4	100	159	2,550	.....	.....	7	300	10	110	....	....	7	250	2	50
Maria	.....	....	24	300	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Mingan and Seven Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Oka	.....	130	.....	2,330	.....	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	850	.....	.....
Pierreville	....	.....	15	338	....	.....	5	24	.....	.....	....	....	6	115	$1\frac{3}{4}$	10
Restigouche	....	.....	186	5,200	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	5	220	.....	.....
St. Regis	145	2,091	540	10,000	23	425	290	5,785	60	782	6	131	37	983	8	235
Timiskaming	5	100	60	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	200	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Total	214	2,921	2,204	43,618	97	1,250	385	7,334	133	1,572	6	131	153	4,618	$21\frac{3}{4}$	445

SASKATCHEWAN.

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1912—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*											New Land Improvements.			
	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for First time.	Land Fenced.
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels. Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.					
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.									Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Prince Edward Island	6	482	.....	.....	½	50	.....	.....	25	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
QUEBEC.															
Becancour	4	300	.....	.....	2	150	.....	.....	....	4	.....	2	4	5	.....
Bersimis	1	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caconna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caughnawaga	200	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	10	3	.....
Lake St. John	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	3	80	1	.....	.....	2
Lorette	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maniwaki	38	2,500	2	200	10	2,700	7	600	240	20	115	23	.....	23	68
Maria	3	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mingan and Seven Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oka	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierreville	15¼	870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Restigouche	45	4,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	10	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Regis	351	9,280	8	321	7	630	14	1,490	485	408	645	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timiskaming	10	1,000	.....	.....	3	150	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	25	20	20	.....
Total	773¼	24,309	10	521	22	3,630	21	2,090	4,232	470	1,040	51	34	51	70

SASKATCHEWAN.															
Assiniboine	3		2		3		3			811	500		65	235	470
Battleford	25	2,855	16½	1,398					13	3,759	492		276	503	
Carlton	23	2,341					12	374		2,552	1,416	429	362	609	41,355
Crooked Lake	7	787	1¼	91	1¼	189			35	1,750	1,400		154	295	185
Duck Lake	17	2,517				16	1¾	150		2,513	389	20	252	260	627
Moose Mountain	2	400	½	100		200		100		611	200		15	96	400
Onion Lake	22	1,810	3	36		74				3,131	382		78	31	250
Pelly	10¾	1,015	5¼	191						764	1,455		111	258	
Qu'Appelle										900	200		354	463	
Touchwood Hills	10¾	1,870	3	327	4	424	8	114		1,215	1,976		211	271	310
Isle à la Crosse										74					
File Hills	14	1,800	2¾	110	10	800	2	60		2,050	5,650		246	600	120
Moose Woods										1,000					
Total	134½	14,395	29¼	2,353	19	1,703	25¼	798	48	21,140	14,060	449	2,124	3,411	42,717

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1912—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Buildings Erected.														Increase in Value.		
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.															$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Prince Edward Island	....	....	1	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	190 00	190 00
QUEBEC.																	
Becancour	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100 00	... .	100 00
Bersimis	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24 00	600 00	624 00
Cacouna	....	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..... .	300 00	300 00
Caughnawaga	....	....	8	....	....	....	2	3	....	6	1	....	....	....	300 00	8,400 00	8,700 00
Lake St. John	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35 00	400 00	435 00
Lorette	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Maniwaki	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	481 00	600 00	1,081 00
Maria	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	100 00	100 00
Mingan and Seven Islands	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....
Oka	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	425 00	425 00
Pierreville	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	150 00	150 00
Restigouche	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	400 00	400 00
St Regis	....	....	1	....	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	150 00	150 00
Timiskaming	....	....	2	3	1	....	....	..	2	....	....	....	....	....	900 00	600 00	1,500 00
Total	....	....	16	8	2	....	3	3	..	6	3	....	....	....	1,840 00	13,125 00	14,965 00
SASKATCHEWAN.																	
Assiniboine	..	...	2	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	5	....	..	....	6,174 60	3,775 00	9,949 00

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef Sold also of that used for Food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.		
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Prince Edward Island	972 50	45 00			895 00	685 00	3,080 00	5,677 50
QUEBEC.								
Becancour	900 00	30 00	1,200 00				700 00	2,830 00
Bersimis	267 00		650 00		450 00	11,000 00	650 00	13,017 00
Cacouna			2,390 00	248 32	130 00	775 00	1,539 00	5,082 32
Caughnawaga	42,675 00		51,200 00	5,790 00			5,700 00	105,365 00
Lake St. John	7,900 00	500 00	5,000 00		400 00	40,000 00	1,200 00	55,000 00
Lorette			20,000 00			2,000 00	26,000 00	48,000 00
Maniwaki	8,285 00	5,075 00	34,215 00	427 00	300 00	6,200 00	5,000 00	59,502 00
Maria	529 00	100 00	3,750 00		300 00	760 00	1,670 00	7,049 00
Mingan and Seven Islands					30 00	10,000 00		10,030 00
Oka	5,500 00	1,200 00	16,500 00				3,000 00	26,200 00
Pierreville	1,158 00		7,525 00	616 00		1,785 00	27,100 00	38,184 00
Restigouche	12,200 00	780 00	26,000 00	150 00	300 00	300 00	8,000 00	47,730 00
St. Regis	57,500 00	22,150 00	80,000 00		1,200 00	1,250 00	11,000 00	173,100 00
Timiskaming	3,500 00	250 00	8,000 00		300 00	2,000 00	200 00	14,250 00
Total	140,414 00	30,085 00	256,430 00	7,231 32	3,410 00	76,010 00	91,759 00	605,339 32
SASKATCHEWAN.								
Assiniboine	8,849 00	4,047 00	1,800 00			4,860 00	7,602 00	27,158 00
Battleford	32,893 00	11,886 00	10,372 00	10,176 00	1,830 00	9,079 00	10,945 00	87,181 00
Carlton	22,925 00	14,230 00	13,520 00		1,824 00	20,065 75	13,720 00	86,284 75
Crooked Lake	16,600 65	4,870 25	3,550 00	10,625 00	955 00	1,650 00	8,626 00	46,876 90

Duck Lake	35,421 00	11,138 75	6,007 39	.....	988 00	21,520 00	5,170 00	80,345 14
Moose Mountain	8,119 00	4,000 00	1,400 00	.....	1,000 00	450 00	3,500 00	18,469 00
Onion Lake	17,086 00	15,272 26	11,355 90	.....	6,826 00	42,069 00	7,622 35	100,231 51
Pelly	16,950 00	6,825 00	1,420 00	7,596 00	40 00	2,050 00	1,285 00	36,166 00
Qu'Appelle	47,853 00	7,012 00	4,800 00	.....	3,300 00	1,550 00	10,300 00	74,315 00
Touchwood Hills	16,508 00	8,891 14	13,200 00	7,787 00	3,300 00	54,650 00	12,150 00	116,486 14
Isle à la Crosse	3,670 00	.....	10,920 00	.....	52,000 00	65,520 00	7,315 00	138,525 00
File Hills	37,730 40	7,235 00	3,700 00	.....	.....	1,450 00	4,300 00	54,415 40
Moose Woods	100 00	338 00	700 00	.....	60 00	100 00	200 00	1,498 00
Total	264,705 05	195,745 40	81,345 29	36,184 00	72,123 00	225,113 75	92,735 35	867,951 84

RECAPITULATION.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Lands and Sources from which Indians Derive their Support.						
	Cleared but not under cultivation.	Under actual cultivation.	Total value of lands in Reserve.	Number engaged in farming.	Number engaged in hunting, trapping and fishing.	Number engaged in other industries.	Number engaged in stock raising.
	Acres.	Acres.	$ cts.				
Alberta	835,874	14,052	12,686,932 00	519	520	200	948
British Columbia	290,597	48,596¾	15,484,478 60	1,842	4,396	247	896
Manitoba	117,289	8,441	1,317,811 00	171	1,180	132	88
New Brunswick	1,709	1,312	67,545 00	239	182	386	.....
Nova Scotia	2,961	1,954	78,585 00	151	214	174	27
Ontario	103,657	71,456	5,115,015 06	1,945	1,889	2,239	637
Prince Edward Island	254	394	19,914 00	96	10	.....	.....
Quebec	11,691	14,638	888,896 00	1,084	1,261	687	33
Saskatchewan	876,304	24,706	9,870,038 00	751	1,162	669	902
Total	2,240,336	185,549¾	45,529,214 06	6,798	9,814	4,734	3,531

RECAPITULATION.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Public Buildings, Property of the Band.											
	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Properties, &c.
												$ cts.
Alberta	3	.....	4	8	180	2	3	12	.....	39	.....	123,279 00
British Columbia	9	.....	.....	4	2	135	27	18	3	2	.....	37,383,195 00
Manitoba	1	.....	3	3	4	32	.....	31	4	21	.....	72,465 00
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	5	8	.....	11	1	41,800 00
Nova Scotia	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	11	3	8	.....	30,730 26
Ontario	2	.....	4	3	8	64	29	75	29	93	5	236,490 00
Prince Edward Island	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	5	.....	7,800 00
Quebec	.....	.....	3	1	5	13	4	18	2	17	2	152,055 00
Saskatchewan	2	2	16	16	181	11	3	19	3	11	.....	92,165 00
Total	18	2	31	35	384	274	73	193	44	207	8	38,199,979 26

RECAPITULATION.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Private Fencing and Buildings.															Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Total Value of Private Fencing and Buildings.
	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.			
																$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta	115,049	....	....	142	945	157	18	604	20	378	17	76	92	13	74	45,478 00	217,850 00	263,328 00
British Columbia	85,488	...	....	3,547	1,688	1,142	917	1,194	33	295	187	178	815	4	....	283,037 00	1,228,450 00	1,511,487 00
Manitoba	16,537	1	....	52	762	111	4	393	21	433	25	311	70	52	....	8,445 00	153,367 00	161,812 00
New Brunswick	1,275	...	....	312	2	39	58	65	....	64	27	1	58	1	....	2,730 00	51,410 00	54,140 00
Nova Scotia	8,505	...	....	337	13	61	107	28	....	44	34	4	14	5	1	8,635 00	52,030 00	60,665 00
Ontario	103,222	46	58	1,796	2,246	236	886	1,783	285	844	846	515	473	248	220	694,357 25	1,284,872 00	1,979,229 25
Prince Edward Island	392	....	....	51	.....	1	25	22	....	25	6	5	47	6	....	1,630 00	7,100 00	8,730 00
Quebec	5,608	51	5	937	196	69	352	336	71	312	511	46	32	104	61	30,382 00	655,472 00	685,854 00
Saskatchewan	142,229	....	....	21	1,288	390	130	591	14	950	53	269	52	25	157	90,398 70	246,541 00	336,939 70
Total	477,705	98	63	7,195	7,140	2,206	2,497	5,016	444	3,345	1,706	1,405	1,633	458	413	1,165,092 95	3,897,092 00	5,062,184 95

RECAPITULATION.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.																		Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
																			$ cts.
Alberta	423	193	30	29	2	471	45	423	8	2	15	4,728	1,046	565	383	132	224	112	171,566 30
British Columbia	1,244	997	22	113	219	551	58	499	39	23	240	16,974	1,068	56	971	169	355	322	242,877 00
Manitoba	305	180	51	10	1	184	84	145	15	3	18	4,420	401	36	346	227	97	233	63,069 00
New Brunswick	34	32	1	12	6	13	2	10	2	....	19	1,510	34	1	59	29	27	18	5,930 00
Nova Scotia	54	44	....	15	....	16	....	10	....	....	57	581	52	30	52	29	2	17	6,880 00
Ontario	1,470	1,184	271	671	213	594	283	556	397	22	571	45,511	1,067	128	1,086	940	531	985	402,184 45
Prince Edward Island	7	15	....	1	2	1	....	1	1	1	....	48	1	4	6	....	....	....	580 00
Quebec	536	477	110	146	31	236	49	261	43	42	100	2,556	313	237	520	482	41	422	77,300 00
Saskatchewan	878	498	154	98	5	585	164	511	69	10	28	9,967	1,032	127	954	615	274	461	244,344 50
Total	4,951	3,620	639	1,095	279	2,641	685	2,516	569	103	1,048	86,295	5,014	1,184	4,177	2,623	1,551	2,570	1,214,731 25

RECAPITULATION.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry.																	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.				
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens	
																		$ cts.
Alberta	78	8,808	607	104	120	1,066	2,825	3,793	...	....	3	7	215	27	10	43	689	679,085 00
British Columbia	271	7,918	1,623	238	49	866	3,904	3,805	733	1,318	112	579	1,784	14	552	1,202	16,557	715,221 50
Manitoba	8	1,047	78	72	275	275	1,054	1,161	65	1	2	13	113	18	20	11	1,247	145,295 20
New Brunswick	5	1,033	71	53	264	196	974	1,196	66	....	1	... ..	37	. ....	.....	.....	591	6,619 00
Nova Scotia	.....	53	3	6	14	29	122	131	85	19	4	10	22	.....	8	2	1,229	10,752 40
Ontario	85	2,768	446	154	90	543	2,629	2,125	303	165	104	1,080	3,917	1,319	742	2,056	43,065	638,340 00
Prince Edward Island	....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	... ..	187	1,296 00
Quebec	31	621	146	128	18	161	964	582	62	39	35	225	919	547	155	185	2,644	123,025 00
Saskatchewan	31	2,843	131	123	540	955	2,436	2,358	17	2	17	36	139	10	11	13	2,669	707,586 25
Total	509	25,398	3,105	878	1,370	4,092	11,917	15,159	1,331	1,544	268	1,950	7,148	1,935	1,498	3,512	68,978	3,027,220 35

RECAPITULATION.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	General Effects.									Value of Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of		
									$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta		47	87	454	403	341	6,367	1,119	25,285 70	52,520 55	14,001,996 55
British Columbia	636	572	3,229	4,585	2,540	1,657	29,985	2,772	382,546 00	479,535 00	19,189,976 45
Manitoba	41	683	1,134	576	1,549	3,762	21,848	2,209	92,129 00	55,640 00	1,908,221 20
New Brunswick	34	50	79	56	195	251	1,327	8	7,416 40	22,911 00	206,361 40
Nova Scotia	21	85	29	112	192	52	862	20	6,029 20	13,000 75	206,642 61
Ontario	448	475	1,994	1,281	2,238	4,033	32,204	1,522	126,056 60	425,362 50	8,982,677 86
Prince Edward Island	5	12	....	.....	22	8	14	.....	705 00	3,000 00	42,108 00
Quebec	4	125	896	922	1,129	743	20,579	722	95,665 00	161,205 00	2,184,000 00
Saskatchewan		38	708	995	1,334	1,100	20,097	1,665	79,288 05	118,113 00	14,448,474 50
Total	1,189	2,087	8,156	8,981	9,602	11,947	133,283	10,037	815,120 95	1,331,287 80	61,170,458 57

RECAPITULATION.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1912—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.															
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Alberta	2,680¾	42,410	3,997¼	88,771	470½	12,285	.. ....	.....	...	.....	10	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia	1,593	31,464	5,718	136,402	....	.....	40½	1,571	129	4,892	.....	.....	.....	.....	142¾	4,656
Manitoba	3,561	50,243	2,240½	51,601	157	3,383	10	427	3	75	....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick	4½	40	267	3,247	.....	.....	....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	47	669	1¼	23
Nova Scotia	5	65	99½	1,140	5½	211	3¾	9	4¼	36	.....	....	2½	97	7	53
Ontario	5,284	45,710	6,932	145,620	805	12,341	1,736	61,918	924	10,758	257	2,508	281	4,272	233½	3,032
Prince Edward Island	4	82	20	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	214	2,921	2,204	43,618	97	1,250	385	7,334	133	1,572	6	131	153	4,618	21¾	445
Saskatchewan	8,610¾	10,128	9,466¼	93,119	448	8,803	188¼	835	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	21,961½	183,063	30,943½	563,728	1,983	38,273	2,363½	72,094	1,294¼	17,350	273	2,639	490½	9,656	406¼	8,209

RECAPITULATION.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1912—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*										Other Fodder.	New Land Improvements.			
	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.						
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.		Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for the first time.	Land Fenced.
									Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alberta	76	8,722	2¾	103	4¾	40	3½	925	520	13,661½	1,162	137¾	4,013	2,757	2,020
British Columbia	1,496¾	174,531	127¾	15,774	258½	37,927	249¼	29,501	8,310	4,902	2,298	348½	1,210½	1,270	1,514
Manitoba	228½	17,532	12½	513	6½	418	12½	270	20	8,734	1,788	.....	241	331	146
New Brunswick	338½	22,044	6½	509	1	43	.....	.....	205	8	51	.....	6	6	.....
Nova Scotia	137	8,982	1	10	7¾	919	9	200	529	263	49	12½	20	14½	169½
Ontario	1,792	85,047	76¼	2,061	172¾	16,500	118½	10,424	16,678	3,479	7,542	370	136	226	734
Prince Edward Island	6	482	.....	.....	¼	50	.....	.....	25	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	773½	27,309	10	521	19	1,703	25¼	798	48	21,140	14,060	449	2,124	3,411	42,717
Saskatchewan	134½	17,395	29¼	2,354	22	3,630	21	2,090	4,232	470	1,140	51	34	51	70
Total	4,682½	192,044	265½	21,845	489½	61,230	438	44,209	30,567	52,673½	28,090	1,368¾	7,794½	8,066½	47,370½

RECAPITULATION.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1912—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Buildings Erected.														Increase in Value.		
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
															$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta			69	52	17	1	106	2	10	5	6	18	....	7	29,368 00	102,440 00	131,808 00
British Columbia	1	....	101	22	16	9	11	....	5	4	20	25	....	....	165,480 00	39,045 00	204,525 00
Manitoba	....	....	6	77	7	1	20	...	18	2	14	....	....	....	3,553 00	9,590 00	13,143 00
New Brunswick	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	170 00	2,300 00	2,470 00
Nova Scotia	....	....	39	2	16	11	1	...	....	3	....	2	1	....	535 00	3,595 00	4,130 00
Ontario	2	....	34	126	1	17	102	9	15	5	35	5	3	....	8,687 00	38,195 00	46,682 00
Prince Edward Island	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	190 00	190 00
Quebec	....	....	16	8	2	....	3	3	....	6	3	....	....	....	1,840 00	13,125 00	14,965 00
Saskatchewan	....	....	4	47	33	7	34	....	37	....	14	3	2	4	33,756 50	16,165 00	49,921 50
Total	3	....	277	334	93	46	277	14	85	25	88	53	6	11	243,389 50	224,645 00	464,934 50

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef Sold, also of that used for Food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these Columns.		Earned by Other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.		
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta	138,684 25	60,854 25	50,148 72	8,551 00	3,410 00	44,915 00	77,788 19	384,654 41
British Columbia	501,185 25	77,140 00	363,910 00	2,000 00	370,135 00	141,625 00	233,210 00	1,689,205 25
Manitoba	115,450 55	6,860 00	65,349 50	.....	49,202 00	197,977 00	11,441 00	446,280 05
New Brunswick	7,043 00	150 00	53,075 00	22 00	9,250 00	1,450 00	15,136 20	86,126 00
Nova Scotia	16,818 00	3,140 00	47,110 00	244 00	4,482 00	11,240 00	35,577 00	118,611 00
Ontario	462,643 65	32,847 25	612,361 35	67,314 41	103,655 00	146,400 00	158,576 00	1,583,797 66
Prince Edward Island	972 50	45 00	.....	.....	895 00	685 00	3,080 00	5,677 50
Quebec	140,414 00	30,085 00	256,430 00	7,231 32	3,110 00	76,010 00	91,759 00	605,339 32
Saskatchewan	264,705 05	95,745 40	81,345 29	36,184 00	72,123 00	225,113 75	92,735 35	867,951 84
Total	1,647,916 25	306,866 90	1,530,029 86	121,549 73	646,562 00	845,115 75	719,302 54	5,787,643 03

Commutations 1912-13.

Kenora Agency.

Agnes C. Linkwater, No. 206 Lac Seul Band.
Annie Ls. Caron, No. 37, N.W. Angle Band.
Tequase, No. 51 Wabuskang Band.

Saddle Lake Agency.

Rosalie Gregory, No. 130 Chipewyan Band.

Clandeboye Agency.

Mrs. A. Johnstone, No. 189 Fort Alexander Band.

Treaty 8.

Annie Janvier, No. 54 Fort McMurray.

Norway House Agency.

Mathilda Moodie, No. 280 Norway House Band.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Return A (1) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1913.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Division.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Permanent Appointment.
			$		
Hon. Wm. J. Roche, M.D.	.....	Superintendent General	.....	Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.	
Frank Pedley.....	.....	Deputy Supt. General.....	5,000	Nov. 21, 1902	Sept. 1, 1897

SECRETARY'S BRANCH.

John D. McLean	1 A.	Asst. Deputy Supt. General and Secretary of the Department ..	3,350	Sept. 1, 1908 / July 1, 1897	Oct. 1, 1876
Hon. David Laird	"	Indian Commissioner...	3,800	April 1, 1909	Oct. 4, 1898
Samuel Stewart.....	1 B.	Asst. Secretary.....	2,800	Dec. 30, 1898	July 1, 1879
Henry A. Conroy.....	"	Inspector.....	2,750	Sept. 1, 1908	April 1, 1902
Angus S. Williams.....	"	Law Clerk	2,400	June 16, 1909	June 16, 1909
Chas. McGibbon.....	"	Inspector	2,100	July 27, 1912	July 27, 1912
John McGirr	2 A.	Clerk of Supply.....	2,100	Oct. 14, 1891	July 1, 1883
Henry C. Ross.....	"	Clerk of Printing and Translation	1,950	Aug. 1, 1906	Jan. 10, 1883
Robert B. E. Moffat	"	Privy Council Clerk	1,800	April 1, 1909	Feb. 7, 1891
Samuel J. Robins.....	"	Private Sec'y. to Supt. General..	1,600	Jan. 28, 1913	Jan. 28, 1913
Elmer B. Cogswell.	2 B.	Clerk.....	850	April 1, 1912	April 1, 1912
Helen M. O'Donahoe....	3 A.	Secretary to Deputy Supt. General	1,200	July 1, 1904	July 1, 1904
Margaret H. Brennan...	"	Clerk.....	1,200	July 1, 1905	July 1, 1905
Gertrude A. Gorrell.....	"	"	1,200	May 10, 1906	May 10, 1906
Beatrice Phelan.....	"	"	950	Jan. 1, 1912	Sept. 1, 1908
Eva L. MacRitchie	"	"	900	April 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Annie Doyle.....	3 B.	"	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Winifred Churchill.....	"	"	500	June 15, 1912	June 15, 1912
Benjamin Hayter.....	.....	Packer.....	800	July 26, 1892	July 26, 1892
Frederick Munro.....	.....	Messenger.....	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
John Bradley.....	.....	"	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Duncan C. Scott.....	1 A.	Chief Accountant and Superintendent of Indian Education..	3,300	July 1, 1893 / April 1, 1909	Oct. 8, 1880
Frederick H. Paget.....	1 B.	Accountant....	2,650	Sept. 1, 1908	June 5, 1885
Hiram McKay	"	Asst. Accountant.....	2,100	April 1, 1913	July 9, 1880
John W. Shore.....	2 A.	Clerk	1,800	April 1, 1909	Mar. 24, 1884
Emile Jean.....	"	"	1,800	April 1, 1909	Nov. 10, 1886
Sidney W. Hobart.....	"	"	1,800	April 1, 1909	Dec. 12, 1903
Robert M. Ogilvie	"	Architect....	1,800	April 1, 1909	Aug. 25, 1905
Geo. A. Conley	"	Clerk.....	1,600	April 1, 1913	Jan. 30, 1903
Mary D. Maxwell.....	2 B.	"	1,600	Aug. 1, 1906	May 31, 1890
Herbert N. Awrey.....	"	"	1,300	April 1, 1911	Jan. 21, 1902
Sarah M. O'Gready.....	3 A.	"	1,200	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901
David Morin	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1904	July 1, 1904
Robert Pringle.....	"	"	1,200	April 20, 1906	April 20, 1906
Effie K. McLatchie.....	"	"	1,200	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906
Maud M. McIntosh.....	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1907	July 1, 1907
Hugh Michael Graham.	"	"	1,200	Jan. 1, 1908	Jan. 1, 1908
Ellen I. Findlay.....	"	"	1,150	April 29, 1908	April 29, 1908
Georgiana C. Caddy	"	"	900	April 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1908
Mary H. Coghlan.	3 B.	"	650	Sept. 28, 1909	Sept. 28, 1909
Anita B. Bailey.....	"	"	600	July 20, 1910	July 20, 1910
Annie E. Sleeth	"	"	550	Feb. 1, 1912	Feb. 1, 1912
Joseph M. McAllister...	.....	Messenger.....	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Wm. A. Downing..... .	.....	"	650	May 29, 1909	May 29, 1909

RETURN **A** (1) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1913.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE—*Concluded.*

Name.	Division.	Rank.	Annual salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Permanent Appointment.
			$		
LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.					
William A. Orr	1 B.	Clerk of Lands and Timber and Registrar of Land Patents.	2,650	Feb. 6, 1906	Nov. 24, 1883
Alfred E. Kemp	2 A.	Asst. Clerk of Lands and Timber	2,100	Aug. 2, 1902	Feb. 1, 1884
Geo. L. Chitty	"	Timber Inspector	1,800	April 1, 1909	June 21, 1893
Peter J. O'Connor	"	Clerk	1,900	April 1, 1909	July 1, 1901
Helen G. Ogilvy	3 A.	"	1,200	July 1, 1900	June 30, 1890
Emma S. Martin	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1900	Sept. 11, 1894
Helen G. Russell	"	"	950	Jan. 1, 1912	Sept. 1, 1908
SURVEY BRANCH.					
Samuel Bray	1 B.	Chief Surveyor	2,600	July 1, 1905	June 14, 1884
*James K. McLean	"	Surveyor	2,650	Sept. 1, 1908	Aug. 19, 1904
Walter Russel White	"	"	2,100	April 1, 1913	April 1, 1911
Donald Fraser Robertson	2 A.	"	1,750	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Henry Fabien	2 B.	Chief Draughtsman	1,600	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Rowland G. Orr	3 A.	Draughtsman	1,100	April 1, 1909	Sept. 1, 1908
Jessie C. Macfarlane	3 B.	Clerk	500	Feb. 1, 1912	Feb. 1, 1912
RECORD BRANCH.					
Geo. M. Matheson	1 B.	Registrar	2,100	April 1, 1913	June 21, 1888
Philip N. L. Phelan	2 B.	Clerk	950	July 5, 1909	July 5, 1909
Chas. A. Cooke	3 A.	"	1,200	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901
Selwyn E. Sangster	"	"	1,200	April 1, 1903	April 1, 1903
John Ackland	"	"	1,200	June 23, 1905	June, 23, 1905
Henry Hooper	"	"	1,200	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906
Alphonse E. St. Louis	"	"	900	April 1, 1913	June, 29, 1912
John H. Fee	3 B.	"	500	June 15, 1912	June 15, 1912
William Seale	....	Messenger	800	Mar. 18, 1893	Mar. 18, 1893
SCHOOL BRANCH.					
Martin Benson	2 A.	Clerk of Schools	1,900	May 28, 1907	April 1, 1876
John D. Sutherland	"	Clerk	1,700	April 1, 1911	Jan. 11, 1899
Alex. F. Mackenzie	"	"	1,600	April 1, 1913	Nov. 13, 1902
Martha J. Back	3 A.	"	900	April 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1908
Nora E. Darby	"	"	900	April 1, 1913	Sept. 29, 1909

*Died May 25, 1913.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1913.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
Parker, Chas. C.	Inspector	1,900 00	Ottawa	Ontario and Quebec.
	Cape Croker Agency.			
Duncan, A. J.	Indian Agent	500 00	McIver	Chippewas of Nawash.
Wigle, H., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00 and $300 for drugs	Wiarton	
Sutherby, J. E.	Indian Lands Agent	250 00	"	Chippewas of Nawash and Saugeen.
	Chapleau Agency.			
West, H. A.	Indian Agent	500 00	Chapleau	Treaty No. 9 Indians.
Shean, J. J., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00—Voted by Parliament	"	
McLeod, Geo.	Constable	25 00	Moose Factory *via* Cochrane, Ont.	
	Christian Island Agency.			
Picotte, Chas. J.	Indian Agent	600 00	Penetanguishene	Chippewas of Christian Island.
	Chippewas of the Thames Agency.			
Sutherland, S.	Indian Agent	600 00—Clerk $200 livery $250	Delaware	Chippewas, Muncees and Oneidas of the Thames
Dewar, R. D., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Melbourne	
Mitchell, F. H., M.D.	" "	300 00—Voted by Parliament	Delaware	
	Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island Agency.			
Bourchier, John R.	Indian Agent	350 00	Sutton West	Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island.
Pringle, W. H., M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00—Paid by band	"	
	Chippewas of Rama Agency.			
Myers, Chas. W.	Indian Agent	400 00	Atherley	Chippewas of Rama.
Gilpin, W., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00—Paid by Band ($50 vote.)		

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1913.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
	Chippewas of Sarnia Agency.			
Palmer, Reuben, R.	Indian Agent	500 00 and $50 for office assist.	Sarnia	Chippewas of Sarnia, Aux Sables and Kettle Point.
Bradley, Thos. P., M.D.	Medical Officer	450 00	"	
Patterson, C. A., M.D.	" "	250 00	Forest	
	Chippewas of Saugeen Agency.			
Stout, Thos. A	Indian Agent	600 00	Port Elgin	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Scott, P. J., M.D.	Medical Officer	400 00—Paid by band	Southampton	
	Golden Lake Agency.			
Rankins, Patrick	Indian Agent	120 00	Ruby	Algonquins of Golden Lake.
Reeves, James, M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00—Voted by Parliament	Eganvillle	
	Gore Bay Agency.			
Baxter, Frank W.	Indian Agent	800 00	Gore Bay	Chippewas of Cockburn Island.
Baker, Jas. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	250 00—Voted by band	"	Sheshegwaning, Obidgewong and West Bay.
Davis, R. W., M.D.	" "	600 00	Mindemoya	
	Manitowaning Agency.			
McLeod, Wm.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Manitowaning	Whitefish River Band, Sucker Creek, Point Grondin, Whitefish Lake, Sheguiandah, South Bay, Tahgaiwinini, Maganatawan and Manitoulin Island unceded.
Neilson, R. W.	Clerk	720 00	"	
Arthur, R. H., M.D.	Medical Officer	350 00—Paid by band	Sudbury	
Baker, J. A., M.D.	" "	250 00	Gore Bay	
McDonald, P. J., M.D.	" "	500 00	Little Current	
Shaw, R. W., M.D.	" "	1,000 00—Paid by band and vote	Hespeler	
McGowan, A	Constable	300 00	Manitowaning	

	Mattawa.			
James, M., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00—Voted by Parliament	Mattawa	Mattawa and vicinity.
	Mississaguas of Alnwick Agency.			
Lean, Walton T.	Indian Agent	325 00	Roseneath	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
Aylesworth, F. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	"	
	Mississaguas of the Credit Agency.			
Van Loon, W. C.	Indian Agent	600 00	Hagersville	Mississaguas of the Credit.
McDonald, R., M.D.	Medical Officer	350 00	"	
	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes Agency.			
*McFarlane, Wm.	Indian Agent	325 00	Keene	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.
Blakeman, F. W., M.D.	Medical Officer	5 00 each visit, not to exceed 50 visits a year	Lakefield	
Ross, C. F., M.D.	"	185 00—Paid by band	"	
	Mississaguas of Scugog Agency.			
Williams, A. W.	Indian Agent	100 00	Port Perry	Mississaguas of Scugog.
Berry, J. S., M.D.	Medical Officer	2 50 per ann. for each member of band attended	"	
	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte Agency.			
†Stainton, Jos. R.	Indian Agent	700 00	Deseronto	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte, Tyendinaga.
Moore, John, M.D.	Medical Officer	250 00	Shannonville	
Vandervoort, S. D., M.D.	"	250 00—Paid by band and vote	Deseronto	
Creggan, Rev. A. H.	Missionary (C E)	500 00—Paid by band	"	
	Moravians of the Thames Agency.			
Beattie, Edwin T.	Indian Agent	500 00	Highgate	Moravians of the Thames.
McPhail, D. P., M.D.	Medical Officer	350 00—Paid by band	"	
	Ojibbewas of Lake Supperior, Eastern Division.			
McNabb, Alex. D.	Indian Agent	1,000	Sault Ste. Marie	Garden River, Batchawana, Michipicoten.
McCaig, A. S., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00—Paid by band	"	

Died June 3, 1913. † Discharged June 27, 1913.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1913.—*Continued.*
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Western Division.			
McKnight, Richard	Indian Agent	800 00	Port Arthur	Long Lake, Pic, Nipigon, Red Rock, Pays Plat, Fort William.
McGrady, J. M., M.D	Medical Officer	125 00—Paid by band ($75 vote).	Fort William	
Alexis, A.	Constable	240 60	Nipigon	
	Parry Sound Superintendency.			
Logan, Alex	Indian Superintendent	900 00 and commission	Parry Sound	Parry Island, Henvey Inlet, Maganatawan, Shawanaga, Watha.
Biehn, S. E., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
Burgess, A. M., M.D.	"	"	Bala	
Cartwright, V. S., M.D.	"	"	Gravenhurst	
Limbert, M. H., M.D.	"	"	Parry Sound	
Oillie, J. A., M.D.	"	"	Byng Inlet	
	Six Nations Agency.			
Smith, Gordon J.	Indian Superintendent	1,800 00	Brantford	Six Nations of Grand River.
Hill, E. M.	Clerk	700 00	"	
Hill, E. Pearl	Stenographer	400 00	"	
Davis, Walter, M.D.	Medical Officer	2,850 00 and $300 for drugs	Ohsweken	
	Sturgeon Falls Agency.			
Cockburn, G. P.	Indian Agent	1,800 00	Sturgeon Falls	Nipissing, Dokis, French River, Timagami, Matatchewan.
	Thessalon Agency.			
Hagan, Samuel	Indian Agent	600 00—and office rent	Thessalon	Thessalon, Mississagi River, Serpent River, Spanish River.
Baxter, J., M.D.	Medical Officer	225 00	"	
Hutton, T. O., M.D.	"	225 00	Cutler	
Robb, J. M., M.D.	"	225 00	Blind River	

	Treaty No. 9.			
McLean, W. J..	Paying Officer	1,800 00	Winnipeg, Man	Indians of Treaty 9.
	Walpole Island Agency.			
McDougall, J. B	Indian Agent	500 00	Walpole Island	Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.
Mitchell, Geo., M.D	Medical Officer	500 00 Paid by band	Wallaceburg	

QUEBEC.

	Becancour Agency.			
*Landry, Victor P., M.D.	Indian Agent	100 00	Becancour	Abenakis of Becancour.
" " "	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
	Bersimis Agency			
Bossé, Jos. F. X., M.D.	Acting Indian Agent	500 00	Bersimis	Bersimis and Escoumains.
" " "	Medical Officer	1,000 00 and $250 for drugs	"	
Lepage, A	Constable	480 00	"	
	Cacouna Agency.			
LeBel, Narcisse	Indian Agent	150 00 and commission of 5 p.c.	Cacouna	Amalecites of Viger.
Leprohon, E. S., M.D	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
Picard, P., M.D	"	" "	Fraserville	
Pettigrew, E., M.D	"	" "	"	
	Caughnawaga Agency.			
Blain, Jean	Indian Agent	600 00 and $60 office rent	Montreal	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Letournieau, L	Asst. Indian Agent	400 00	St. Constant	
Granger, Rev. L. S	Missionary (R.C.)	100 00	Caughnawaga	
Two Axe, Martin	Constable	480 00	"	
	Lorette Agency.			
Bastien, A. O	Indian Agent	425 00	Jeune Lorette	Hurons of Lorette
Allard, Ernest, M.D	Medical Officer	100 00	Baie St. Paul	
Boucher, Alex, M.D	"	600 00	Lorette	
Giroux, Rev. J. C	Missionary (R.C.)	425 00	"	
Verret, J. E., M.D	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Indian Lorette	
	Maniwaki Agency.			
McCaffrey, W. J	Indian Agent	600 00 and $50 office rent	Maniwaki	Algonquins of River Desert.
Mulligan, E. A., M.D	Medical Officer	200 00—Paid by band	"	
Bernard, Leon	Constable	50 00	"	

* Resigned July 14, 1913.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1913—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
	Maria Agency.			
Morin, Rev. J. D.	Indian Agent	125 00	Grand Cascapedia	Micmacs of Maria.
Lucier, Arthur, M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Maria	
	Gaspé Agency.			
McCartney, F. W., M.D.	Medical Officer	80 00—Voted by Parliament	Gaspé	Micmacs of Gaspé.
	Mingan Agency.			
Doyle, Frank	Indian Agent	200 00	Esquimaux Point	Mingan and Chaloupe River.
McDuff, S., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	" "	
	North Timiskaming Agency.			
Renaud, Jos.	Indian Agent	425 00	North Timiskaming	Lake Timiskaming and Abitibi.
Ayotte, Jos., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Guigues	
	Oka Agency.			
Bertrand, Chas. F.	Indian Agent	200 00	Oka	Lake of Two Mountains.
Ouimet, I. W.	Medical Officer	100 00	"	
	Pierreville Agency.			
Cote, Joseph	Indian Agent	400 00	Pierreville	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Gelinas, P., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
De Gonzague, Rev. Jos.	Missionary (R.C.)	500 00	"	
Wawanolet, Elie	Constable	25 00	"	

	Pointe Bleue Agency.			
Tessier, Armand	Indian Agent	500 00—Com. 10 p.c. land rent and 2½ p.c. on distribution.	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue, Lake Mistassini, Kiskisink ggroup, Ste. Anne Group.
Clavean, E. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Chicoutimi	
Constantin, Jules, M.D.	"	500 00	Pointe Bleue	
	Restigouche Agency.			
Pitre, Jeremie	Indian Agent	500 00	Restigouche	Micmacs of Restigouche.
Frenette, Jos., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Causapscal	
Savoie, Wm.	Constable	660 00	Campbellton, N.B.	
	Seven Islands Agency.			
MacDougal, Chas. A., M.D.	Indian Agent	300 00	Seven Islands	Seven Islands and Moisie.
" " "	Medical Officer	450 00		
Blouin, P. C.	Constable	360 00	St. Jean, Isle d'Orleans	
Gamache, Jos.	"	60 00	Seven Islands	
Levesque, W.	"	60 00	"	
	St. Augustin Agency.			
Hare, H. Mather, M.D.	Indian Agent	Without salary	Harrington Harbour	St. Augustin, to Natashkwan, including Romaine and St. Augustin.
" " "	Medical Officer	"		
Vigneault, P.	Constable	300 00	Nataskwan	
	St. Regis Agency.			
Taillon, Francis E.	Indian Agent	250 00	St. Regis	Iroquois of St. Regis.
Bourget, Rev P.	Missionary (R.C.)	125 00 and 25 00 for fuel	"	

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Ryan, Rev. J. J.	Supt. of Indian Schools	400 00	St. Marys	
	North Eastern Division.			
Irving, R. A.	Indian Supt.	800 00	Buctouche	Eel River, Bathurst, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Big Cove, Indian Island, Buctouche.
Coleman, H. H., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Moncton	
Desmond, F. J., M.D.	"	300 00	Newcastle	
Ferguson, A. C., M.D.	"	50 00	Dalhousie	
Girvan, Robt., M.D.	"	300 00	Rexton	
King, Wallace G., M.D.	"	40 00	Buctouche	
Leger, J. A., M.D.	"	200 00	Shediac	
Michaud, J. N., M.D.	"	100 00	Bathurst	
McKenzie, J. D., M.D.	"	200 00	Loggieville	
Teed, J. E., M.D.	"	150 00	Dorchester	
Bannon, Rev. E. J.	Missionary (R.C.)	100 00	Richibucto	
Brown, Jno.	Constable	50 00	Buctouche	
Levi, Wm. P.	"	25 00	Big Cove	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1913—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	Northeastern Division—Con.	$ cts.		
Narvie, Wm	Constable	20 00	Dalhousie	
Paul, Louis P.	"	25 00	Red Bank	
Swasson, John	"	24 00	Burnt Church	
	Northern Division.			
Waite, S. P.	Indian Agent	350 00	Andover	Edmundston and Tobique.
Guy, J. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Edmundston	
Willing, E. N., M.D.	"	400 00	Andover	
Ryan, Rev. F. C	Missionary (R.C.)	350 06	Tobique	
Ellis, Jos.	Constable	180 00	Andover	
	Southwestern Division.			
Smith, N. J.	Indian Agent	450 00 and 50 00 for office rent	Fredericton	St. Mary's, Oromocto, Kingsclear and Woodstock.
Falkins, H. C., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Norton	
Mulligan, B. M., M.D	"	300 00	St. Mary's Ferry	
Patterson, F. P., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Westfield	
Peake, J. H., M.D	"	125 00	Fredericton	
Sprague, T. F., M.D.	"	150 00	Woodstock	
Case, Mayes, M.D	"	Accounts rendered	St. John	
Caswell, J. A., M.D	"	"	Upper Gagetown	
McDonald, M.H., M.D.	"	"	Hampstead	

NOVA SCOTIA.

	Annapolis County.			
Brook, S.	Constable	180 00	St. Mary's	
Boyd, A. J.	Inspector of Indian Agencies Maritime Provinces	1,600 00	River Bourgeois	
Hoyt, Geo	Indian Agent	50 00	Lequille	Liverpool Road, Fairy Lake,
Miller, S. N., M.D.	Medical Officer	50 00	Middleton	
Withers, Russell, M.D.	"	50 00	Annapolis	

	Antigonish and Guysboro Counties.			
Chisholm, W. C.	Indian Agent	100 00	Heatherton	
McKinnon, W. F., M.D.	Medical Officer	250 00	Antigonish	
Buckley, C. E., M.D	"	Accounts rendered	Guysboro	
McGarry, P. A., M.D.	"	"	Canso	
Prosper, Jas	Constable	2 00 a day	Heatherton	
	Cape Breton County.			
Sparrow, C. J., M.D.	Indian Agent	100 00	Sydney	Eskasoni, Sydney, Cariboo Marsh, North Sydney.
" " "	Medical Officer	350 00		
	Colchester County.			
Smith, Robt. H.	Indian Agent	50 00	Truro	Millbrook.
Kent, H. V., M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00	"	
	Cumberland County.			
Johnson, J. A	Indian Agent	50 00	Parrsboro	Franklin Manor.
	Digby County.			
Harris, Rupert A.	Indian Agent	100 00	Bear River	Bear River.
Archibald, C.C., M.D.	Medical Officer	250 00	"	
Hallett, E. O., M.D.	"	100 00	Weymouth	
Rice, F. E., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Sandy Cove	
	Halifax County.			
Chisholm, Daniel	Indian Agent	100 00	Dutch Village	Grand Lake, Sambro Ingram's River, Beaver Lake, Ship Harbour Lake, Ministers' Lake.
Gourlay, J. M., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Sheet Harbour	
Kennedy, G. B., M.D.	"	"	Elmsdale	
Morton, A. McD., M.D.	"	"	Bedford	
Smith, M.A.B., M.D	"	"	Dartmouth	
	Hants County.			
Wallace, Alonzo	Indian Agent	50 00	Shubenacadie	Indian Brook.
Stephens, Jos.	"	50 00	Windsor	Windsor and vicinity.
Culton, A., M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00	Shubenacadie	
Morris, C. H., M.D.	"	75 00	Windsor	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1913.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	Inverness County.	$ cts.		
McPherson, Rev. D	Indian Agent	100 00	Glendale	Whycocomagh and Malagawatch.
MacAuley, J. A., M.D	Medical Officer	100 00	Malagawatch	
McDonald, H. N., M.D	"	175 00	Whycocomagh	
Googoo, Sam	Constable	80 00	"	
	Kings County.			
Beckwith, C. E	Indian Agent	50 00	Steam Mills	Cambridge, Horton.
Moore, W. B., M.D	Medical Officer	200 00	Kentville	
McNally, Geo., M.D	"	200 00	Berwick	
	Pictou County.			
McLeod, Rev. J. D	Indian Agent	100 00	New Glasgow	Fisher Grant, Chapel Island.
McKenzie, John, M.D	Medical Officer	200 00	Pictou	
	Lunenburg County.			
Freeman, N.P	Indian Agent	100 00	Bridgewater	New Germany, Penall, Gold River, New Ross, Port Medway River.
Cole, W. H., M.D	Medical Officer	50 00	New Germany	
Hebb, A. M., M.D	"	50 00	Chester	
Marshall, C. S., M.D	"	60 00	Bridgewater	
Cochrane, W. N., M.D	For Emergency Work	Accounts rendered	Mahone	
Barnhill, H. B., M.D	" "	"	Petite Revière	
De Brisay, Thos., M.D	" "	"	Lunenburg	
McDonald, W. H., M.D	" "	"	Riverport	
	Queens County.			
Harlow, Chas	Indian Agent	100 00	Caledonia	Wildcat and Ponhook Lake.
Trites, C. B,, M.D	Medical Officer	100 00	Liverpool	
McLeod, A. C., M.D	"	Accounts rendered	Caledonia	
Smith, Freeman, M.D	"	"	Mill Village	

	Richmond County.			
McDonald, Rev. R.L.	Indian Agent	100 00	St. Peters	Chapel Island.
	Shelburne County.			
Hipson, John	Indian Agent	50 00	Shelburne	Sable River, Shelburne River,
Densmore, J. D. M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Port Clyde	Clyde River and Barrington.
Fuller, L. O., M.D.	"	"	Shelburne	
	Victoria County.			
McIntosh, Rev. D. J.	Indian Agent	100 00	Baddeck	Middle River.
Bethune, J. L., M.D.	Medical Officer	325 00	"	
	Yarmouth County.			
Whalen, Wm. H.	Indian Agent	50 00	Yarmouth	Yarmouth.
Farish, G. W. T., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
Miller, V. L., M.D.	"	"	Tusket	

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Arsenault, J. O.	Indian Supt	400 00	Higgins Road	Lennox Island, Morell Reserve.
McBride, W. P., M.D.	Medical Officer.	50 00	Kensington	
Stewart, J. A., M.D.	"	450 00	Tyne Valley	
Conroy, P., M.D	"	Accounts rendered	Charlottetown	
Toombs, J. G., M.D.	"	"	Mount Stewart	
McLaughlin, E. D., M.D.	"	"	St. Peters	

MANITOBA.

	Winnipeg Office.	$ cts.		
Campbell, Glen	Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies	3,000 00	Winnipeg	
Swinford, Sydney	Insp. Indian Agency Accounts for Alberta and Saskatchewan.	2,200 00	"	
McKenna, J. A. J.	Inspector R.C. Schools	2,600 00	"	
Richardson, H.	Clerk	1,500 00	"	
Betournay, G. A.	"	1,400 00	"	
Last, Lilly	"	540 00	"	
Fewtrell, E. L.	Caretaker	144 00	"	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1913—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	Lake Manitoba Inspectorate.	$ cts.		
Jackson, S. J	Inspector	2,200 00	Stonewall.	
	Birtle Agency.			
Wheatley, G. H	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Birtle	Birdtail Sioux, No. 57; Keeseekoweenins, No. 61; Waywayseecappo's, No. 62; Gambler's, No. 63; Rolling River, No. 67; Clearwater Lake, No. 61A.
Wheeler, R. H., M.D	Medical Officer	800 00	"	
Evans, J. W., M.D	"	Accounts rendered	Rossburn	
Smith, Cameron, M.D	"	"	Strathclair	
Highet, Jeanette	Nurse	600 00	Birtle	
Bell, Thos.	Constable	2 50 a day and expenses	"	
	Brandon School.			
Templeton, C. P., M.D.	Medical Officer	450 00	Brandon	
	Elkhorn School.			
Goodwin, R., M.D	Medical Officer	350 00	Elkhorn	
	Griswold Agency.			
McDonald, Jas.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Griswold.	Oak River No. 58, Oak Lake No. 59.
McDonald, M	Clerk	300 00	"	
Blanchard, D., M.D	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
Banting, C. O., M.D	"	"	Pipestone	
Blacksmith, Tom	Constable	60 00	Griswold.	
Wacanta, Sam	"	60 00	"	
Wakapa, Chacka	"	60 00	"	
Lepherin, Sioux	Interpreter	480 00	"	
	The Pas Agency.			
Taylor, W. R	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Le Pas	Chemawawin, Cumberland, Moose Lake, Red Earth, Pas, Shoal Lake.
Taylor, Ruth	Clerk	480 00	"	
Orok, R. D., M.D	Medical Officer	75 00	"	
Young, Fred	Interpreter	600 00	"	

	Portage la Prairie and Manitowpah Agency.			
Logan, Robt	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Portage la Prairie	Roseau River, Roseau Rapids, Long Plain, Swan Lake, Indian Gardens, Portage la Prairie Sioux, Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow Lake, Lake St. Martin, Fairford, Little Saskatchewan, Crane River, Waterhen River, Pine Creek, Shoal River.
Colbert, F	Clerk	1,000 00	"	
Hassard, H. J., M.D	Medical Officer	700 00	"	
Houston, D.B., M.D	"	80 00	Dominion City	
Medd, A.E., M.D	"	500 00	Winnipegosis	
Pennyfather, C	"	60 00	Hallard	
Dundas, M.G., M.D	"	Accounts rendered	Trehern	
Campbell, M	Farmer	520 00	Indian Springs	
Scott, J. C	"	100 00	Dominion City	
Ross, Peter	Constable	60 00	Portage la Prairie	
	Lake of the Woods Inspectorate.			
Semmens, Rev. J	Inspector of Indian Agencies	2,200 00	Winnipeg	
	Fort Frances Agency.			
Wright, J. P	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Fort Frances, Ont	Hungry Hall Bands 1 and 2, Long Sault Bands 1 and 2, Manitou Rapids Bands 1 and 2, Little Forks Band, Wild Lands Reserve, Couchiching, Strangeconing Niacatchewenin, Nickickousemenecaming, Seine River, Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake.
Moore, R., M.D	Medical Officer	300 00	" "	
Bethune, F. H., M.D	"	Accounts rendered	Emo	
Charlton, R. M., M.D	"	" "	Rainy River	
Lyons, J. H	Interpreter	600 00	Fort Frances, Ont	
Jourdain, P	Constable	120 00	" "	
	Kenora and Savanne Agency.			
McKenzie, R. S	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Kenora, Ont	Dalles, Rat Portage, Shoal Lake, Northwest Angle, Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assabaski, Whitefish Bay, Islington, Eagle Lake, Wabigoon, Lac des Mille Lacs, Lac Seul, Wabuskang, Grassy Narrows.
Hanson, T., M.D	Medical Officer	1,000 00	"	
Hansen, Hans	Constable	780 00	"	
	Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate.			
Bunn, John R	Inspector of Indian Agencies	2,200 00	Winnipeg	
	Clandeboye Agency.			
Colclough, F. W. R	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Selkirk	Brokenhead, Fort Alexander, Black River, Hallowwater.
Latulippe, H. O	Clerk	900 00	"	
Steep, J. R., M.D	Medical Officer	900 00	Winnipeg	
Kennedy, V. W	Constable	900 00	Selkirk	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1913 *Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	Fisher River Agency.	$ cts.		
Carter, Thos. H.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Hodgson	Bloodvein, Fisher River, Jackhead, Berens River, Poplar River, Grand Rapids, Peguis, Little Grand Rapids, Pekangekum and Deer Lake.
White, W. N.	Farmer	600 00	"	
	Norway House Agency.			
Stewart, J. G.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Norway House	Norway House, Cross Lake, Nelson House, Split Lake, Oxford House, God's Lake, Island Lake.
Vacant	Medical Officer	1,500 00	"	
Clark, John	Interpreter	480 00	"	

SASKATCHEWAN.

	NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.			
Chisholm, W. J.	Inspector of Indian Agencies	2,000 00	Prince Albert	
	Battleford Agency.			
Rowland, J. A.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Battleford	Red Pheasant, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker, Little Pine, Stony, Moosomin, Thunderchild, Kopwayawakenum.
Johnson, C. J.	Clerk	840 00	"	
Macadam, S. T., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	"	
Boudreault, P. J.	Farmer	600 00	"	
Pink, H.	"	600 00	"	
Suffern, A	"	600 00	"	
Young, G. M.	"	600 00	"	
Vilbrun, D.	"	480 00	"	
Pruden, H.	Stockman	420 00	"	
Paquet, J. U.	Overseer	240 00	"	
White, R. G.	Engineer	600 00	"	
Taylor, R.	Interpreter	176 00	"	

	Carlton Agency.			
Borthwick, Thos.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Mistawasis	Sturgeon Lake, Mistawasis, Petaquakey's, Ahtahkakoop's, Kenemotayoo's, Wm. Charles, Wahpaton.
Rogers, C. W.	Clerk	900 00	"	
Matthews, N.	Assistant Clerk	540 00	"	
Duncan, J. D., M.D.	Medical Officer	900 00 with house and rations	"	
Beverley, J.	Farmer	300 00	"	
Campbell, R.	"	600 00	"	
Dreaver, J.	"	480 00	"	
Larock, L.	Farmer	480 00	Mistawasis	
McKay, W.	"	480 00	"	
Settee, J. R.	Overseer	60 00	Montreal Lake via Prince Albert	
Johnston, D	Engineer	720 00	Mistawasis	
Dreaver, S	Interpreter	480 00	"	
Dreaver, Wm.	Labourer	480 00	"	
	Duck Lake Agency.			
Schmidt, Chas. P.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Duck Lake	One Arrows, Okemasis, Beardy's John Smiths, James Smiths, Nut Lake, Kinistino.
Gentleman, P. H.	Clerk	780 00	"	
Gordon, A. R., M.D.	Medical Officer	350 00	"	
Strong, N. W., M.D.	"	300 00	Prince Albert	
Ainley, L. F., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Wadena	
Shadd, A. S., M.D.	"	" "	Melfort	
Stewart, W. A., M.D.	"	" "	Kinistino	
Hamilton, P. J.	Farmer	800 00	Perigord	
Kennedy, W.	"	480 00	Duck Lake	
Marion, L.	"	300 00	"	
McCloy, J.	"	780 00	"	
Robertson, W. E.	"	600 00	Chagoness	
MacDougall, Rev. R. F.	Overseer	200 00	Puckahn	
Lepine, M.	"	600 00	Duck Lake	
Bruce, F.	Interpreter	420 00	"	
	Moose Woods Sioux Agency.			
Eagle, C. R.	Overseer	120 00	Nutana	Moose Woods.
Stewart, P. D., M.D.	Medical officer	Accounts rendered		
	Onion Lake Agency.			
Sibbald, Wm	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Onion Lake	Onion Lake, Frog Lake, Keeheewins, Island Lake, Chipewyan.
Turner, Lang.	Clerk	840 00	"	
Matheson, Mrs. J. R., M.D.	Medical officer	300 00	"	
Hill, J. S., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	"	
Martineau, A.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Slater, T. J.	"	480 00	"	
Bangs, J.	Interpreter	480 00	"	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1913.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE—*Con.*	$ cts.		
	Onion Lake—Con.			
Pratt, R.	Asst. Interpreter.	360 00	Onion Lake	
Taylor, Jos.	Miller	600 00	"	
	SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.			
Graham, W. M.	Inspector of Indian Agencies.	2,300 00	Balcarres	
	Assiniboine Agency.			
Donnelly, Thos. E.	Indian agent.	1,200 00	Sintaluta	Carry the Kettle, Moosejaw Sioux.
Grant, Lillian	Clerk	600 00	"	
Hewitt, C. D., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
Bayley, B. M., M.D.	"	" "	Moosejaw	
Hassan, James	Farmer	720 00	Sintaluta	
	Crooked Lakes Agency.			
Millar, M.	Indian agent.	1,100 00	Broadview	Ochapowace, Kahkewistahaw, 'Cowessess', Sakimay, Little Bone.
Boyer, Arthur	Clerk	780 00	"	
Allingham, A. W., M.D.	Medical officer	300 00	"	
Craig, G. H.	"	300 00	"	
Hillhouse, R. F.	Farmer	600 00	"	
Pollock, James	"	600 00	Grenfell	
Sutherland, J. A.	"	660 00	Broadview	
Cameron, Harry	Interpreter.	480 00	"	
	File Hills Agency.			
Graham, W. M.	Inspector in charge		Balcarres	File Hills Colony.
Tye, Alice W.	Clerk		"	
Hall, W., M.D.	Medical officer	Accounts rendered	Fort Qu'Appelle	
Gibson, T.	Farmer	600 00	Balcarres	

Nixon, J. T.	Farmer	600 00	Lorlie	
Goforth, E.	Interpreter	420 00	Balcarres	
Creeley, L.	Labourer	480 00	"	
	Moose Mountain Agency			
Cory, Thos.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Carlyle	White Bears Amalgamated Band.
Vacant	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered		
Williams, E. O.	Farmer	540 00	Carlyle	
	Qu'Appelle Agency.			
Nichol, H.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Edgeley	Piapot, Muscowpetung.
Dickinson, S. M.	Clerk	900 00	"	Pasqua, Standing Buffalo.
Knoke, H., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Lemberg	
McInnes, , M.D.	"	"	Lipton	
Hall, W., M.D.	" (school).	600 00	Fort Qu'Appelle	
Harris, J. H.	Farmer	600 00	Edgeley	
Oswald, A. H.	"	480 00	"	
Johnson, T. W.	Teamster	480 00	"	
	Pelly Agency.			
Blewett, W. G.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Kamsack	Cote, Key, Keeseekoose
Love, F.	Clerk	780 00	"	Valley River.
Tran, C. E., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	"	
McGregor, B.	"	Accounts rendered	Roblin	
Mills, A. E.	Farmer	480 00	Fort Pelly	
Stanton, G. B.	Overseer	600 00	Grandview	
Pelly, John.	Laborer	420 00	"	
Brass, Robt.	"	300 00	"	
	Touchwood Agency.			
Murison, Wm.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Kutawa	Muscowequans, George.
Stanley, E.	Clerk	840 00	"	Gordon's, Day Stars.
Ainley, L. F., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Wadena	Poorman's, Fishing Lake.
Phillips, A. C., M.D.	"	"	Punnichy	
Golden, L. A.	Farmer	600 00	Kylemore	
Holyoak, H. W.	"	600 00	Kutawa	
Robinson, W. B. H.	"	600 00	"	
Hicks, A. E.	"	600 00	"	
Geddes, Alex.	Teamster	420 00	"	

ALBERTA.

	ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.			
Markle, J. A.	Insp. of Indian Agencies	2,300 00	Red Deer	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1913—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ALBERTA—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	ALBERTA INSPECTORATE—*Con.*			
	Blackfoot Agency.			
Gooderham, J. H.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Gleichen	Blackfoot Indians.
Jowett, J. W.	Accountant	1,000 00	"	
Rose, Wm., M.D.	Medical Officer	700 00	"	
Brereton, D. L.	Farmer	720 00	"	
Clark, F. J.	"	720 00	Cluny	
Ostrander, J. E.	"	720 00	Gleichen	
Jones, A. E.	Stockman	720 00	"	
White Elk, Arthur	Interpreter	420 00	"	
	Blood Agency.			
Hyde, W. J.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Macleod	Blood Indians.
Bourne, L. E.	Clerk	900 00	"	
Underwood, C. F.	Stenographer	600 00	"	
Edwards, O. C., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,500 00	"	
Graham, Thos.	Farmer	600 00	Macleod	
Hillier, E. G.	"	720 00	"	
Nash, L. R.	"	600 00	"	
Baker, H. Y.	Stockman	600 00	"	
Ely, Joe.	Interpreter	420 00	"	
Mills, D.	Assistant Interpreter	180 00	"	
Gladstone, J.	Mail Carrier	180 00	"	
	Edmonton Agency.			
Race, G. H.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Edmonton	Enoch's, Michel's, Alexander's, Joseph's, Paul's.
Pugh, J. E.	Clerk	840 00	"	
Harwood, R. D., M.D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
Ferguson, A. A., M.D.	" "	" "	Morinville	
Park, J., M.D.	" "	" "	Edmonton	
Harrison, Tillson, M.D.	" "	" "	"	
Pattison, A. E.	Farmer	540 00	Wabamun	
Hope, H.	"	540 00	Rivière Qui Barre	

	Hobbema Agency.			
Butlin, Jos	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Hobbema	Ermineskin's, Louis Bull's, Samson's, Montana.
Mann, G. G	Assistant Agent	600 00	"	
Mann, Blanche E	Clerk	600 00	"	
Walker, H. C., M.D	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Wetaskiwin	
Lucas, L. W	Farmer	720 00	Hobbema	
White, A	Interpreter	420 00	"	
Ferguson, G. P	Blacksmith	900 00	"	
Potts, Lazarus	Labourer	240 00	"	
	Peigan Agency.			
Yeomans, E. H	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Brocket	Peigan Indians.
Black, Wm	Clerk	900 00	"	
Gillespie, J. J., M.D	Medical Officer	500 00	Pincher Creek	
Parker, F	Farmer	720 00	Brocket	
Clarke, C. H	Stockman	780 00	"	
Provost, Chas	Interpreter	360 00	"	
Routledge, Thos	Blacksmith	660 00	"	
	Saddle Lake Agency.			
Hughes, C. E	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake, James Seenum's, Chipewyan, Beaver Lake.
Gullion, W. E	Clerk and Farmer	600 00	"	
Monkman, H. S., M.D	Medical Officer	1,500 00	Vegreville	
Whitford, C	Interpreter	480 00	Saddle Lake	
	Stony Agency.			
Waddy, J. W	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Morley	Stony Reserve.
Stocken, P. E	Clerk	600 00	"	
Park, A. W., M.D	Medical Officer	600 00	Cochrane	
McKenzie, J	Farmer	540 00	Morley	
Apew, J	Interpreter	207 00	"	
Schmidt, E	"	213 00	"	
Wildman, D	Blacksmith	540 00	"	
	Sarcee Agency.			
Fleetham, T. J	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Calgary	Sarcee Reserve.
McGill, Howard W., M.D	Medical Officer	400 00	"	
Hodgson, Geo	Farmer	600 00	"	
	St. Joseph's Industrial School.			
Ardiel, A. E., M.D	Medical Officer	300 00	Okotoks	

RETURN A (2) Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1913—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ALBERTA—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	ALBERTA INSPECTORATE—Con.			
	St. Albert Boarding School.	$ cts.		
Giroux, Albert, M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	St. Albert	
	Red Deer School.			
George, Henry, M.D.	Medical Officer	480 00	Red Deer	
	Treaty 8.			
LaMothe, L.	Clerk to Insp. Conroy.	1,200 00	Ottawa, Ont	H. A. Conroy, Insp. of Indian Agencies and Reserves, with headquarters at Ottawa, has general supervision of the whole of Treaty 8, but the following bands are under his direct management: Ft. McMurray, Fond du Lac, Fort Chipewyan, Smith's Landing, Hay River and Fort Resolution.
	Fort Simpson Agency.			
Card, Rev. Gerald	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Fort Simpson, N.W.T.	Fort Simpson, Fort Nelson.
	Fort Smith Agency.			
Bell, A. J.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Fort Smith, N.W.T.	Fort Smith and Smith's Landing.
McDonald, A. L., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	" "	
Brown, Wm.	Interpreter	540 00	" "	
Salmon, R. S.	Farmer	720 00	" "	
	Lesser Slave Lake Agency.			
Donald, W. L. B., M.D	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Grouard	Dunvegan, Fort Vermilion, Little Red River, Peace River Crossing, Sturgeon Lake, Wabis-
" "	Medical Officer	500 00	"	

La rd, H.	Clerk	1,200 00	"	caw, Whitefish Lake, Fort St. John, Kinnosayo's.
Boulanger, J. J., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,200 00	"	
Baldwin, H. G., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	North Vermilion, Peace River, Alta	
	Fort Resolution.			
Vacant	Medical Officer	500 00		
	Mackenzie River Dist.			
Wilson, C. W., M.D	Medical Officer	500 00	Ft. McPherson, Peel River N.W.T. via Edmunton	

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Green, Rev. A. E.	Insp. of Indian Schools	1,500 00	Vancouver	For Bands or Reserves in Agencies in British Columbia, see "Census of Indians, British Columbia."
	SOUTHEASTERN INSPECTORATE.			
Cummiskey, T. J.	Ins. of Indian Agencies	2,200 00	Vernon	
	Kamloops Agency.			
Smith, John F.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Kamloops	
Bennett, A. E. H., M.D.	Medical Officer	780 00	"	
Sanson, Geo., M.D.	"	420 00	Ashcroft	
Scatchard, W., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Chase	
	Kootenay Agency.			
Galbraith, R. L. T.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Fort Steele	
Green, F. W., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Cranbrook	
Hannington, D. P., M.D.	"	300 00	Wilmer	
Henderson, G. B., M.D.	"	300 00	Creston	
Bell, J. K. R., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Cranbrook	
	Lytton Agency.			
Graham, H.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Lytton	
Elliott, Robt., M.D.	Medical Officer	750 00	Harrison Hot Springs	
Baines, Mark, M.D.	"	600 00	Lytton	
Tutill, G. H, M.D	"	480 00	Nicola Lake	
Christie, H. A., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Lillooet	
	Okanagan Agency.			
Brown, J. R.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Vernon	
McEwen, M. D., M.D.	Medical Officer	180 00	Hedley	
McNaughton, J. C., M.D.	"	300 00	Kelowna	
Thompson, A. G., M.D.	"	200 00	Armstrong	
Williams, C., M.D.	"	300 00	Vernon	
White, R. B., M.D.	"	420 00	Fairview	
Cawston, J.	Constable	420 00	Penticton	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1913.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	Stuart Lake Agency.	$ cts.		
McAllan, Wm. J	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Fraser Lake	For Bands or Reserves in British Columbia see "Census of Indians, British Columbia."
Chisholm, H. G., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Fort Fraser	
Lazier, D. B., M.D.	"	400 00	South Fort George	
	Williams Lake Agency.			
Ogden, Isaac	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Lac la Hache	
Baker, Gerald, M.D	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Quesnel	
Edgelow, Arthur, M.D.	"	600 00	150-Mile House, Cariboo.	
Wright, J. H., M.D.	"	400 00	Alexis Creek	
	SOUTHWESTERN INSPECTORATE.			
Ditchburn, W. E.	Inspector of Indian Agencies	2,200 00	Victoria	
	Cowichan Agency.			
Robertson, W. R.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Duncan	
Robertson, Catherine	Clerk	600 00	"	
Sykes, Watson, M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Duncan's Station	
Cummings, W. G., M.D.	"	300 00	Sydney	
Ewing, W., M.D.	"	300 00	Ladysmith	
Drysdale, W. F., M.D.	"	500 00	Nanaimo	
Foote, E. C., M.D.	"	240 00	Comox	
Jones, C. M., M.D.	"	500 00	Victoria	
O'Connell, Tom	Constable	1,000 00	Nanaimo	
	Kwawkewlth Agency.			
Halliday, W.M.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Alert Bay	
Baker, M. D., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	"	
Cox, H. P., M.D.	"	240 00	Quatsino	

	New Westminster Agency.			
Byrne, Peter	Indian Agent	1,200 00	New Westminster	
O'Malley, Winnifred	Clerk	600 00	"	
Drew & Hall, Drs.	Medical Officer	1,200 00	"	
Wilson, T. A., M.D.	"	1,200 00	"	
Henderson, A., M.D.	"	300 00	Powell River	
Stuart, A. J., M.D.	"	500 00	Mission City	
King, A. A., M.D	"	300 00	Ladner	
Hepworth, W. G., M.D.	"	500 00	Steveston	
Henderson, J. C., M.D.	"	400 00	Chilliwack	
	West Coast Agency.			
Cox, C. A	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Alberni	
Cox, Grace	Clerk	600 00	"	
McLean, Chas., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,020 00	Ucluelet	
Morgan, A. D., M.D.	"	540 00	Alberni	
Whitehouse, E. C., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Port Renfrew	
	NORTHERN INSPECTORATE.			
Tyson, A. M	Inspector of Indian Agencies	2,200 00	Vancouver	
	Babine Agency.			
Loring, R. E.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Hazelton	
Wrinch, H.C., M.D.	Medical Officer	660 00	"	
Ardagh, E. R., M.D	"	Accounts rendered	Kitwanga	
Calkin, S. F.	Constable	900 00	Aldermere	
	Bella Coola Agency.			
Fougner, Iver	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Bella Coola	
Hanna, G. M., M.D	Medical Officer	600 00	"	
Kavanagh, T. F., M.D	"	500 00	"	
Tucker, Chas., M.D.	"	900 00	"	
	Nass Agency.			
Perry, Chas. C.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Metlakatla	For Bands or Reserves in Agencies see "Census of Indians, British Columbia."
Large, R. W., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,080 00	Port Simpson	
McDonald, D. J., M.D.	"	720 00	Kibolut	
Phillipson, A. J., M.D.	"	900 00	Prince Rupert	
Tait, Robt., M.D	"	400 00	Port Simpson	
Traynor, S., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Terrace	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1913—*Concluded.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	NORTHERN INSPECTORATE—*Con.*			
	Queen Charlotte Agency.	$ cts.		For Banks or Reserves in Agencies *see* "Census of Indians, British Columbia."
Deasy, Thos.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Massett	
Graves, C. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	"	
Spencer, J. C., M.D.	"	400 00	Skidegate	
McDonald, J. F.	Constable	900 00	Massett	
	Stickine.			
Simpson, W. S.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Telegraph Creek	
Inglis, F., M.D.	Medical Officer	750 00	"	
Harrison, E. H., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Atlin	

YUKON.

Clark, W. B., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,200 00	Whitehorse, Y. T.	
La Chappelle, J. O., M.D.	"	1,200 00	Dawson, Y. T.	

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS.

1912-13.

Vote.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Relief, medical attendance and medicines, Quebec	12,025 00	11,999 76	25 24	
" " Ontario	6,525 00	6,562 26		37 26
General legal expenses	13,500 00	13,386 49	113 51	
Repairs to roads and drainage Caughnawaga	1,700 00	1,688 50	11 50	
Repairs to roads and bridges Tyendinaga	500 00	500 09		09
Repairs to roads Doncaster Reserve	400 00	400 00		
General expenses	40,000 00	40,100 55		100 55
	74,650 00	74,637 65	150 25	137 90
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Salaries	1,450 00	1,521 82		71 82
Relief and seed grain	6,200 00	6,500 98		300 98
To provide for encouragement of agriculture amongst Indians of Maritime Provinces	1,000 00	870 56	129 44	
Medical attendance and medicines	3,700 00	5,541 05		1,841 05
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	1,800 00	708 50	1,091 50	
Repairs to roads and dyking	500 00	305 99	194 01	
To purchase land for Indians at Sheet Harbour	800 00		800 00	
To provide for dyking, Middle River Reserve	2,000 00	1,999 93	07	
	17,450 00	17,448 83	2,215 02	2,213 85
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Salaries	1,958 00	1,826 02	131 98	
Relief and seed grain	6,000 00	6,337 55		337 55
Medical attendance and medicines	4,000 00	4,152 03		152 03
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	600 00	697 12		97 12
Repairs to roads	450 00	36 63	413 37	
To provide an amount to encourage agriculture	1,000 00	954 12	45 88	
To provide an amount for church on Burnt Church Reserve	4,554 00	4,554 00		
	18,562 00	18,557 47	591 23	586 70
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Salaries	400 00	400 00		
Relief and seed grain	1,125 00	1,100 20	24 80	
Medical attendance and medicines	850 00	863 93		13 93
Miscellaneous	75 00	54 40	20 60	
	2,450 00	2,418 53	45 40	13 93
MANITOBA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, &c.				
Implements, tools, &c	11,893 00	14,415 62		2,522 62
Field and garden seeds	5,301 00	4,819 30	481 70	
Live stock	6,945 00	8,742 69		1,797 69
Supplies for destitute Indians	129,100 00	119,215 21	9,884 79	
Medical attendance, hospitals, medicines, &c	76,579 00	68,476 07	8,102 93	
Triennial clothing	4,500 00	3,405 18	1,094 82	
Surveys	15,000 00	13,549 14	1,450 86	
Sioux	10,031 00	9,537 99	493 01	
Grist and saw mill	1,001 00	803 97	197 03	
General expenses	284,148 00	283,768 41	379 59	
	544,496 00	526,733 58	22,084 73	4,320 31

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS—*Continued.*

1912-13.

Vote.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries	34,820 00	34,277 30	542 70	
Relief for destitute Indians	9,000 00	12,664 08		3,664 08
Seed, implements and farming	4,950 00	5,724 57		774 57
Hospitals, medical attendance and medicines	41,200 00	34,948 86	6,251 14	
Travelling expenses	13,000 00	16,608 86		3,608 86
Office, miscellaneous and unforeseen	12,920 00	17,489 96		4,569 96
Cleansing Indian orchards	3,500 00	3,496 15	3 85	
Surveys	10,000 00	5,268 05	4,731 95	
Repairs to wharf, Hartley Bay	1,500 00	1,501 74		1 74
Legal expenses, British Columbia land question	5,000 00	3,895 28	1,104 72	
	135,890 00	135,874 85	12,634 36	12,619 21
INDIAN EDUCATION.				
Indian education	832,265 00	712,660 20	119,604 80	
YUKON.				
Relief, medical attendance, medicines, &c	8,000 00	11,497 00		3,497 00
Small-pox	35,000 00	15,100 22	19,899 78	
	43,000 00	26,597 22	19,899 78	3,497 00
GENERAL.				
Salaries of Inspectors	2,800 00	2,900 00		100 00
Travelling expenses and clerical assistance	2,700 00	1,018 65	1,681 35	
Payments to Indians surrendering their lands	50,000 00	49,785 62	214 38	
Relief to destitute Indians in remote districts	10,000 00	16,398 44		6,398 44
To prevent spread of tuberculosis	5,000 00	5,822 42		822 42
Printing, Stationery, &c	8,000 00	8,660 10		660 10
Grant to assist Trust Fund Account $310 for suppression of liquor traffic	4,000 00	4,000 00		
Surveys, Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces	10,000 00	10,977 60		977 60
To provide for expenses in connection with epidemic of small-pox and other diseases	10,000 00	2,661 30	7,338 70	
	102,500 00	102,224 13	9,234 43	8,958 56

ANNUITIES, 1912-1913—AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE.

—	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and North-West Territories	177,060 00	175,098 00	1,962 00	
Treaty No. 9	15,000 00	13,356 00	1,644 00	
Robinson Treaty	12,500 00	12,500 00		
	204,560 00	200,954 00	3,606 00	

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

SHOWING transactions in connection with the Fund during the Year ended March 31, 1913.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, March 31, 1912		7,030,426 93
Collections on land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines and fees		740,021 49
Interest for year ended March 31, 1912		256,016 14
Legislative grants to supplement the Fund		16,950 00
Outstanding cheques 1910-11		656 46
Credit transfers during the year		2,564 62
Debit transfers during the year	2,350 46	
Expenditure during the year 1912-13	757,131 94	
Balance, March 31, 1913	7,287,153 24	
	8,046,635 64	8,046,635 64